

Jan 3/46 1930

**F.O.I.A.**

**JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.**

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*3/10/88*

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases  
N. Silvermaster  
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster  
Nathan Silvermaster  
Serge Lenoir, Et Al  
ESPIONAGE - R

January 3, 1946

*1st copy in  
Division office  
destroyed in T-5-3  
production.*

*8/16/74*

*Doc.*

*[Signature]*

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APPENDIX I

COPY AND INDEX OF SIGNED STATEMENT  
DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1945 OF  
ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

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RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS  
E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY  
MASTERS, NATHAN MASTERS, SERGE  
KOMOV; ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

The purpose of this memorandum is to show the results of investigation made to date on the basis of a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, executed by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who, for a period of several years, acted as a courier for the Soviet espionage system in the United States. All investigation has been directed toward establishing the truth or falsity of this statement.

ORIGIN OF CASE AND SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

On the evening of November 7, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley called at the New York Office of this Bureau and made disclosures regarding her activities for a branch of the Soviet espionage system in the United States. Her membership in the Communist Party dates back to March of 1935, when she became a regular member of Unit Number 1, Harlem Section, Communist Party-USA. Her reasons for dissidence at this time are somewhat nebulous but appear to center in the fact that in her operations for the Soviet espionage system she was originally responsible to Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party, and later her contacts were taken over by Russians so that neither she nor Browder had any further relationships with them. Secondly, she was being threatened by William Weiner and Lement U. Harris, prominent national figures in the Communist Party, who were demanding from her \$15,000 originally invested by the Communist Party through the good offices of Earl Browder in the company being operated by Colonel John H. Reynolds and Bentley, namely, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, a cover firm for Soviet activity outwardly engaged in sending food packages to Europe. Thirdly, she is ostensibly afraid of the Soviet representatives with whom she is presently dealing and whose true identities she professes not to know. Fourthly, Bentley, prior to her turn-about, had been associating and possibly had an emotional interest in an individual by the name of Peter F. Heller. Heller, through investigation, was determined to be an individual of no political significance who has no connection with this case. However, his glibness apparently left the impression with Bentley that he was in some way associated with an intelligence organization which probably influenced her in some small way to attempt an anticipation of trouble through him.

Following the appearance of Bentley at the New York Office of this Bureau, she was interviewed in great detail, executing a signed statement of 112 pages on November 30, 1945. The brief this statement set forth her

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personal background and relations with all persons who, in her opinion, were either directly or indirectly associated with the Soviet intelligence unit with which she was in contact.

Bentley's first definite contact was arranged by F. Brown of the Communist Party headquarters, New York City, on or about October 15, 1938. Brown, in a public cafeteria, introduced Bentley to an individual known only as "Tim" or "Timmy". She began contacting this person regularly and supplying him information which she at that time was securing during the course of her employment with the Italian Library of Information, New York City, an instrument of the propaganda ministry of the then Fascist Italian Government. The identity of "Tim" was later revealed to Bentley as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourists, Incorporated, a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. It will be recalled that Jacob M. Golos, whose real name was Jacob Raisin, pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500.00 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. Bentley, after her original contact with Golos, did not long remain with the Italian Library of Information, and up to the present time has only been employed for short periods on full time employment.

After what appears to have been an initial probationary period, Golos began to use Bentley as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C., and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government. She was definitely aware of the connection of Golos with Soviet intelligence, namely, the NKVD rather than the Red Army Intelligence since about the end of 1940.

During the summer of 1941, Golos began to use Bentley regularly as a courier to collect information from various individuals in Washington, D. C. The first group with which she came in contact was ostensibly headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, formerly an employee of the Department of Agriculture and now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, Washington, D. C. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Bentley for transmittal to Golos. This material was given to her in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring her recording it in shorthand which she later transcribed.

The second group with which Bentley came in contact was headed by Victor Perlo who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. She met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. As in the previous group, she acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviets which she delivered to Golos. She continued in this activity for

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Golos until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. At this time she was placed in contact with an individual known to her only as "Bill" who investigation has not identified to date.

From November, 1943, until September, 1944, "Bill" was the recipient of all information collected by Bentley. In October, 1944, she was turned over to an individual known to her only as "Jack" with whom she worked until December, 1944, when all of her contacts were taken from her. "Jack" may be identical with Claymer Schluter who was not mentioned by Bentley and who entered this case following contact with Peter C. Rhodes on December 6, at which time an exchange of papers was made. Schluter and Rhodes will be dealt with more completely hereinafter.

It was through "Jack" that Bentley met "Al" whose real name she never learned but who was identified following a physical surveillance of Bentley on November 21, 1945, as Anatole Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. It will be recalled that Gromov was suspected by this Bureau to be the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944, following the inspection of espionage facilities of North America conducted by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow on December 7, 1945, and it appears, as will be seen hereinafter, that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who formerly served in the Russian Legation in Habana, Cuba, as Second Secretary. It appears that he holds the same position in Washington, D. C.

Bentley is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill", "Jack" or "Al" delivered the material which she collected for them. She does state, however, that Golos, during the period of her association with him, selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of information of this type. He, however, was cognizant of her activities for Golos, and it is her opinion that Golos violated his directives in making this information available to Browder. Bentley tentatively identifies one of the individuals to whom he delivered material which she collected as "Charlie", a dentist residing in Brooklyn, New York. "Charlie" has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 28 53rd Street, New York City, who, during the course of this investigation, has been in contact with two of the principal subjects, and Victoria Stone, an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent.

Naturally, while working for Golos and his successors, Bentley had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. It was through Golos that Bentley became

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associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, which was formed on February 20, 1941, to engage in the shipping of food packages to Europe and primarily Russia. This company had an authorized stock of \$50,000 and maintained offices in Room 2921, 120 Broadway, New York City. Actual operations began in April, 1941, with John Hazard Reynolds as the original President and Elizabeth Bentley as Secretary.

Reynolds is an individual of some financial background who was selected by Earl Browder to fit into this corporation. Browder invested \$15,000 of the funds of the Communist Party-U.S.A. in this concern which to date have not been returned, although the concern as a Soviet espionage cover firm, has been reorganized. Reynolds is supposed to have contributed \$5,000 to the original investment. The obvious conclusion from Bentley's statement and subsequent investigation is that both World Tourists, Incorporated and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were and possibly still are "fronts" for Soviet intelligence.

Through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Perlo, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet intelligence was successful in securing information from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other sources. In numerous instances, the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the home of Silvermaster.

Due to the numerous individuals mentioned by Bentley, it would have been impossible during the limited period of investigation since November 8, 1945, to establish that each and every one were inter-related. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual within the interim period. Consequently, as enunciated hereinbefore, the policy has been followed of establishing the basic truth or falsity of Bentley's statement. As a result of a review of the files of the Bureau, physical and technical surveillances, mail covers and other methods of investigation, there are certain general factors which add authenticity to her statement. These general proofs are enunciated as follows:

1. Bentley claimed that she was in contact with an individual known to her as "Al." Through Ray Elson, wife of Joseph Elson, recently released from the United States Army, Bentley, following her contact with the New York Office, arranged for an interview with "Al." This contact was covered by physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, and "Al" was later identified as Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

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2. Joseph B. Gregg, presently an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and who, it appears, will go to work for the Civil Service Commission on or about January 1, 1946, named by Bentley as one of the principal subjects in this case, contacted Fedor A. Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. [on November 28, 1945.] *Q u*
3. In a complete review of the Bentley statement, wherein well over a 150 names were mentioned, in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned. This in itself is phenomenal if the statement lacked authenticity. The only people that have not been identified as actual persons to date are those on whom Bentley could not furnish the full name or sufficient details concerning their background to identify.
4. There is a high degree of accuracy in describing situations existing. As an example, two instances are mentioned wherein matters of Government policy not generally known to the public were recited as having had occurred. The first of these concerned an alleged feud in the spring of 1944 between Honorable Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, and the Office of Strategic Services in that country, resulting in a withdrawal of OSS personnel to some extent. This situation actually occurred. Secondly, Bentley makes reference to the proposed program of General William J. Donovan of OSS to have NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission in Russia. Bentley received this information from Major Duncan Lee of the Office of Strategic Services, a principal subject in this case. She recounted in this statement that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral Leahy and Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. This, it will be recalled, is very similar to the situation that actually existed at the time General Donovan made this proposal. There are several other instances where policies of the Government not generally known to the public are discussed by Bentley as having come to her attention from information gathered by the persons whom she contacted as a Soviet courier.
5. Bentley charged that confidential documents were photographed in the basement of the Silvermaster home. During the investigation access was gained to the basement of the Silvermaster home under a suitable pretext, at which time it was determined that a complete photographic laboratory exists there for the copying of documents with the exception of the

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camera itself which, of course, could be easily supplied. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and chemicals and all other incidentals.

The first two numbered paragraphs above give proof to the statement that she herself was in contact with "Al" whom she believed to be a Russian, and, secondly, that at least one other principal subject named by Bentley during the course of the investigation has contacted another Soviet official, presumably in the conducting of Soviet espionage. The other numbered paragraphs give a general ring of authenticity to the Bentley statement.

Some fifty-three individuals are dealt with specifically hereinafter as concerns the allegations made by Bentley, their background and the results of the investigation to date. In the interest of preventing an extension of this investigation indefinitely, both the Washington Field Office and the New York Office have attempted to narrow down their investigation to those individuals considered of primary importance. The Washington Field Office has at the present time the following principal subjects:

1. Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.
2. Joseph B. Gregg, Office of Inter-American Affairs.
3. Alger Hiss, Secretary General, United Nations Organization.
4. Major Duncan C. Lee, Office of Strategic Services.
5. Victor Perlo, formerly employed for War Production Board and later the Foreign Economic Administration.
6. Peter C. Rhodes, OWI - now transferred to the State Department.
7. Claymer Schluter, recently released from the United States Army, possibly associated with the Office of Strategic Services.
8. Abraham George Silverman, French Supply Counsel of the French Government, formerly civilian employee of the United States Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.
9. ✓ Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, formerly of the Procurement Division, Treasury Department.
10. William Ludwig Ulman, Major in the United States Army Air Corps.

An investigation of the above individuals has determined that many of them are acquainted with numerous other individuals named by Bentley. However, there have been no major contacts with the lesser subjects to justify expanding the above list further. Considering the above individuals, it is interesting to note in summary the following pertinent results of investigation.

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Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., has been determined during the investigation to be in charge of the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy. This is understood to be the same position previously held by Anatole Gromov, identified as the contact "Al" with whom Bentley dealt. In addition, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Garanin while being surveilled by the Bureau. Gregg in turn is known to have been in contact with Peter C. Rhodes of OWI, now transferred to the State Department; Robert T. Miller, III, State Department; and Maurice Halperin, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services and now with the State Department, all of Washington, D. C., and all of whom were named by Bentley as elements of the Soviet espionage unit from which she collected information. In addition, Gregg contacted Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein in New York City, who has been tentatively identified as "Charlie", the superior of Golos. *glu*

Joseph B. Gregg has been treated in detail in the previous paragraph because of his contact with Fedor A. Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. *glu*

Alger Hiss cannot be definitely placed either with the Silvermaster group or the Perlo group mentioned by Bentley. He is stated to have had connections with the Soviet espionage unit. He has had no contact with either the principal or minor subjects in this case. However, it should be noted that as a result of his position as Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, he is preparing to depart from the United States aboard the SS Queen Mary on its next voyage from New York City to England. He proceeded to New York City on December 30, 1945.

Major Duncan C. Lee has made several contacts during the current investigation with Joseph B. Gregg mentioned hereinbefore. The nature of these contacts was not ascertainable.

Victor Perlo has been in contact with Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster; and Jenny Miller, wife of Robert T. Miller, III, formerly employed with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and now with the Department of State, all of whom were named by Bentley as principal subjects in her statement.

Peter C. Rhodes of OWI and now with the Department of State has been in contact with Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, on several occasions and with Gregg contacted Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein in New York City, who is the most logical suspect to date for "Charlie", the superior of Golos.

Claymer Schluter was not named by Bentley and only entered into this case after a contact with Peter C. Rhodes on December 6, 1945, involving an exchange of papers. He was recently released from the United States Army and

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although not definitely ascertained to date, he possibly was and may still be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. He is the most logical suspect to date for "Jack", an individual to whom Bentley reported between October and December, 1944. Their descriptions tally and Schluter possesses a somewhat international character and travelled extensively in Europe.

Abraham George Silverman whom investigation has determined to have been in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was mentioned by Bentley as engaged in Russian activities. 'Nathan Gregory Silvermaster', during the course of inquiry, contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for her husband, George. This call was returned later on December 5, 1945. It is apparent that the Silvermans, the Kaplans and the Silvermasters are on good terms socially, and there has been a number of exchanges of telephone calls between them during the short period of this investigative coverage. *QW*

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is considered the most important subject in this case and the head of a group from which Bentley collected information. As mentioned hereinbefore, Bentley charged that photographic equipment for the copying of documents was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster home. This was verified. Silvermaster himself has not been in contact with any of the principal subjects for other than apparently social purposes. Bentley claims that Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was an element of the Silvermaster group. It is interesting to note that investigation has ascertained through a technical surveillance that Mrs. Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, contacted Mrs. Ann White, wife of Harry Dexter White, and commented that her husband was working on the British loan. Other conversation was purely social.

On December 23, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster spent the evening at the home of Harry Dexter White. Mrs. Silvermaster who can probably be considered of equal importance with her husband has also been in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph E. Gregg, and has attempted to contact Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, both of whom figured prominently in the Bentley statement as involved with the Silvermaster group. Another interesting factor is the residence of William Ludwig Ulmann with the Silvermasters. He is apparently accepted as one of the family, participating in most of the activities of their home and most of their social contacts. Silvermaster has also been in contact with key figures of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., including Charlotte Young and Elizabeth Sasuly. During the course of investigation, he has had innumerable contacts with Government officials and employees not mentioned by Bentley.

William Ludwig Ulmann, as mentioned hereinbefore, resides with the Silvermasters. He was a Major in the United States Army Air Corps from October 16, 1943, until October 14, 1945, assigned to the Pentagon Building, from which point Bentley charges that she secured documents copied in the Silvermaster home which she delivered to her Russian superiors. He is presently employed as a principal economic analyst, his immediate superior in the Treasury

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Department being Harry Dexter White. His residence with the Silvermasters and his employment under Harry Dexter White substantiates at least in part the statements made by Bentley.

The New York Office has narrowed its investigation to date down to the following named individuals:

1. Abe Brothman, Consulting Engineer.
2. Laughlin Currie of the International Developing Company, 19 Rector Street, New York City, formerly Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt.
3. Ray Elson, wife of Joseph Elson, recently released from the United States Army.
4. Alexander Koral, Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York.
5. Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, Dentist.

Abe Brothman was mentioned prominently in the Bentley statement as having furnished blueprints of commercial kettles to Golos. He is the head of Abe Brothman and Associates, Consulting Engineers, with offices at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. Investigation to date has not developed any contacts by Brothman with the other subjects in this case.

Laughlin Currie, formerly Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, was mentioned prominently in the Bentley statement as being helpful to those engaged in Soviet intelligence whom she knew. Investigation has revealed that he was used as a reference by several individuals more actively engaged in the gathering of information and actually interceded to bring about no action in the Hatch Act investigation of Silvermaster. He has had no contacts with other individuals mentioned by Bentley during the course of this investigation. He is presently making plans to leave the United States for England in the near future.

Ray Elson is the individual through whom Bentley made arrangements for her contact with "Al", later identified as Anatole Gromov. She also succeeded Bentley in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson arranged the contact with "Al" which was covered by physical surveillance by Bureau Agents on November 21, 1945. Both she and her husband are in contact with known Communists.

Alexander Koral was not mentioned in the Bentley statement but entered the case as a result of a surveillance on Silvermaster in Washington, D. C. Silvermaster picked Koral up in his automobile from a busy corner and took a long ride with him on December 1, 1945. This would be a typical method of contact, according to Bentley.

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Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein who is strongly suspected of being "Charlie", the superior of Golos, has been visited in New York City by Joseph B. Gregg and Peter C. Rhodes, both mentioned hereinbefore.

Other individuals mentioned prominently by Bentley are not being treated with in summary form at this time in view of the fact that they are no longer considered principal subjects. This situation in the course of the investigation may change somewhat as inquiries continue. The present trend is to limit this case to those individuals from whom the most can be realized.

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BACKGROUND OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was born on January 1, 1908 in New Milford, Connecticut, the daughter of Charles Prentiss Bentley now deceased. Her parents were native-born Americans and one branch of the family tree traces its ancestry in the United States back to the voyage of the Mayflower. Prior to entering upon her college education she resided for various periods in New Milford, Connecticut, Ithica and Rochester, New York. She graduated from Vassar College in 1930 with an AB Degree. Following her graduation she entered the teaching profession, accepting a position at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia.

In the fall of 1932 Elizabeth Bentley moved to New York City where she enrolled at Columbia University for the purpose of studying for her Masters Degree. In 1933 and 1934 on an Exchange Fellowship she studied at the University of Florence, Italy. In July of the latter year she returned to the United States, and that same fall renewed her studies at Columbia University, receiving her Masters Degree at the end of that semester. While at Columbia University on the latter occasion, she came in social contact with Lee Fuhr, nee Meekirk, who she eventually learned was engaged in the Communist movement. Mrs. Fuhr asked Bentley to speak before the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Teachers College in New York City, which invitation she accepted. At this rally she met Professor James Mendenhall, a member of the League Against War and Fascism. It was subsequently determined by Bentley that Mrs. Fuhr and Professor Mendenhall were both members of the Communist Party and active in the movement in the United States.

In January of 1935 Bentley went to the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York City, and there assisted this group in research matters, particularly concerning Italy, for some period. In March of 1935 she became a regular member of the Communist Party sponsored by Professor Mendenhall and Mrs. Fuhr under the Party name of Elizabeth Sherman. She was first affiliated with Unit I. of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party of the United States.

In March of that same year Bentley, through the Columbia Placement Bureau, secured a position with the Home Relief Bureau, as an investigator, which position she retained until July, 1935. At the same time of this employment she was doing work for the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Her experiences and acquaintances both within the Communist Party and its fringe groups expanded.

In the fall of 1935 Bentley returned to Columbia University, taking special courses in sociology, until the following June, when she engaged in various odd jobs of translating and miscellaneous clerical positions. At the same time she held several positions in the Communist Party such as Financial Secretary, Educational Director, Organizer and other miscellaneous jobs.

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In the summer of 1936 she was offered a position at the Amtorg Camp in Napanoch, New York, a summer camp for the children of Soviet Nationals. Students at this camp ranged in age from 2 to 15 and according to Bentley, the camp had no ulterior appearances to her, although she knows the language spoken was Russian, which she does not understand.

In the late summer of 1936 Bentley busied herself primarily in the settling of certain personal business.

During the year 1937 Bentley was employed for various periods at Macy's Department store, as well as a summer camp at Bloomingburg, New York. She also held other temporary jobs in publicity work, did some work for the Consumer's Union and worked in the publicity campaign for the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, then running for election in New York City.

In June of 1938 through the Columbia Placement Bureau, Bentley secured a secretarial position with the Italian Library of Information, 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. This, it will be recalled, was a propaganda instrument of the Italian Fascist Government. While in this employment she worked directly under the supervision of Ugo D'Annunzio, now deceased. While employed with the Italian Library of Information she secured certain material which she made available to F. Brown of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. F. Brown has been identified as Ferruccio Marini, a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, and former student of the Lenin Institute, Moscow, USSR, who arrived in the United States in 1928. He has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party, since that date and is given considerable lineage hereinafter. The employment with the Italian Library of Information lasted until March, 1939. In the meanwhile F. Brown introduced Bentley to Tim or Timmy whom she later identified as Jacob Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After this introduction all material which she had was passed to Golos up until the cessation of her employment.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Bentley secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClures Syndicate, which publishes and distributes the "Whirligig." Golos explained that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans, and they were seeking information concerning his activities. Bentley was successful in covering Waldo's activities closely from her position as secretary. All of this material was submitted to Golos and she remained as a secretary to Waldo until February, 1940. Nothing significant was secured by her and Golos was somewhat displeased with the possible exception of the fact that she learned that Waldo and the late Wendell Willkie were in communication with each other. Richard H. Waldo, as you recall, was the subject of an intensive investigation by this Bureau some years ago following a statement made by him in the "Whirligig" concerning the bad health of President Roosevelt.

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Bentley was not gainfully employed permanently after leaving Waldo's until the establishment in April, 1941, of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation 212-5th Avenue, New York City, of which she became the original secretary, later serving as vice president, up until the time that Ray Elson assumed this position. Elson is shown elsewhere herein as one of the primary subjects in this case. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party of the United States made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party.

Browder made available, according to Bentley, \$15,000, whereas John Hazard Reynolds, the original president, made available \$5,000. The firm was a cover firm for Soviet espionage, the same as World Tourist, Inc. It ostensibly was to engage in the business of shipping parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia.

It is interesting to note that with Bentley's employment with the Italian Library of Information she had no further contact whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of the fringe groups, and for all intents and purposes could be considered a secret member of the Communist Party. Her activities as a Soviet courier for Golos and others is dealt with in detail in other sections of this memorandum.

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### SOVIET SYSTEM

As a result of the contacts of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley with various individuals ostensibly operating as Soviet agents, considerable information was secured from her concerning the system used in this underground espionage work. Although these methods are set forth under the caption of Soviet System, it should be noted that they differ little from the methods used by any country engaged in secret intelligence. In general there is a definite showing of operations under cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Information is collected by the use of cover addresses and couriers. Intermediaries, both primary and secondary are apparent. There is an obvious absence of advanced technical methods such as the use of secret inks, microdots or other highly technical means of communication. There is, however, as actually existed in the case, a resort to the use of the copying camera.

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country in the United States as occurred with the Germans in recruiting from members of the Nazi Party and its sympathizers. The Soviet espionage system obviously does its recruiting from members of the Communist Party. However, they are at a distinct advantage in that a large majority of the members of the Communist Party are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. This was not always true of the Germans who relatively easily could be separated from the native Americans.

Jacob Golos, in a discussion with Bentley on one occasion indicated that Soviet intelligence was broken down into three branches, namely military-naval, political and general. He did not indicate, however, which branch he represented. Bentley is convinced that she in fact was working for the NKVD and all factors point to a substantiation of this conclusion.

On another occasion while in contact with "Jack" who has not yet been positively identified, he described what he referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality, was the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization. This organization was described as a single unit. For example there would be six individuals who were obtaining information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier or messenger and/or a mail drop by which means they could dispose of the material which they gathered. None of the six individuals in the unit would know the identity of their courier or messenger or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop.

The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three messengers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier or a mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit

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would also have an individual who received their material through a courier and/or mail drop and correlated it for final consumption. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three gatherers of information, in turn would not know the identity of the courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual unknown to anyone else in the group would eventually come into the possession of all of the information obtained by the original six individuals. This individual or "pole" would know all the original gatherers of the information, couriers, mail drops, and editors in the unit. The last named individual designated the "pole" would, according to "Jack" normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authority.

The purpose of this system has its foundation in the security of the organization. If any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" becomes compromised he cannot directly compromise any other individual in the unit. As can be seen, this is what is commonly referred to in intelligence parlance as a double cut-out system. It would be possible, however, under this same system to extend it to a triple or quadruple cut-out system without much difficulty.

Bentley herself never actually participated in a unit such as is described above, and can be considered the ultimate in espionage efficiency. In her instance she collected the material directly from the information gatherers and delivered it to Golos or her other contacts. As regards Golos and Bentley's early experience with Soviet espionage, it is apparent that the former then had the responsibility of passing the information on to a Russian or a further cut-out which channelized the material to the proper Soviet authorities. Later in her experiences following the death of Golos, she undoubtedly was in direct contact with Russians [one at least, who has been identified, namely Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.] (S) u

Those individuals selected to work for Soviet espionage were required to immediately divorce themselves from any Communist Party membership or membership in any fringe group dominated by the Party. This was a rule from which basically there could be made no exception.

As near as can be concluded the NKVD for which Bentley was working, was interested in securing all types of information, namely economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. This is readily observed from the type of information which she gathered from the various individuals whose activities are described in more detail elsewhere in this memorandum. From her statement it is difficult for her to remember exact instructions as to the type of information desired, although she states that her various contacts, beginning with Golos, made certain specific requests from time to time. It is the normal conclusion from the type of information gathered that the NKVD is operating more or less as a sponge, taking every type of information in that is available from any source that can be established. Without correlation on a higher level and without an almost complete absence of jealousy between the various agencies involved in Soviet intelligence, it is highly unlikely if a full benefit is secured from the material collected.

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It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the real effectiveness of this system without having access to the results presented to the officials of the Soviet Government on a very high level. It is interesting to note, however, that Bentley's managers were apparently well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence system. As an example in Bentley's association with Golos and those who followed him, she received certain instructions on how to avoid being detected in her activities. Repeated warnings were given regarding caution necessary to detect a surveillance. Golos instructed Bentley that it would be advisable for her to make a tour of the city of New York and to ascertain certain locations where it would be very easy to elude a surveillance in the event that she detected she was being followed.

As an example, he gave drug stores with two exits, ladies rest rooms with more than one exit, movie theaters, and other places that could be entered and left quickly, thereby eluding the surveillance. Golos also had standing instructions that in the event both he and Bentley were leaving the same premises to meet someone, one or the other would leave the premises first. Shortly thereafter the second party would proceed to the designated rendezvous in such a manner that any surveillance on the first individual could be detected by the second. By pre-arranged signal the two individuals would know of any surveillance.

Surveillances from automobiles were also mentioned. Any automobile suspected of surveilling activities was to be noted and the last two numbers of the license plate memorized. In the event the car was surveilling a contact, the individual being surveilled was to take a subway, to go down one or several one-way streets in the opposite direction to the regular vehicle traffic.

In the event of an ambulatory surveillance crossing and re-crossing the street was recommended, in such a manner that it was never necessary to turn directly around to view the person surveilling. As a last resort in the event of a surveillance it was recommended that the person being surveilled should turn upon the person surveilling and follow him. Prearranged signals were always available at the place of a contact for the individual who arrived first. If he found after arrival at the rendezvous that he was being surveilled, on the approach of the second individual he was to light a cigarette. In the setting of appointments it was not uncommon and more often in actual practice to set a rendezvous for 4, 6, or 8 o'clock on a certain date. In this way, the scene of the contact could be surveilled on at least the first set time and even more if considered necessary. The system could be varied from three set appointments in one day to three days in a week.

Bentley was also cautioned concerning the maintenance of material in her apartment. It was suggested that she place a book behind the door when she left the apartment in such a manner that when she returned, if the door had been opened the book necessarily would have been moved. The old method of placing a thin black thread across the lock of a trunk if material was being maintained therein was also suggested.

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Security was exercised to the nth degree, even to the point of instructing that all trash be burned or flushed down the toilet. When traveling between New York and Washington, Bentley was instructed to remove all identification marks from her clothing, as well as her purse. Meeting places were always held in public places such as restaurants, theaters, and similar establishments. Bentley was cautioned to avoid hotels, private homes, and low class bars. If objects of bulk were to be transported, it was suggested that they be placed in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual that was to receive the object. Bentley was also cautioned concerning the use of the telephone and the possible existence of microphones in hotels and residences. Outside telephones, rather than lines that pass through a switchboard were also to be used. Single telephone booths were considered more desirable than telephone booths of a series. Bentley at one time mentioned that she had never been trained in the use of any secret writing or reagents, codes or ciphers to Golos, who advised her that she should not concern herself with such matters.

As regards finances, Bentley states that during her collaboration with Golos, funds were not readily forthcoming. She received payment for her traveling expenses only after considerable wrangling and waiting. She at no time received a salary from him or any of his successors and was only reimbursed for her travel and other incidentals necessary to the execution of the task required of her. She itemized her expenses at the beginning, attaching sales slips where presents were bought for contacts. It is Bentley's opinion that Golos received between \$2,000 and \$3,000 every two months for the operation of his Soviet espionage activities. This money in some instances came to Golos through Bentley, who received it from unidentified individuals who she believed to be connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than \$20. Bentley's own expenses did not exceed \$100 per month, consequently it is apparent that Golos was supplying, either in the form of salary or other reimbursement for expenses, etc., money to a large number of people. While dealing with the successors to Golos, Bentley states that restrictions on finances appeared to be somewhat relaxed. Delays of securing reimbursement for expenses were infrequent, and one of these successors commented to Bentley that money was no object as long as it was going for a worthwhile purpose.

It is interesting to note that one of the duties of Bentley was to buy Christmas presents for the people who she contacted, as well as the members of their family each year, for which she secured reimbursement. The value of the gift bore a direct relationship to the usefulness which the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some of the gifts were of a very substantial nature, costing perhaps from \$90 to \$100.

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While Bentley was being handled by other than Golos, she received substantial sums of money, and it can be assumed that this is partly attributable in at least some instances, to the fact that she was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Golos.

As can be seen from the above methods, instructions, and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word, novices at conducting espionage. All of the factors mentioned by Bentley, which can be considered as methods of operation, are known methods which in the past have been used by the Germans, the British, French, Poles, and any other nation engaged in secret intelligence where diplomatic relations exist between the two countries involved. It has been proven in this case the information eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy, where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. There are probably other systems of forwarding information to Moscow, but this is the most efficient, during the existence of diplomatic relations, and the other systems are probably only maintained as an alternate method in the event of the breaking of these relations.

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SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation in this case has been most extensive and has primarily consisted of technical surveillances, physical surveillances, mail covers and other tried and proven methods of inquiry. In order that a clear picture may be given of the current situation, it should be noted that at the present time with reference to the principal subjects enumerated hereinbefore in the Washington Field Office District, there are no continuous physical surveillances being maintained. Physical surveillances are only now conducted when information is received from technical surveillances or other sources that would dictate the coverage of a particular subject for a particular purpose. Technical surveillances are installed on the following subjects in this case at the present time by the Washington Field Office: *Q u*

[ Robert Talbott Miller, III  
Harold Glasser  
Maurice Halperin ] *Q u*

— William Walter Remington ;

Bela Gold *Q u*

[ Charles Kramenz ] *Q u*

Irving Kaplan *Q u*

Alger Hiss

— Nathan Gregory Silvermaster *Q u*

Victor Perlo

Major Duncan C. Lee

Helen Tenny

Donald Niven Wheeler

Harry Dexter White

Bernard Redmont

Sonia Gold *Q u*

Allan R. Rosenberg

Harry S. Magdoff

Joseph B. Gregg

William Ludwig Ulman

Abraham George Silverman

Technical coverage is maintained on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ulman by coverage of one telephone since they are all occupants of the same residence. At the present time two additional technical surveillances have been authorized for operation by the Washington Field Office on Philip O. Keeney and Ruth Riskin. *Q u*

The situation existing in New York is somewhat the same in that no continuous physical surveillances are being maintained on any of the subjects in this case with the exception of Ray Elson [a known contact of Anatole Gromov, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.] It was thought by maintaining selective physical surveillances in both Washington, D. C., and New York City the most could be realized from this case without an unreasonable use of manpower. Technical surveillances in operation in New York City are as follows: *Q u*

Cedric Henning Belfrage *Q u*

[ Laughlin Currie ] *Q u*

Abe Brothman

Ray Elson ] *Q u*

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[Albert Eugene Kahn

Mary Price

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein  
World Tourists, Incorporated

Ferruccio Marini

Peter C. Rhodes

United States Service and Shipping  
Corporation

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f<sup>u</sup>

Technical surveillances have also been authorized on the ABA Laboratories operated by Abe Brothman, and on the offices of Laughlin Currie. An additional technical surveillance has been authorized on Michael Greenberg. It should be noted that in the making of the instant investigation, no coverage whatsoever has been made or will be attempted at any time in the Government offices occupied by any of the persons under investigation or on telephones within these offices. *ex*

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THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

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RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was  
E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY  
MASTERS, NATHAN MASTERS AND SERGE  
KOMOV

RE: HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, was  
HELEN PETROVNA SILVERMASTER, HELEN  
SILVERMASTER, MRS. NATHAN GREGORY  
SILVERMASTER, HELEN WITTE, HELEN  
VOLKOFF AND HELEN VOLKOV

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, furnished the following allegations against the above-captioned individuals.

"Sometime in August, 1941, Golos informed me that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. He indicated, however, that due to his ill health, he would not be able to go to Washington to see these people and suggested that I make a trip to Washington and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster at her home and become friendly with her.

"As a result, I went to Washington and actually met Mrs. Silvermaster on the basis of arrangements for that meeting made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos while Silvermaster was in New York City conferring with Golos. It is to be noted at this point that Silvermaster subsequently told me that upon Germany's invasion of Russia, he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for that purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder and requested the latter to put him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia.

"On the occasion of my initial visit to Silvermaster's home in Washington, D. C., arrangements for which were explained hereinbefore, Mrs. Silvermaster treated me in a very careful, cagey manner, and to my mind indicated a definite distrust of me. She was the only person present at this time and our visit lasted approximately one and one-half hours. She did mention that she and her husband had known Browder for some time, but the conversation was almost wholly of a personal, social nature and included no remarks by her of their present or contemplated activities on behalf of Russia.

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"Upon my leaving her home, no definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is my recollection that such meetings would be arranged between Gregory Silvermaster and Golos.

"I returned to New York and discussed my visit with Golos and informed him that I had been treated in a rather suspicious manner and that Mrs. Silvermaster obviously had her doubts about my sincerity and the purpose of my visit. I later learned from Golos that Silvermaster, approximately two weeks later, came to New York and told Golos his wife had remarked to him that she thought I might be connected with the F.B.I. After telling me this, Golos reprimanded me for creating such an impression of distrust.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

"For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D. C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family; and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence.

"Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is of Russian Jewish extraction and was born in the Ukraine, I believe, sometime around 1900. At an early age his family migrated to China where he stayed until about 20 years of age. Silvermaster then came to the United States and settled in California and attended one of the larger universities, I think, in or near San Francisco. He received a Ph.D. degree and subsequently taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic college somewhere in California.

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"He subsequently was employed by the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor or the California State Labor Relations Board, the exact name of which I do not recall. It is further to be noted that during his early years in China he was educated in British schools and speaks English perfectly with a British accent and he also, though a very young boy, became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China, and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf.

"During the Longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was hidden by the Silvermasters in their home. I am unable to state whether there had been previous acquaintance between the Silvermasters and Browder or not, but after that time they were very close friends.

"In 1935, Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C. where he took a position in the Farm Security Administration, arrangements for which, I understand, had been made by some person whom he had met during his labor work in California. It is my understanding that he remained with the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture from 1935 until 1942, at which time he became associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, and after a few months returned to the Department of Agriculture, and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department, which last named position was secured for him by Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held.

"Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, is approximately 42 or 43 years of age and was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution, she went to China where she married a White Russian by whom she had a son, Anatole. This son who uses his father's family name was, to the last of my knowledge, in the United States Navy, and I am unable to recall the family name. She came to the United States with her husband and established residence in California, and shortly thereafter she and her husband separated and she became acquainted with Silvermaster with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, but she was not particularly anxious in view of her first marital experience; but after she secured a divorce, which took three or four years, she finally married Silvermaster. To the best of my knowledge, she has never held any employment with the United States Government; although she has done considerable voluntary work, such as engaging in Red Cross activities.

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"The above outlined information came to my knowledge from conversation had with me by the Silvermasters and by various remarks made by them in my presence.

"In connection with the disposition of material I received from the Silvermasters and turned over to Golos, I was informed by Golos that he turned this material over to a Russian contact. Previous to my association with the Silvermaster group, Golos had been meeting some Russian. He informed me that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and I recall that the name ended in 'IAN'. It is my recollection that the press carried the photograph in connection with a story that this individual had been apprehended on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos informed me that this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until he saw the newspaper photograph. This individual is not the person to whom Golos turned over the Silvermaster material, but a contact to whom Golos had probably turned over other information prior to the appearance of the Silvermaster crowd in this picture.

"It appears that after this individual was arrested, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material. I later learned this individual was known as 'Charlie'; that he was a dentist; and that he had had a gall bladder operation. I also wish to state that in one of my later meetings with 'Jack' I learned from 'Jack' that 'Charlie' was described as follows: about 55 years old; 5'5" tall, weighing 160 pounds; stockily built, having dark hair, dark eyes, and a swarthy complexion, and being of Russian Jewish nationality. After I had been given this description by 'Jack', I recalled that I accidentally saw Golos at one time with an individual who answered the description of the person described to me by 'Jack'. It is to be noted further that I learned from 'Jack' that 'Charlie' was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. I never was able to learn in what part of New York City he resided.

"At about the time the Silvermaster group came into this picture, Golos informed me that because of his ill health, it would probably be wise for me to have a contact to turn the Silvermaster material over to in case something happened to him. He made arrangements for me to meet an individual in a drug store on 9th Avenue somewhere in the fifties, New York City. This contact whom I knew only as 'John' had a photograph of me and when he met me he was to tell me that 'Charlie' sent him. In this manner I was to know that this was the contact that Golos had selected for me. I met this individual 'John' about ten times. These meetings were either pre-arranged by myself or arranged by Golos. I recall this individual as being in his middle or late twenties, tall and slender with very blond hair, blue eyes and typically

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"Slavic appearance. He had an emaciated look. From remarks made by him, it was obvious to me that he had just arrived in the United States and he spoke very poor limited English.

"On the occasion of my second visit to the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C., I was given by someone there a small unsealed envelope which I would state contained probably ten or twelve sheets with typing thereon. I had not been instructed by Golos not to read any material that might be turned over to me, nor was I so instructed by the Silvermasters, except that the latter group seemed somewhat reluctant to give me such material. Upon my arrival in New York City, I immediately handed to Golos this envelope. He did not inform me to whom he was going to give this envelope but simply thanked me for bringing it to him. Visits of a similar nature were made by me at approximate two week intervals thereafter and on those occasions when the Silvermaster group had material for me to bring back to Golos, I would take it and handle it in the manner described above. On those occasions I would take down to Washington for delivery to the Silvermasters various Communist and Russian literature secured by me from Golos.

"My traveling expenses on all trips at the behest of Golos to Washington were paid by him and I always executed a simple receipt upon being reimbursed. Also during this period, upon instructions from Golos, I collected Communist Party dues from persons both in the New York area and in Washington and remitted such collections to Golos, who told me he took them downtown to the Communist Party headquarters. He would later furnish me receipts from the Party evidencing payment by these persons of their Party dues.

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I know of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have

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"indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

"In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing.

"Sometime in 1942, however, Golos began to give me verbal instructions for the guidance of Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give me typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by 'Charlie' to be taken by me to Silvermaster. My knowledge of Russian was insufficient for me to gain an accurate idea of the type of information called for by the written instruction.

"By the fall of 1942 Ullman and Silvermaster began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Ullman provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and Silvermaster began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. Ullman photographed the documents which he and Silvermaster brought to the Silvermaster residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time Ullman built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the Silvermaster residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.

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"When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, Golos would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by Ullman. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

"In addition to the film which I would deliver to Golos, I also began to receive from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

"With respect to the dictation which Ullman and Silvermaster gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to Golos.

"With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during Silvermaster's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and Ullman looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that Silvermaster was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

"I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After Ullman was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

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"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

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"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. [As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that Currie was a social guest on occasion at the Silvermaster home, although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and 'Bill' as to the advisability of introducing Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned this matter to me, and indicated he was not in favor of it and as far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

"I recall further that during this same period mention was made of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington. Presumably these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist, but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that department. In addition, he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo

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"group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

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"I recall that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White, in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle, which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA.

"In further connection with the Silvermaster family, I know that Helen's son by her first marriage, Anatole, went to some southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasion would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Anatole, however, was drafted into the Navy sometime in 1944 or thereabouts, and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. . . . .

"During the time I was associated with Golos I very often saw Berney Schuster and his wife come into the office where they talked with Golos. I knew at this time that Schuster was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party District and also recalled that his Party name was Chester. All during my association with Golos I merely knew Schuster as a social acquaintance of Golos. However, late in the Spring of 1944, I met Schuster on the street and he had a long conversation with me. I asked him how Gregg Silvermaster was and, when I appeared not

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"to know him, he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons who were doing the same type of work as Silvermaster. As a matter of fact he told me that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. He indicated that some of these people needed psychiatric treatment as a result of the activities they had engaged in since leaving the Communist Party. . . . .

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard M. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman. . . . .

"With reference to John Abt, I had never met this individual prior to the meeting in his apartment described above, but I do recall mention by Silvermaster that there was a person named Abt wandering around Washington seeking information of one kind or another, the exact nature of which I never learned. . . . .

"In connection with my activities with Catherine, I recall that either on one or two occasions I turned over material to her that I had received from the Silvermaster group. . . . .

"In about September, 1944, at the time that Bill was contemplating moving to Baltimore or Washington, he informed me that he was going to personally take care of the Silvermaster group and that I would not have any further connection with them. . . . .

"I have not seen Bill since that meeting and my only further knowledge of him comes from questioning put to me by Al a month or two ago, ostensibly to find out if I had seen Bill lately. In addition, it will be recalled that I by chance encountered Gregory Silvermaster in Pennsylvania Station in New York in August, 1945 and during a few minutes conversation with him I asked if he had seen Bill lately. He said he had not seen Bill for a couple of weeks but that he was still around. . . . .

"It will be recalled by this time (Christmas 1944) Bill was contacting the Silvermaster group and I made no Christmas purchases for them. . . . .

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"Golos told me sometime during this period (1943) that the pressure was becoming increasingly heavy for him to turn over certain of his American contacts to other Russians. He stated particularly six months before his death (Thanksgiving Day, 1943) that he had been requested to turn over Mary Price, the Silvermaster group and myself. He, of course, refused to do this and I know that at the time of his death he had not turned over any of his contacts to any other persons; the only concession he had made in this regard was that the material I was picking up from the Silvermaster group in Washington was to be given by me directly to Catherine, the wife of Bill, thereby theoretically circumventing Golos. In fact, however, I was surreptitiously making this material available for Golos' inspection prior to passing it to Catherine. . . . .

"In June, 1944, I met Browder and on this occasion he told me it would be agreeable if Bill, my contact at that time, met with Gregory Silvermaster not oftener than once a month and that such meetings must be held in New York City and not in Washington. At a later meeting in June he agreed that the entire Silvermaster group should be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. . . . .

"It came to my attention from Gregory Silvermaster sometime prior to the death of Golos that Peters was in Washington and was attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group, that is, to secure information from some of the members thereof. I recall that when I informed Golos of this attempted encroachment by Peters, Golos went to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party and made a protest there to someone. . . . . ✓

"The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill that Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out.'"

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BACKGROUND

Personal History, Activities and Associates of  
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington in 1920; attended Stanford University in California, 1926 to 1927; attended the University of California, Berkeley, California, 1929 to 1932, receiving a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Economics. In 1932, he was associate economist with the California State Unemployment Commission. In 1933 until March, 1934, he was employed as a statistician for the California State Department of Labor. From March, 1934 to 1935, he was an economist for the California State Emergency Relief Administration. In August, 1935, he became a senior labor economist with the Resettlement Administration. He transferred to the Maritime Labor Board as principal economist in November, 1938. In July, 1940, he returned to the Department of Agriculture in the Farm Security Administration as a principal labor economist. He was so employed through 1944. As of June 16, 1945, he was employed by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster registered for Selective Service on February 16, 1942, with Local Draft Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. On his registration Silvermaster stated he was born November 27, 1898, at Odessa, Russia. Silvermaster identified his wife as Helen P. Silvermaster whom he married in 1930 at Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California. According to Selective Service records in 1942 Silvermaster was a Director of the Labor Division of the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$5,800 per annum. He indicated he had formerly been employed as a senior labor economist for the United States Government from 1935 to 1938 and from 1938 to 1940 was chief economist for the United States Maritime Board engaged in preparing recommendations on labor to the Congress of the United States. A supplemental questionnaire submitted by Silvermaster under date of May 15, 1942 indicated he was serving as chief economist with the Board of Economic Warfare and was in charge of European and African Division of this work. As of November, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was residing with his wife at 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

A Hatch Act investigation was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in January, 1942, predicated upon reports that Silvermaster was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The Hatch Act investigation was completed and reports submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942.

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On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture advised that the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations had suggested that additional interviews be had with Mr. John M. [redacted] of the United States Maritime Commission, Mr. Wayne Morse, then a member of the National War Labor Board and now Senator from Oregon, and [redacted] Achlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President. The three interviews were conducted and a report submitted to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations in September, 1943. On June 15, 1944, Mr. T. Roy [redacted], Director of Personnel and Chairman of the Departmental Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, advised the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations that the record in the Silvermaster investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Accordingly, no action was taken.

The earliest reference to Silvermaster in the Bureau files is a report from Seattle dated April 11, 1922, to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a young Communist of the University District, Seattle, together with one Perline and one Gundlack, students at the University of Washington had left April 9, 1922, for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and to have contact of Anna Falkoff, 3731 Fourteenth Avenue, N. E., Seattle. Perline was indicated to be a Communist and of Russian-Jewish descent. Silvermaster was described as born on November 15, 1898 at Odessa, Russia, and had been in attendance at the University of Washington at irregular intervals since September 1918. An alias of Silvermaster was shown to be Nut Zilbermeister.

In October, 1923, an investigation was made regarding a reference furnished by one Jacob Trachtengerts, a Russian who had applied for entrance to the United States. This reference was Nathan Silvermaster, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California. No one named Nathan Silvermaster was found at 2314 Dwight Way.

Information was developed in San Francisco that Silvermaster was a professor of economics at St. Mary's College from 1926 to 1931, and advanced his thesis which caused certain persons to consider him a Communist. He was registered in San Francisco County as a Democrat and reportedly associated with alleged Communists, among whom were Sam Kagel and Isaac Folkoff.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain a report which indicates that Silvermaster in 1935 contacted Sam Darcy, head of the Communist Party in California. This report further states, "By virtue of his associations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be concluded that Silvermaster is an active radical." A confidential informant of the [redacted] files of the [redacted]

A confidential informant advised [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937.

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Silvermaster was reportedly an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle in the early 1920's, and was editor of the Seattle Union Record. A confidential informant advised that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Bloch in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party. Another confidential informant has advised that he had heard that Silvermaster was a representative in the United States of OGPU. A confidential informant has advised that a brother-in-law of Silvermaster's wife, named Scherbackoff, a Soviet agricultural expert, and the older brothers of Gregory Silvermaster were active in the Soviet Revolution in Vladivostok, one of whom was close to Boris Skvirsky, further identified as Director of the Soviet Information Bureau.

Silvermaster was interviewed under oath by the Washington Field Office of the Bureau, and denied membership or activity in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the Communist Party. While he was a student in the University of Washington, Seattle, from 1918 to 1920, he associated with Herbert J. Phillips and Garrand Ethel, who from 1935 to 1938 were members of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He was also associated with Dr. David Hersh, whose home in Seattle in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. He was also associated with Mrs. Samuel Walters, whose husband is reported to be a violent Communist. In 1932, Garrand Ethel mentioned above, in discussing how many party members were getting into the Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle.

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b2D According to [REDACTED], Silvermaster was enrolled in the Professional Section of the Party in that city during the year 1936. In 1939, the special committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives published a membership list of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Washington, D. C., which showed that Gregory Silvermaster, economist for the Maritime Labor Board, was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

A William Barkan of San Francisco, California advised that his mother, Mrs. Hans Barkan, on one occasion attended a meeting of a ladies' group at which Gregory Silvermaster spoke. Silvermaster, according to Barkan was at that time a vowed member of the Communist Party. This was in about 1936. During the course of his talk, Silvermaster made reference to the overthrow of the United States Government, and preached in favor of Communism. When Mrs. Barkan argued with Silvermaster, the latter made a remark to the effect, "You and your money—we'll annihilate you."

In the latter part of 1940, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Economist with the Maritime Labor Board and his wife, Helen P. Silvermaster, were carried on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

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Gregory Silvermaster was stated to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday, a reported member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and it was stated by Miss Dorothy M. Sells, Director of Research of the United States Maritime Labor Board, that Casaday appeared to be a protege of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. It is noted that Casaday was reported by the same source to be a contact of both Harry Bridges and Thomas Ray. Casaday was an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and in February, 1942, was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England.

Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady, head social economist of the Office of Price Administration, a reported member of the Communist Party, when Brady rented his Washington residence at 6266 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., according to Mrs. Edith M. Jones of Washington, D. C. Will Allen advised that Dr. Brady was consulted by Gregory Silvermaster when the latter was preparing his thesis entitled, "Lenin's Economic Thought Prior to the October Revolution." Allen further stated that Brady was given as reference when Silvermaster applied for his position with the Department of Agriculture.

In a letter to Private Isadore Salkind, Pfc, ASN 33133849, dated June 27, 1942, Jean Hinton, 2222 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised Salkind that her boss (Silvermaster) had come back. Salkind is a reported Communist and was a member of numerous front organizations in Washington, D. C., prior to his induction into the Army.

N. Gregory Silvermaster, 3630 Jocelyn Street, N. W., was the registered owner of an automobile which participated in a parade staged by the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy in Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1938.

In connection with the Hatch Act investigation of M. H. Naigles, with aliases, economist, Postwar Labor Problems Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, it was noted that Naigles, a member of various front groups in Washington, D. C., was apparently acquainted with Gregory Silvermaster, who was reported by Davis Sapos, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to be probably a member of the Soviet Secret Police.

During the investigation of Walter Sassman, Associate Soil Science Analyst, Department of Agriculture, a member of various front groups, who denied he was a member of the Communist Party, it was alleged by Mr. R. C. Jacobson of the WPA that Sassman was friendly with Silvermaster and had worked for him. Jacobson claimed that Silvermaster was also an alleged Communist.

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During the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, now National Head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was reported that Mary Van Kleeck, member of numerous Communist front groups and representative of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City, was reputedly a leader in the Communist Party and that on Thursdays she regularly came to Washington from New York and conferred with Edwin S. Smith, then on the National Labor Relations Board, with Alice Barrows and with N. Gregory Silvermaster.

It was reported that shortly after the United Federal Workers of America was chartered by the CIO, locals in Washington, D. C., established a Federal Workers School. In September, 1939, the "Federal Record," official organ of the union, announced that the teachers would include Dr. Gregory Silvermaster.

In December, 1943, the names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names and addresses in the possession of Haakon Chevalier, reported Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California.

b7c On January 4, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, [redacted] NKVD agent attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, called at the office of Gregory Silvermaster in the Department of Agriculture Building, Washington, D. C., shortly after noon. After having lunch with him at the New England Raw Bar on 12th Street, S. W., they returned to the Agriculture Building, where Louise Bransten remained for over an hour.

Dr. David Hersh of Seattle, Washington, entertained Gregori Kheifets, NKVD agent of the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, in his home on December 24, 1943. Dr. Hersh was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster.

b7c b7D In the investigation of Dr. Louis Bloch, with aliases, an associate of leading Communists in the San Francisco area, [redacted], stated that during the maritime difficulties of 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting which included other Communists, Sam Darcy, Dr. Silvermaster and Joseph Gaer. Darcy was at that time District Director of District #13, Communist Party, USA.

b7D [redacted] Washington, in 1944, advised an agent of this Bureau that she had visited Silvermaster in California when she was en route to Europe in the early 30's.

Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a sponsor in May, 1944, of the visa applicant Hugo Richard Woog. Woog was a Swiss married to a Russian-born woman in Harbin, Manchuria, who was residing in Mexico City at the time the visa application was filed. His brothers resided in Mexico City and Zurich, Switzerland. Woog was a graduate in dentistry

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at the University of Tomsk. Gregory Silvermaster, in acting as his sponsor, stated that he had arrived in the United States at San Francisco aboard the Tenyo Maru in August, 1915, and was acting as sponsor because Mrs. Woog was his, Silvermaster's, sister. Woog's case came before the Primary Committee on Visas and received an unfavorable opinion unanimously, August 10, 1944. The Review Committee likewise rendered an unanimously unfavorable opinion September 27, 1944. The Board of Appeals, however, on October 25, 1944, granted them admission to the United States.

[REDACTED]

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The Washington Field Office ascertained that on August 26, 1944, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] of the CIO Maritime Committee, Washington, D. C., that Greg Silvermaster had urged him to take a job in the Procurement Division on Surplus Property Disposal. [REDACTED] wanted to discuss the matter with [REDACTED] from two points of view, that is, what Greg wanted and, "the other point" of view. [REDACTED] stated that Silvermaster is an "interesting guy."

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[REDACTED], California State Federation of Labor, advised in the latter part of 1944, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], was definitely under Communist Party influence and takes orders from Louis Bloch, who is closely associated with Gregory Silvermaster, who [REDACTED] characterized as another Communist in Government service.

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During the course of the investigation of Herbert Resner of San Francisco, California, attorney for the Communist Party, and a member of the Professional Club of the Party in San Francisco, it was believed that Gregory Silvermaster was identical with the individual known as "Greg." Resner was contacted by an unidentified person regarding the appointment of "Greg" as Director of the Disposal Board in the Treasury Department. Resner was quoted as saying to Louise Bransten, mentioned heretofore, that he would write a letter to Senator Sheriden Downey, and that he would have Bartley Crum, President of the National Lawyers Guild in San Francisco, take the matter of "Greg's" appointment up with the White House.

Additional aliases of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, appear in the files of the United States Civil Service Commission as E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters, Nathan Masters and Serge Komov.

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During an investigation of Richard Bransten, with aliases, a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position with the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. A check of the Civil Service Commission records in the District of Columbia, reflected that Silvermaster had been "flagged" by the Commission as a known Communist on the West Coast and in the District of Columbia. The Civil Service Commission refused originally to permit the transfer of Silvermaster from the Farm Security Administration to the Treasury Department, but their files indicate pressure was brought by the White House in securing this transfer for Silvermaster.

A review of the Civil Service files further showed that Silvermaster was friendly with Richard Bransten, the latter's former wife, Louise Bransten, and Richard's present wife Ruth McKenney, also a Communist.

During the course of the investigation of Dr. Paul Radin, a known Communist and lecturer at the Communist-controlled California Labor School in San Francisco, it was determined that Radin in 1944 advised Louise Bransten, above mentioned, that he had seen "Greg" in Washington and that "Greg" is now an economist with the Treasury Department. "Greg" further sent his respects to Louise Bransten through Radin. It is believed that the "Greg" referred to is Gregory Silvermaster.

During the investigation of Robert Talbot Miller, III, it was determined that the subject was acquainted with a Mr. Silvermaster, and has mentioned the latter's name on occasion to one Jack Roth. It is believed that this individual is identical with Gregory Silvermaster. Robert Talbot Miller, III, and his wife are very well acquainted with Dr. Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services and John M. Hazard of the Foreign Economic Administration.

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Personal History, Activities and Associates  
of Helen P. Silvermaster

Helen P. Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron known as Baron Peter Witte. She is about 42 or 43 years old. Her father was a counselor to the Czar and once headed a large Russian scientific expedition to Mongolia. He also acted as an advisor to the Mongolian Government and after the October Revolution he was arrested and subsequently released, thereafter becoming the head of Rice Institute in the South Ukraine where he engaged in scientific work.

After the revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian whose last name was Volkov. About 1923, he came to California as an advisor to the Manchurian Prince and presumably she accompanied him. He was allegedly sent here by the Russian Government and it is said that he finally became an O.G.P.U. agent, according to Charles Malamuth, who is a teacher of Russian at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and formerly with Military Intelligence. Will Allen, a labor writer for the Washington Daily News, stated that she was supposed to have been the common-law wife of one Wolkoff, who was an OGPU agent. He was stricken with tuberculosis and asked Silvermaster to look after his wife. As a result of this marriage a son, Anatole Boris Volkov, was born in San Francisco, October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter, she separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later, after securing a divorce from Volkov. Her marriage to Silvermaster is believed to have occurred in 1928 or 1929.

Since August of 1935, Helen P. Silvermaster and her husband have lived in Washington, D. C., their address since 1939 being 5515 30th Street, N. W., and prior to that, 2620 Jocelyn Street, N. W. She is not known to have been gainfully employed in Washington but it has been reported that she has done considerable voluntary work such as engaging in Red Cross activities. She is said to still have relatives in Russia and, according to Benjamin Mandel, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., she has a brother-in-law by the name of Shcherbackoff, a Soviet agricultural expert, who was in the United States for a while.

According to the records of the Registrar's office at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, her son, Anatole Boris Volkov, entered the university in June, 1942, after having attended Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D. C. He withdrew from the university, May 10, 1944, to be inducted into the United States Navy. These records listed his mother as Helen P. Silvermaster, a graduate of the University of Moscow, Russia, and his stepfather as N. Gregory Silvermaster. It was reported that Anatole sometimes went to New York to deliver material for the Silvermasters. A picture of Anatole, obtained from the university records, is available in the file of the Charlotte, North Carolina Field Division. Another photograph of



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him taken as he was leaving the convention hall of Communist Party District #16 on April 30, 1944, at Richmond, Virginia, is available in Bureau files. He was reportedly assigned to a naval training station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

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[REDACTED] and she is the divorced wife of Richard Bransten. Both she and her husband have been prominent in the Comrap investigation. (X) u

The names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names, apparently a 1943 Christmas card list, prepared by Haakon Maurice Chevalier, a professor in the French Department of the University of California, frequently mentioned in the Comrap and Cinrad investigations.

It has been reported that Mrs. N. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady when he rented a home on 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Brady, at that time, was the head Social Economist in the Office of Price Administration and the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and of several front organizations.

David Saposs, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He added that he had heard that her husband represented the O.G.P.U. in the United States.

The name, Helen Silvermaster, appeared on a list of members of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. This list was furnished by [REDACTED] b7c b2D  
[REDACTED] an employee of the General Accounting Office, who described Helen Silvermaster as being one of the most outspoken and radical members of this organization. The organization is no longer in existence.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, according to [REDACTED] b7c b2D  
[REDACTED] They were also listed as having donated \$45.00 to this organization, which is reported to be Communist controlled.

On March 18, 1938, Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Dr. Regler, for many years, was a leading Communist writer in Germany

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and later became a political commissar in one of the International Brigades in the Spanish Revolution. He is presently residing in Mexico where he has ostensibly departed from the Communist Party line.

In 1941, Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was carried on the active indices of the League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C.

The name of Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China in 1941.

The name of Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the list of alleged members of the Washington Bookshop Association at sometime prior to 1941.

The name of Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster, with indication of membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, appeared on the list of the members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of 1940.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on November 17, 1945. This surveillance revealed that he resides at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with his wife, Helen P. Silvermaster. William Ludwig Ullmann also resides with them at that address.

On November 29, 1945, under a suitable confidential pretext, a detailed observation of the basement of the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster residence at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., was made. It was ascertained that a laundry room approximately 12 x 15 feet, opening off the furnace room, has been converted into a dark room. It was also ascertained that two photo flood bulbs with attachments for attaching to holder or frame were found on a shelf beneath the work bench. In a work drawer in this room the bellows of a camera was found. This is similar to the bellows appearing in the photo record camera used by the Bureau. Several light reflectors were found on top of the rafters in this room. The laundry room, which had been converted into a dark room and which is located on the north side of the basement, contained a standard enlarger. Adjacent to this enlarger was a photographic time clock. Shelving and work benches in this dark room contained miscellaneous photographic equipment such as frames for drying prints, a cutting knife and board and an assortment of new and used printing paper.

Drawers and cupboards had been built under the work bench and contained photographic developing equipment. A good stock of commercial developing fluids and so forth was noted. Pans and developing fluid holders were also stored in these cupboards as was a substantial supply of printing paper in various sizes ranging from 2½ to 3½ on up to 8 x 10. The dark room gave the appearance of having been recently used as the waste paper basket contained blank negatives, some film which was still wet, wrapping paper from film packs, empty film pack cartons and trimmings from photographs indicating that a large number of photographs had recently been trimmed. One of the drawers under the work bench contained a large quantity of negatives in strips 2½ inches wide and 18 inches long. These negative strips were filed in a loose-leaf booklet. A casual examination of these indicated that they were photographs of individuals, scenery and homes. No documents were found in this group of negatives. No camera was found in the dark room but it was observed that on the south, top shelf of this room was a stand and holder which was similar to the type of stand and holder used on a photo record camera.

In the rumpus room of the basement were found two wooden tripods similar to the type used with the speed graphic camera equipment furnished by the Bureau. There were two large photo flood bulbs with reflectors and boxes containing approximately eight new photo flood bulbs. On a desk in one corner of the rumpus room was a large pasteboard box which contained a lamp very similar

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to the lamp used on the Bureau's photo record camera for focusing. This lamp appeared to be practically new. A box on this desk also contained two electric dryers.

On November 27, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the Silvermaster residence, it was ascertained that individuals by the name of Marjory and Charlotte Young conversed with Helen Silvermaster in such a manner as to indicate that they were all mutual friends. It was also noted that Eddie Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and that he had stayed with the Silvermasters in the past. The Washington Field Office file reflects that Charlotte Young is a key figure Communist, having been director of the white collar or undercover Communists of the Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C. until January 16, 1945. Thereafter she was elected to the City Executive Committee of the Communist Party. Eddie Young (Edward Sidney Young), husband of Charlotte Young, has also been active in the Communist Party and is believed to be on the West Coast at the present time, having been recently discharged from the Army Air Corps.

On December 1, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster met Alexander Koral of Brooklyn, New York, and spent some time in his company. Information concerning Koral, who is employed by the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, and who is alleged to be a Communist, is being set out elsewhere in this case summary in view of his contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

On December 4, 1945, the technical surveillance on the residence of the Silvermasters revealed that Rose Gregg, wife of subject Joseph Gregg who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage, contacted Helen Silvermaster and they made an engagement to have lunch together on this date. Physical surveillance revealed that Helen Silvermaster and Rose Gregg had lunch together at the Georgia Avenue Hot Shoppe.

The physical surveillance revealed on December 6, 1945, that Phillip O. Keeney, who is employed at the Library of Congress and who resides at 215 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence. Investigation has revealed that Phillip O. Keeney is the subject of a closed Hatch Act investigation.

On December 2, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly but was unsuccessful, according to the technical surveillance. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation in the Washington Field Office and is alleged to be a member of the undercover white collar group of the Communist Party.

On December 2, 1945, the technical surveillance revealed that Helen Silvermaster engaged in a conversation with an individual identified as Ann White who advised that her husband, Harry, is working again today on the British

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loan matter. (It is believed that Ann White, the wife of Harry Dexter White who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the group in Washington, D. C., engaging in Russian espionage.)

On December 3, 1945, Jeannie Steinberg, wife of Morton Haskell Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and thanked her for the concert tickets.

On December 8, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Helen Silvermaster engaged in conversation of a personal nature with Herman Klotz who is employed in the United States Treasury Department. Later the same date Henrietta Klotz, wife of Herman Klotz, engaged in conversation with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. She indicated that she and her husband would visit the Silvermaster residence that evening. On December 12, 1945, Henrietta Klotz engaged in conversation with Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was leaving her employment in the Treasury Department and would work for Mr. Morgenthau again at the request of Mrs. Morgenthau, which would necessitate her moving to New York. She then discussed at length her previous employment with Morgenthau.

Ruth Gruber, on December 10, 1945, conversed with Helen Silvermaster and invited her, her husband, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and the "star boarder", William Ludwig Ullmann, over to her house for the evening. Ruth Gruber said that a friend of hers was in Washington from Chicago who was doing some interesting work on democracy in education.

On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Steinberg, mentioned above, conversed with Helen Silvermaster and asked her to go to the concert at Constitution Hall with them. Helen stated that she had some clothes to send to the Russian War Relief, winter clothes that her brother had on an expedition into China and Tibet.

It was ascertained that on December 14, 1945, Silvermaster and his wife discussed obtaining plane reservations out of Washington via Eastern Air Lines for January 4. The conversation indicated that reservations were being made for someone other than the Silvermasters. Silvermaster, an employee of the Surplus Properties Division of the RFC has moved his office from the Commerce Building to the Railroad Retirement Building. Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that the Whites (possibly Harry Dexter White) had invited the Silvermasters over to their residence that evening.

Constant physical surveillance was discontinued on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on December 14, 1945.

On December 17, 1945, the technical surveillance revealed that a party named Izzy, identity unknown, talked with Helen Silvermaster at which time he advised that his father-in-law, identity unknown, is proceeding to Philadelphia to attend a dinner given by the American-Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with the organization and that a good friend of

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hers runs the organization and that she receives communications about this group which has for its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these great countries."

On December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised by teletype that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had moved his office from the Commerce Building to Room 4050-52 in the Railroad Retirement Building. His title is given as Chief of Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board. Information secured indicates that the following persons are sharing office space with him at this place: Alexander Korn, Curtis E. Anderson and Gilda DeFrank.

On December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

On December 23, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife left their residence and drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. It had previously been reported that the Silvermasters had invited Joseph Gregg and his wife to their residence for Christmas dinner; however, physical surveillance and technical coverage on Joseph Gregg and his wife on Christmas Day indicated that the Gregg family did not visit the Silvermaster residence. (Sonia Gold, Joseph Gregg and Harry Dexter White were all named by Elizabeth Bentley as participating in Russian espionage, along with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.)

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RE: LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE  
with aliases: Lochlin  
Currie, Louchlin Currie

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held. . . .

"During this same period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection Currie did not supply Silverman or Silvermaster information but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that Currie was a social guest on occasion at the Silvermaster's home although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and "Bill" as to the advisability of introducing Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

"Another individual who I recall was supplied information at this time, which was from the summer and fall of 1943 until August, 1944, or September, 1944, was Michael Greenburg (or berg). My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price who indicated to me that Greenburg was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenburg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration."

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BACKGROUND

Personal History

"Who's Who in America 1944-45" reveals that Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902, the son of Lauchlin and Alice (Eisenhauer) Currie. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. Degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. Degree from Harvard. He married Dorothy York Bacon in 1927, and has two children, Lauchlin Morgan Currie and Roderich Bornish Currie. Currie first came to the United States in 1925, and was naturalized in 1934. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934, and a professor of international economics at Fletcher Graduate School of Law and Diplomacy, West Medford, Massachusetts, from 1933 to 1934. During this same period of time he was employed as a consultant by the Kendall Company, a cotton products concern in Boston.

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941, was named head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942, he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. He is listed as a trustee of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, a member of the American Economic Association, and the author of a book entitled "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" published in 1934. His residence address was listed as 4863 Potomac Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and his summer address at Hancock, New Hampshire.

"Current Biography," Volume 2, No. 5, for May, 1941, states that Currie is "one of President Roosevelt's six Administrative Assistants and probably the most anonymous of these men who are chosen, according to the President, because of "their passion for anonymity." His job is stated to keep "ideas flowing smoothly back and forth between Roosevelt and Administrative officials, big and little," and he is described as "polite, diplomatic, and unassuming." In the beginning of 1941, his duties were extended when he was sent to China on a special mission similar to that of Harry Hopkins' mission to England. He returned to the United States in March of that year to make his report. It was stated that although his report has not been made public, most commentators agree that he studied China's economic

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structure in general and its special problems of currency and transportation in order to determine the best way for the United States to help the Chungking government. This interpretation of his mission was reportedly given weight by Currie's remarks while in China. He spoke of China as "an outpost of the world's present struggle for democracy," and spoke of the United States' responsibility to aid it.

"Time" magazine for April 14, 1941, stated that one of the strongest influences in the reforms of the Kuomintang during April was the United States, represented by the bespectacled face of Lauchlin Currie. It was further stated that Currie helped clear up the Communist problem by suggesting that Chiang Kai-shek's government "raise needed revenue and undercut Communist influence by taxing the landlords while feeding and pleasing the peasants." The article in "Current Biography" states that Currie's reputation while an instructor at Harvard spread far beyond Boston, and that his book "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" became a standard work on the subject. His appointment as Senior Analyst in the Treasury Department by Secretary Morgenthau in 1934 was allegedly no surprise, and his subsequent promotion to the position of Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board also reportedly won enthusiastic recognition.

In 1938 he began to give evidence of his growing importance. In that year he put forward a plan to solve railroad troubles by a lease-lend procedure through which the railroads would get equipment in much the same way that Britain gets war goods under the Lease-Lend Bill. In that same year, he wrote an "influential memorandum" on the causes of the recession in which he discussed, among other things, Social Security taxes, and pointed out that compensatory Federal spending to stimulate heavy industry might be more flexible if concentrated outside the regular budget.

In May of 1939, Currie gave testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee. He reportedly showed that investments follow production, and since 1932 State and local governments have been piling up savings so that the net Federal investment must be at least one billion dollars to provide equivalent purchasing power. In July of that year he was named President Roosevelt's personal Economic Advisor and Administrative Assistant.

A review of the "New York Times" morgue clippings revealed the following background information concerning Currie: During the latter part of 1934, Currie was appointed analyst for the United States Treasury Department

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and was later made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors for the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July, 1939, and in 1941 he was named Head of the Economic Mission to China as personal envoy of the President in the early part of February, 1941, and returned to the United States on March 10, 1941. It is reported that while in China, Currie conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other leading executives of the Chinese Government. Currie also found time to study Chinese arsenals, military training schools, and industrial cooperatives. In 1942, Currie went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. During this same trip Currie also spent a few days in Neu Delhi, India, and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942.

Currie was listed as one of the individuals who attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mont Tremblant, Canada, from December 4, to 194, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, Currie was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator where he remained until the early part of 1945. He then resumed his former White House duties.

In February, 1945, Currie went to London as Head of the American Mission conferring with British officials. At this time he was also reported as heading a mission to Switzerland for the purpose of curtailing Swiss exports to Germany. On February 11, 1945, Currie was reported to be in Berne, Switzerland, and returned to the United States on March 19, 1945.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., revealed a report dated January 6, 1942. According to this report Lauchlin Currie from December 1, 1934, to July, 1939, was Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board. From June 20, 1934, to November 10, 1934, he was Economic Analyst with the United States Treasury at \$6 per annum. From 1927 to 1933 he taught money and banking at Harvard University. From July 12, 1939 to January, 1942, Currie was employed at the White House as an Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States at a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

Currie purchased the property at 4863 Potomac Avenue, N. W. on September 11, 1941, valued at \$12,500. He previously resided, according to this report, at 25 Everett Street, Kensington, Maryland; Chevy Chase, Maryland; 3132 P Street, N. W., and the Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D. C. On August 25, 1945, Lauchlin B. Currie left a forwarding address from 4863 Potomac Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 19 Rector Street, New York 6,

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New York, which is the office of the International Development Company.  
(Information concerning which will be set out later herein.)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Washington, D. C. reveal in a report dated August 24, 1942, that Dorothy Currie, wife of Lauchlin Currie, formerly operated an art studio at 3132 P Street, N. W.

In July, 1945, it was reported that the International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City.

Through the records of Dun and Bradstreet, New York City, it was ascertained that the International Development Industrial Corporation, 19 Rector Street, Room 1902, has as its president and principle Lauchlin Currie. The company will engage in industrial advisory engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad. The services supplied by the company includes the planning of new plants or the remodeling of old ones to actual engineering production management and the developing of the international industrial field. The International Industrial Corporation intends to open offices in key cities throughout the world to show the American "know how" methods of manufacturing and processing. The following individuals were listed as officers for the International Industrial Development Corporation:

David E. Scoll, Executive Vice President  
Jack I. London, Vice President and Treasurer  
Arnold M. Grant, Secretary  
Daniel Bertrand, Assistant Secretary

Directors and Officers - Lauchlin Currie

Lauchlin Currie presently resides at 61 East 86th Street, New York City, and subscribes to telephone, Atwater 9-8367.

#### General Activities, Associates, and Comments

During the Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, Lauchlin Currie was interviewed. When asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as Silvermaster, according to Currie, was an advocate of war prior to that time, Currie did not regard him as Communistic and stated that he was a "liberal" and "New Dealer in his

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political leanings." It is interesting to note that during the course of the investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence furnished information indicating that Currie and Silvermaster were associates and friendly.

Lauchlin Currie is listed as an officer of China Defense Supplies Corporation in Washington, D. C. During the investigation of Frederick Heizer Wright who was tried and acquitted upon a charge of failure to register as a propaganda agent of the Japanese government, Currie was interviewed. Currie described his contacts with Wright as a purely business nature and stated that during the year 1941 he was handling all lend lease aid to China at the specific request of President Roosevelt.

Lauchlin Currie was listed as a sponsor for the visa application of Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen, the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation at the present time, has been alleged on numerous occasions to be a secret agent of the Soviet government. Hagen is an Austrian-German refugee who, since his arrival in the United States, has been active in the American Friends of German Freedom movement, a Communist inspired and infiltrated organization, and has also carried on the work of his group known as the "New Beginning." Hagen, at the time he was questioned in connection with his visa application, admitted being a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. He further admitted being a leader in this movement, but stated he had no contacts with Communists since his arrival in the United States. Investigation to date has indicated this statement is false as he has contacted numerous known Communists.

Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen's visa application on April 30, 1942. A copy of his testimony is available in Bureau files, and it is to be noted it was given under oath. He gave his official position as Administrative Assistant to the President, and explained his interest in Paul Hagen through the fact that he was introduced to him at an international conference by Mr. E. C. Carter, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations and of the International Postwar Conference held in Maine. Since that introduction he has met and talked with Paul Hagen, and he has communicated with him in reference to several German refugees and "matters relating to moral and other inner facts of Germany."

Currie stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time; however, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions

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and the government to which he owes allegiance that he should follow his own decision. Currie stated he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

Currie was asked the question: "Suppose you were to decide whether or not in your judgment of socialism or communism, would you advocate such policies for our Government?" His answer was: "I can't see how that bears on this case. What I can tell you is that I was introduced to him. I think he is working against our enemies as far as I see." Following this question was a series of questions as to whether or not Currie believed that an alien such as Hagen should be admitted to the United States inasmuch as he might advocate a change in our form of government. The question was specifically raised as to whether there would be a difference if Communism came to the United States, and Currie stated there would. He was then asked the question: "The difference between Communism and Socialism...Communism as well as Socialism is the nationalization of private property. Communism is based on revolutionary means while Socialism, I would suppose, would be the evolution of that legal method rather (than) by revolution." Currie answered: "That could be defined as a distinction. One is dictatorship, and the other is Socialism. The dictator would be the communistic, and democratic procedure would be the socialistic." He was then asked: "It would be democratic so far as the method of accomplishing the end but the harm would be the same as Communism." To which he replied: "The aim is political means because in the Constitution itself we wouldn't protect democratic principles."

Lauchlin Currie was one of the Federal employees listed as an affiliate of subversive organizations by the Dies Committee in a memorandum submitted to the Attorney General. It was stated he was a member of the Washington Committee to Aid China. He received a salary of \$10,000 as Executive Assistant in the Office of the President, and resided at 3132 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

An article appeared in the October 31, 1944, New York Daily Mirror reporting a speech by Governor Bricker stating that he declared Lauchlin Currie was a Federal employee with a subversive record. Currie was one of seven individuals named in Bricker's speech to "conclusively prove Roosevelt and the New Deal are in the hands of the radicals and the Communists."

One Dr. and Mrs. Lauchlin Currie are listed on the active mailing list of the Washington Committee for Spanish Refugee Aid, a branch of the United American Sapanish Aid Committee inspired and dominated by the Communist

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Party, U.S.A.

Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D. C., September 2-5, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." He was introduced as an Assistant to the President, and it is interesting to note that the chairman of this session was Edward Carter of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Many known Communists or Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.

Lauchlin Currie was one of the individuals given as a reference by Abba Ptachya Lerner at the time he applied for a position with the War Production Board. Currie was interviewed and stated he regarded Lerner as a distinguished economist and a liberal New Dealer. The Bureau file shows that Lerner was closely associated with Communists and was subject to considerable Communist influence. Lerner did not receive an appointment, and subsequently in 1944 was charged in a Commissioner's complaint with conspiracy to violate the Selective Training and Service Act for assisting one Adolf Korlits, an alleged Communist, to depart from the United States for Mexico to evade the requirements of the Selective Training and Service Act.

*Referred*

Whittaker Chambers, a former affiliate of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of developing a government underground, stated that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow Traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way. This statement was made to a representative of the State Department when Chambers was questioned relative to individuals in the Government who were allegedly active in behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Owen Lattimore wrote a letter of introduction for Haakon Chevalier to Lauchlin Currie, Room 228, Department of State, Washington, D. C. It is to be noted that Chevalier was attempting to obtain a Government job during this period of time. Chevalier is a known Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD) contact, and has been associated with numerous members of the Communist Party on the West Coast and is allegedly a Party member himself.

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During December of 1944, when the Russian War Relief Children's Clothing Campaign was opposed by the President's War Relief Control Board, Edward C. Carter, the President of Russian War Relief, sent two telegrams to Lauchlin Currie on December 2, 1944. One was addressed to Currie in care of the Foreign Economic Administration, Temporary T Building, Washington, D. C., and the second was addressed to his home at 4863 Potomac Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Both telegrams stated Carter would like to see Currie in New York City on Sunday or Monday and requested a reply to be sent to 331 East 71st Street, New York City, Carter's home. & u

Information was obtained through a [REDACTED]

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It is further to be noted that Lauchlin Currie, an official from the White House, according to an informant traveled to Chicago, Illinois, by plane to interview Oskar R. Lange shortly after his return from the Soviet Union.

A list of the individuals appointed to positions with the Foreign Economic Administration, dated October 26, 1943, issued by Leo T. Crowley, includes Lauchlin Currie as Acting Deputy Administrator. John Carter Vincent is also listed as an Acting Special Assistant to the Administrator.

A memorandum appearing in Bureau files, dated in November, 1943, indicated that Lauchlin Currie, the President's Far Eastern Advisor, was interviewed relative to the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, a Chinese youth group sponsored by the Kuomintang to combat Communist influence among Chinese youth. This organization has several active branches in the United States.

Information was received from Ugo Carusi during the period of time he was with the Department of Justice stating that Lauchlin Currie had received a request from President Roosevelt to study Chinese propaganda in the United States. Currie was interviewed on June 1, 1943, by Special Agent Frederick

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G. Tillman, and at that time he indicated an interest in Chinese agents in the United States as well as Chinese propaganda activities. He referred to the recent ship desertions upon the part of Chinese seamen, stating that there was some indication this might be an attempt to embarrass the British. He remarked that the White House and the State Department were both deeply interested in the passage of legislation to grant citizenship to Chinese and to place them on the same basis as other nationalities. He was furnished material appearing in Bureau files, including several copies of the Monthly and Quarterly Intelligence Reports. This memorandum bears the pen notation: "See that he is furnished all pertinent material."

It might be noted that an article appeared in the June 1, 1943, issue of "New Masses" advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. This article followed the same outline as the discussion with Currie.

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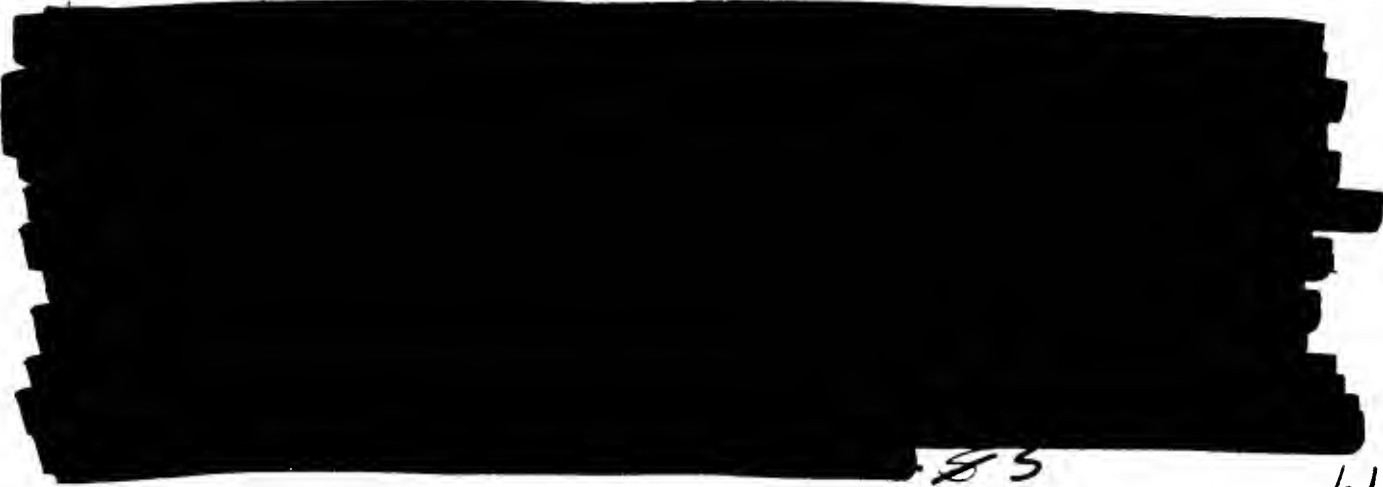
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An article appearing in the Washington Post, June 22, 1942, consisting of a full page ad in behalf of Russian War Relief lists Mrs. Lauchlin Currie as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter of Russian War Relief.

Through a technical surveillance on the CIO Maritime Committee, a conversation between Bjorn Halling, the ILWU representative, and David Skol, of the Maritime Commission, was obtained on March 6, 1943. Halling stated he had spoken to Lauchlin Currie who told him that Skol would probably like to see the material they (apparently the CIO Maritime Committee) were compiling on maritime operations.

The New York Times for July 13, 1945, carried the following article:

"The International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, formerly an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt in Washington, has opened offices at 19 Rector Street, it was announced yesterday. The company will engage in an industrial advisory, engineering and management export business and plans to open offices in key cities throughout the world. One of its principal activities will be to make available American manufacturing methods to industries in foreign countries, according to Dr. Currie."

In April, 1944, an anonymous letter was received by the FBI, the writer of which was subsequently identified as Mrs. Victor Perlo presently of Fort Worth, Texas. This letter, directed to the White House, listed the names of approximately twenty-five persons whom the writer designated as members of the Communist group in Washington or contacts thereof. Among those names listed was that of George Silverman with the following parenthetical

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notation along side this name: "Railroad Retirement Brd. - works thru close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Curry - Harry White, etc. -"

The following information concerning Lauchlin Currie was developed in connection with the investigation of the case entitled, "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al, Espionage - C:"

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" In this regard, a review of the issues of "Amerasia" fails to indicate that Currie authored any articles. It is entirely possible, however, that he submitted unsigned articles, since there are a number of these appearing in the issues of "Amerasia."

Lauchlin Currie is an Honorary Vice Chairman of Indusco, Inc., which is otherwise known as the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. This was formed in 1940 and has for its stated purpose the function of acquainting Americans with the work of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in China as well as raising funds in the United States to assist these cooperatives. They are small industries or workshops located throughout China, manufacturing supplies particularly in the past few years for the armed forces. There are a number of prominent people whose names are identified with this organization, including persons in the Government.

Among the members of the Advisory Board of Indusco, Inc., is Philip Jacob Jaffe. It has been alleged that Indusco sends funds to one Rewi Alley in China, or to him through Madame Sun Yat Sen. Alley is described as a New Zealander who adopted China as his native land shortly after World War I. After the original Japanese victories, Alley, with others, is related to have realized the necessity of establishing industries in the interior of China and spent full time thereafter in assisting the Chinese to set up cooperatives. The same source, reporting on this, stated that by inference Alley is said to be a Communist and that his organization, "Chinese Industrial Cooperatives," is a Communist "bore from within" set-up. It was explained by the source that the political connection is this - that the traditional Chinese landlord system must be replaced by bourgeois democracy before a proletariat will exist to give rise to ultimate Communism. Cooperatives are thus a perfect set-up for

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this since, while it is not known that they are being fostered by Communist, it has not been possible for the landlord group to stop their growth. The cooperatives are said to offer the quickest and most efficient means for the Chinese to regain their strength, and, further, they cannot be attacked because the people of the cooperatives are not Communists. The source reporting on the above, furnished this information in connection with Mrs. Philip Jacob Jaffe, who is interested in Indusco, Inc.

By virtue of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Ch'ao Ting Chi, a close contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe, was in Washington, D. C., on April 17, 1945. On this date he was seen to go to Room 234 in the State Department Building, which is the office occupied by Lauchlin Currie while he was Administrative Assistant in the Executive Office of the late President. Ch'ao Ting Chi left the State Department shortly after noon and thereafter went to the Treasury Department Building where he entered at the 15th Street entrance and met two unidentified men with whom he had lunch.

It was learned through a microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe on May 8, 1945, that Andrew Roth, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Theodore Cohen, of the Foreign Economic Administration, were in Jaffe's room at the Statler Hotel, at which time they discussed various people in the Government. They referred to charges brought against Michael Greenberg in FEA by the Civil Service Commission. Greenberg had been charged with Communist connections and affiliations. Jaffe, in referring to Greenberg's case, stated that Lauchlin Currie "who was the guy who could help" refused to furnish assistance.

In connection with inquiries conducted relative to Jefferson Franklin Ray, Jr., a contact of both Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Louise Mitchell, it was learned that Ray in his work at the Foreign Economic Administration did liaison work with Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt in charge of Chinese matters. Ray, at least until the demise of FEA, received \$8,000 per year from the Foreign Economic Administration, being in charge of lend-lease to China (as it affected FEA).

In connection with inquiries conducted with respect to Michael Greenberg, referred to above, it was learned that Greenberg at one time was assigned to work with Lauchlin Currie at the White House on matters pertaining to Chinese affairs. In the Hatch Act investigation conducted of Greenberg a number of persons described him as being definitely a leftist if not a Communist. One source interviewed, George Taylor, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, stated that Greenberg always advocated full and complete cooperation and support to the Chinese

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Communists. Mr. Taylor described the knowledge of the Near East and China on the part of Greenberg as being second-hand. He stated: "He (Greenberg) has never been there, and he hasn't been able to go because he is not a citizen. He should not be given a position of trust in the United States Government."

Microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe revealed on May 29, 1945, that Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe were discussing possible and potential contacts for Jaffe, these contacts being employed in the United States Government or being closely affiliated with persons therein. Roth referred to John Service in a vague fashion, and thereafter Jaffe made the statement, "Yeah - I know that Lauchlin Currie always used to be interested." Roth stated, "Yeah. That's right." The exact meaning behind these expressions is not clear. It is entirely possible, however, that they were referring to Currie as being interested in the Chinese Communists and their welfare.

The Bureau files further reflect that Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D. C., from September 2, to September 5, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." Many known Communists and Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Lauchlin Currie on November 26, 1945, which revealed that he resided at 61 East 86th Street, New York City, and his business address was 'International Development Company, 19 Rector Street, New York City.

On November 30, 1945, Lauchlin Currie left New York City to spend the week end in Washington, D. C. However, physical surveillance failed to indicate that Currie had contacted any of the individuals named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage.

On December 5, 1945, Lauchlin Currie again visited Washington, D. C., and returned to New York City the following day.

On December 7, 1945, Lauchlin Currie boarded a Northeastern Air Lines plane at LaGuardia Field on a flight to Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, and on December 9, 1945, he returned to New York City from Bangor, Maine.

On December 9, 1945, according to a technical surveillance on the residence of Lauchlin Currie, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie talked to Mattie and that Currie advised Mattie that he had gotten back that evening. During the course of the conversation Currie said, "I'm dying with curiosity to know if you met with the 'Doc' today." Mattie said, "We're not going to see him until tomorrow." Currie stated, "You didn't need all that briefing then." Mattie advised Currie that he would see him the following day. *Q u*


On December 12, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie asked one John Lawler, 48 Sagamore Road, Bronxville, New York, to do something about the preparation of an agenda for the Italian meeting to be held in a few days. Currie also asked that consideration be given to the name and activities of the proposed organization. John Lawler told Currie that he had heard Currie may fly to Switzerland in a Martin Mars to demonstrate its air worthiness. Currie stated that he was not in favor of this and would probably get someone else to do it. He stated that he had received his passport but that it does not list Italy as one of the countries he may visit. Lawler said that he would check this for Currie and Currie suggested that an application be made for travel on the Queen Mary as well as trying for the Queen Elizabeth on December 29 or another ship for January 14. *Q u*

Jack London, who is an associate of Lauchlin Currie, resides at 36 West 86th Street, New York City, and was formerly with the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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On December 18, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe (phonetic) of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Coe wanted to know if Currie was coming down to Washington and said there was to be a gathering of old-timers at Louie Behns (phonetic) on Thursday and that Lawler had asked Frank Coe to get in touch with Currie. Coe stated that a number of Currie's friends were to be there. However, Currie did not indicate that he would be present at the gathering. *\$ u*

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Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie has stated that he plans to sail for Europe on January 14, 1946. *\$ u*

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December 17, 1945

RE: BELA GOLD; wa, Bill Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"I also recall in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact, during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA."

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #2 at Arlington, Virginia, reveal that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, at Arlington, Virginia, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born January 30, 1915, at Goloszar, Hungary. He stated that Sonia Steinman Gold of the same address would always know his address. He listed his employment as U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building. His questionnaire revealed that he was married in New York City to Sonia Gold on July 5, 1938. His education consisted of attending New York University for four years, majoring in industrial engineering, and he took a graduate course at Columbia University, New York City, for two years studying economics. He listed as dependents his wife, Sonia, and a brother, William Gold whose age he gave as 19 in 1940 who was attending the University of Maryland Summer School and American University. He listed his parents as Leo Gold, age 51 in 1940, and Esther Gold, his mother, age 49, both residing at 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.

In his questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Bela Gold stated that his job at that time was a principal social science analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research, carry out special administrative and research assignments for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agriculture Economics. He stated that he was best fitted for directing research requiring knowledge of engineering, managerial and economic aspects of industrial operations. He is next best fitted as a

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director of social research. The Selective Service files further reveal that on April 16, 1945, form 42-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which listed Bela Gold's position as adviser (Foreign Development Policy), salary \$8,000, which employment began September 18, 1944. He entered on duty in his present position as of February 1, 1945. His duties were described as follows: "Under a broad administrative direction of the Assistant Administrator in Charge of the Office of Economic Programs, Gold serves as Adviser of Foreign Economic Development Problems and Programs; specifically: arranges for the analyses of plans and projects for the reconstruction of war damaged areas and for the economic development of foreign countries and helps formulate such programs for major geographical areas of the world in conformance with the basic policies in long range interests of the United States; apprizes the relationship among industry, reconstruction, foreign development, U.S. conversion, and foreign disposal requirements, for their effective adjustment to one another; apprizes the relationship between relief and immediate rehabilitation measures on the one hand and longer run proposals so as to minimize waste and major gaps in the continuity of reconstruction program; arranges for the comparative analyses of U.S. postwar requirements for war materials and consumers' goods and the production potentials and local market potentials of alternate development program."

Bela Gold's place of employment with FEA was given as Temporary Building T located at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 2243, his telephone extension is 2263 on the FEA telephone number Executive-7030.

His Selective Service file further reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for the Army on March 6, 1943, October 14, 1943 and May 18, 1945, because of subminimal vision.

Information concerning Bela Gold's wife, Sonia Steinman Gold, is set out elsewhere herein inasmuch as she is also a subject in this case.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Bela Gold on November 19, 1945. This surveillance reveals that Bela Gold drives a black 1938 or 1939 Ford sedan from his residence, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, to work each morning and parks it in the vicinity of Temporary Building T of the Foreign Economic Administration. The surveillance revealed that Bela Gold also visits the FEA Office at 22nd and Virginia Avenue, N. W.

On November 21, 1945, Bela Gold met an elderly couple at Union Station and they spent the Thanksgiving holiday with Bela Gold and his wife. They departed from Washington, D. C., on November 25, 1945, from Union Station and proceeded to New York City and entered an apartment building located at 50 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York. It is possible that this elderly couple was either Bela Gold's parents or his wife's parents. On November 24, 1945, it was noted that there was a nurse and a small baby at the Gold residence and it is recalled that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, has recently been on maternity leave from her position at the Treasury Department.

On November 26, 1945, Bela Gold left work at 5:35 P.M., and drove to Constitution Avenue and M Street, N. W., where he picked up a woman (later identified as Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly) who appeared to be waiting for him at the curb. Bela Gold then drove this woman to his residence. At 7:00 P.M. that evening Bela Gold and Elizabeth Sasuly were observed having dinner together and they spent the evening in what appeared to be a serious discussion. At 11:25 P.M., Elizabeth Sasuly left Bela Gold's residence and proceeded by bus and street car to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartment, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of an Internal Security case in the Washington Field Office. An investigation of her reveals that in the spring of 1945, prior to the National Convention of the Communist Political Association in New York City, William Z. Foster and Earl Browder came to Washington, D. C., and were met by Elizabeth Sasuly, at which time Browder continued on to Pittsburgh and Foster was accompanied from the station by Elizabeth Sasuly to her residence in the Alban Towers Apartment. Elizabeth Sasuly is believed to be a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party.

Investigation further revealed that [REDACTED]

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On December 7, 1945, Bela Gold received the following telegram from Leo Gold, New York City: "Appointment arranged." This wire also included a money order for the sum of \$100. Leo Gold, 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York, is a brother of Bela Gold. *Q u*

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Physical surveillance on Bela Gold was discontinued at 5:45 P.M. on December 8, 1945. Mail cover placed on the residence of Bela Gold reveals that he received a letter from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York. On December 7, 1945, he received a letter from the Society for the Advancement of Managent, Post Office Box 27, Washington 4, D. C. He did not receive any other mail that would be pertinent to this investigation. However, it was noted that Bela Gold's brother, whose name is William Gold, receives mail at the same address as Bela Gold. *qu*

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau on December 18, 1945, that it was ascertained through a technical surveillance that Bela Gold had lunch with a party referred to as Greg, which might either apply to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or Joseph Gregg. This individual referred to as Greg indicated to Bela Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a position in view of his terminating his service with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, it is believed that the Greg was possibly Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage. *qu*

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December 18, 1945

RE: SONIA STEINMAN GOLD; was,  
Sonia Gold, Sonya Gold,  
Mrs. Bela Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White (employed in the United States Treasury Department) it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals who the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among the individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor, and Sonya Gold.

"I recall that some time in the Fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his Department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture . . . ."

BACKGROUND

The Treasury Department records reflect that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. Her address was indicated as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

On November 21, 1945, Special Agent Stanley T. Blaszak telephonically contacted the information bureau of the Treasury Department and ascertained that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research

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Branch, Room 3449 at the main Treasury building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and that she was presently on leave. It was further ascertained that Sonia Gold was on maternity leave at the present time and had been for the past two months and the date of her return to her U.S. Treasury Department employment was not known.

Considerable information concerning Sonia Steinman Gold's husband, Bela Gold, is set out elsewhere in this case summary inasmuch as Bela Gold is also a subject.

One Sonia Gold was present on February 17, 1944, at a party sponsored by Lodge #141 (Jewish American - West Los Angeles) at 4660 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The proceeds of which were to be contributed to the Morning Freiheit Association. Sonia Gold was one of the individuals present who sent greetings to the Red Army through the Morning Freiheit. Sonia Gold was also believed to be a member of the Executive Committee of Lodge #141 of International Workers Order of Los Angeles. It is not known whether this Sonia Gold is identical with the above-captioned individual or not.

One Sonia Gold of 3573 DeKalo Avenue, New York City, sent mail on July 21, 1943, to Frances Cleuman, wife of Morton Cleuman subject of a security matter (WP) investigation.

One Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the professional section of the Communist Party, USA, District 13, at San Francisco.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation has revealed that Sonia Gold is at present on maternity leave from her position as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. A pretext telephone call to the Treasury Department revealed that Sonia Gold is on maternity leave at the present time and has been for the past two months. Physical surveillance instituted on November 20, 1945, revealed that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, is at present staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, where it has been observed that she is apparently taking care of a young baby. In view of this fact, the physical surveillance was discontinued. A physical surveillance of Sonia S. Gold which has been handled in connection with that of her husband, Bela Gold, reveals that she spends most of her time with her husband in the evenings. The surveillance has not indicated that she has returned to work at the Treasury Department nor does it indicate that she is otherwise employed except as a housewife.

On December 7, 1945, Bela Gold drove his wife, Sonia Gold, to the Union Station in Washington, D. C. She was carrying a small satchel type suitcase, dark brown in color. She purchased a one way ticket to New York City and departed from Washington, D. C., for New York City on the 6:00 P.M. train which was scheduled to arrive in New York City at 10:00 P.M. Surveillance of Sonia Gold was taken over by Agents of the New York Field Office upon her arrival in New York City. Bela Gold returned to his residence in Arlington, Virginia, after placing his wife on the train.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised the Bureau that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, will return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1946. On December 26, 1945, the Washington Field Office by teletype advised that it was learned through a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster that on December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, had an appointment to meet Mrs. Helen Silvermaster at noon, Friday, December 28, 1945, for lunch. Through the technical surveillance it was learned that Mrs. Silvermaster was very insistent in making this appointment and that Sonia Gold was reticent in accepting the appointment.

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RE: IRVING KAPLAN, with  
alias: Irving H. Kaplan

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"I also recall at about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silverman I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo Group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the Selective Service Board Number 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., reveal that Irving Kaplan registered for Selective Service on January 12, 1943, at which time he stated that he was born on September 23, 1900, at Zdzenciol, Nowogrodek, Poland. At the time he registered he was residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. He stated that he was married to Dorothy F. Kaplan at New York City, on March 31, 1929. He stated that his education consisted of one year liberal arts, City College of New York, three years liberal arts, Columbia University, and one and one half years at Fordham Law School.

On the Selective Service records Irving Kaplan listed his employment as follows:

1935 - 1938, Associate Director, National Research Project  
1938 - 1940, Special Assistant to the Attorney General

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1940 - 1942, Principal Analyst

In 1943 he stated that his occupation was economist and head Program Progress Analyst of the War Production Board, Social Security Building (Specific locations of employments not listed).

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On the Voters' Registration Certificate #741528 on file with the Philadelphia Board of Registration Commissioners the name of Irving Kaplan appears and it is reflected that Kaplan stated he was born on September 23, 1900, at New York City.

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There is being set forth below in chronological order a list of the residence addresses of Irving Kaplan:

At the time Kaplan was attending Morris High School, Bronx, New York, he indicated that he resided at 522 Morris Park Avenue, New York City; from December 1926, to July, 1929, at 34 West 75th Street, New York City.

According to the Retail Credit Association records, San Francisco, California, while employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from 1929 to 1934, Irving Kaplan resided at 2130 Leavenworth Street, 101 Rivoli Street,

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both in San Francisco, California, and 1110 Miller Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Records of the WPA in Washington, D. C., indicated that prior to the time Irving Kaplan was employed by this agency in July, 1935, he had resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Retail Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that on May 27, 1936, their Bureau had received a claim against Mrs. Irving Kaplan who formerly resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, her former name being Dorothy Friedland.

In 1935, when Irving Kaplan made application for employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., he listed his address as 1830 Phelps Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The records of the Market Street National Bank, Juniper and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that in 1935, a joint bank account was opened by Irving Kaplan and Dorothy Friedland, then residing at 5101 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Voters' Registration, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that Irving Kaplan registered as a voter in 1935, at which time he was residing at 135 South 20th Street, Philadelphia. At the time of registration Irving Kaplan indicated that he had resided one year in the Philadelphia area and two and one half years in the state of Pennsylvania; that he had come from California in 1935.

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The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contained a report from the Potomac Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Arlington, Virginia, dated July 14, 1943, on one Irving Kaplan (Dorothy) of 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W. This information indicated that Kaplan had resided at 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W., since about 1940 and that prior to this residence he had resided at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. for a period of two years. This

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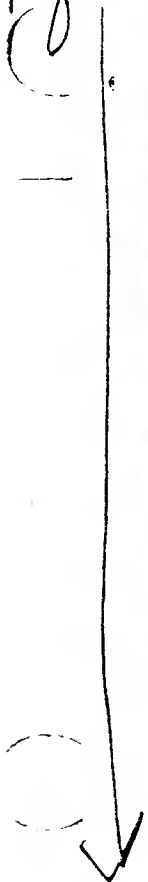
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report further reflected that he had come to 5315 Edmond Place, N. W., from the Chatham Apartments, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had resided for a number of years. This report indicated that he was employed by the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., in the Office of Progress Reports as Vice Chairman of production and that he had been so employed since about February, 1942. His annual income was reported at \$6,500 per year. The report indicated that his wife was unemployed.

As of March, 1945, according to J. P. Bowder, Manager, C and P Telephone Company at Alexandria, Virginia, Irving Kaplan was then residing at 3354 Matha Custis Drive, Park Fairfax, Alexandria, Virginia.

Activities and Associates

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At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., in a personnel status statement prepared by him dated July 10, 1935, he indicated that the following individuals were his references for employment:

1. Virgil Jordan, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. It was subsequently developed that Dr. Virgil Jordan was affiliated with the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, where Kaplan was at one time employed.

2. S. G. Rubinow, Director of Publicity, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3. Eustace Cullinane, an attorney in the Mills Tower Building, San Francisco, California.

4. Miss Frances Rice, Head of the Section on Cost of Living Indices and a statistician employed by the Department of Labor. (During 1942, Frances Rice was known as Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, an associate statistician and economist in the Cost of Living Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau. This investigation revealed that the name of Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Dies Committee records indicated that Mrs. Herbert Fuchs was affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and affiliated with the League of Women's Shoppers, and was listed as a speaker at the National Convention of the League held in New York City, May 10, 11, 1940.

At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the Department of Justice, he listed the following persons as his references:

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1. Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator, WPA, Washington, D. C. Corrington Gill, according to the 1940-1941 edition of Who's Who in America, is an economist who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 17, 1898. He has been employed by the United States Government in various capacities since 1931.

2. Laughlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. (This person is undoubtedly identical with Lauchlin Currie who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board. Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley as being a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., and as having engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union.)

3. O. E. Kiessling, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

4. Harry Jerome, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

5. A. G. Silverman, the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. (This individual is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman, who like Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C., engaged in Soviet espionage.)

According to the report of Special Agent A. Robert Swanson, made at New York, dated August 22, 1945, in the case captioned, "Isidore Gibby Needelman, Internal Security - R."

b1 [REDACTED]

During the course of the above investigation it was determined that long distance telephone calls were placed from the Needelman home to telephone number Temple 0983 in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 10, 1944; January 24, 28, 1945; March 13, 17, 23, and 26, 1945. Through Mr. J. B. Bowden, Manager of the C & P Telephone Company, it was ascertained that telephone number Temple 0983 was listed to Irving Kaplan, residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Bowden informed that the service to Kaplan has been continuous since October 8, 1943. J. u

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It will be noted that Isidore Needelman was admitted to the United States citizenship on September 23, 1926, before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. At the time of his naturalization, the two witnesses given by him were detained due to business reasons, and, therefore, there were substituted other witnesses, one of whom was Irving Kaplan, a tax clerk who resided at 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Isidore Needelman, referred to above, was on March 6, 1945, a legal representative of Amtorg Trading Corporation at New York City and maintained an office in the Amtorg Building at 210 Madison Avenue, New York City. He was born in Russia on November 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in the state of New York in 1932. Both Needelman and his wife were described as Communists.

According to the report of Special Agent Arthur E. Dooley, made at New York, dated September 14, 1943, in the case entitled, "Sampson Milgrom, Internal Security - C," it was reflected that Milgrom, a prominent New York Communist, when he rented an apartment at 8720 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan, stated in his application for a lease that he had previously resided with G. Needelman at 43 West 93rd Street for a period of two years. It will be noted that this address is the present residence of Isidore Gibby Needelman.

b7c  
b7D The name Irving Kaplan appeared in the active indices or mailing list of the United American - Spanish Aid Committee, according to [REDACTED]

[Dorothy Friedland Kaplan] Jk u

The report of Special Agent R. C. Taylor, San Francisco, California, dated June 25, 1941, in the case entitled, "Paul Wright Orr, with aliases, et al, Internal Security - C," contains information to the effect that on March 25, 1935, Violet Balcomb Orr, a prominent Communist, was associated with Dorothy Friedland, and both were described as "two professional grafters." On March 28, 1935, Violet Orr received a letter from Earl Browder in New York City. It was indicated that the letter had been addressed to Dorothy Friedland at 1026 Market Street, San Francisco, California. On April 15, 1935, Violet Orr had taken the place of Dorothy Friedland as the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, dated March 8, 1941, at Washington, D. C., captioned, "League of Women's Shoppers, Internal Security

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- C," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active member of this organization.

In the report of Special Agent Dawsey referred to above, dated March 10, 1941, Washington, D. C., in the case captioned, "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active associate.

The personnel files at the WPA reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with this agency on September 4, 1940, and that her services were terminated on January 31, 1941.

On January 24, 1944, the Washington Field Division received information that one Dorothy Kaplan, who was employed by the War Shipping Administration, contacted an individual named Elaine at the National Maritime Committee, Washington, D. C. Dorothy Kaplan requested that Elaine round up six typists and stated to Elaine, "You'd better handle this if you want to get your seaman deferred." It is not known whether this Kaplan is identical with Dorothy Friedland Kaplan.

( b2  
b7D ) The report of Special Agent R. N. Franke dated May 24, 1941, New York City, in the case captioned, "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R," it was stated that [REDACTED] who is himself affiliated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, identified one Morris Kaplan as an American citizen connected with Amtorg, whom he characterized as a "less important Communist Party member." This Kaplan was subsequently identified by [REDACTED] as being identical with Morris Kaplan, who was last in the state of Mississippi. It is not known whether this individual is identical with the father of Irving Kaplan or not.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein on July 10, 1945, passport #176 Special was issued to Irving Kaplan for travel to the continent of Europe, the British Isles and necessary countries en route for a one year period.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

A physical surveillance was instituted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan at 3354 Martna Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, on November 27, 1945. However, this surveillance was discontinued when it was learned that Irving Kaplan had transferred from the FEA to the Treasury Department and is presently in Europe on a Government mission. It was learned that he had been in Europe on this Government mission for about four months prior to December 1, 1945, and is expected back in the United States about January, 1946.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Irving Kaplan, it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, on December 7, 1945, contacted Sara Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, advising that Joey (whose identity is unknown) had contacted her at work and asked what was the name of that man who works for the Russians in New York. Dorothy Kaplan told Mrs. Silverman that she had informed Joey to ask George Silverman for this information. Mrs. Silverman then said that Joey was very unpredictable and that George Silverman is the only one who knows how to handle him. Mrs. Silverman mentioned that Joey had been attempting to reach Silverman for the last few nights, apparently with negative results. *qu*

On December 10, 1945, through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that at 8:00 p.m. Dorothy Kaplan contacted Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and inquired for Ludwig Ullmann. She talked with Ullmann and asked him if he had a time schedule as to when her husband Irving Kaplan might be coming home from Europe, and she inquired concerning cables which had been sent by the War Department relative to Kaplan's homecoming. Ullmann told Dorothy Kaplan that he had sent a personal cable in addition to the War Department's cable informing Kaplan that the War Department had been requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to this country. *qu*

On the same date it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Sara Silverman, wife of George Silverman to explain that she, Dorothy Kaplan, *qu*

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had received a cable from Irving Kaplan to the effect that he had not received a cable from anyone. Dorothy Kaplan advised that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he might return to the Treasury Department to work. George Silverman then indicated to Dorothy Kaplan that he would call up his friend Ullmann on December 11, 1945, to find out why Ullmann "doesn't do it." *Qu*

On December 11, 1945, it was ascertained through technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from Irving Kaplan in Europe instructing her to tell Frank (possibly Frank Coe) that no confirming cable had been received by him as yet; that a person named Nixon had cabled one Bernstein and White (possibly Harry Dexter White) on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. [It is believed that the Bernstein referred to is a Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Bernstein, who is a close contact of Harry Dexter White. *Qu* It is also believed that the Frank referred to is perhaps Frank Coe of the Treasury Department.) *Qu*

On December 11, 1945, through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ludwig Ullmann and told him that she had been talking to Frank Coe about the time schedule for Irving Kaplan's coming back and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating that he had not received any cable from the War Department. Ullmann told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do, that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately. *Qu*

On December 11, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman and stated that she was emotionally upset about Ludwig Ullmann's attitude and because the cable was not sent until December 7, 1945. Dorothy Kaplan indicated that she blamed Frank Coe about sending the cable late, and she advised Silverman concerning the cable she had received from Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan told Silverman that Frank Coe was deeply concerned over Irving Kaplan and was trying to find an important job for him at the Treasury Department. George Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had called Frank Coe and tried to impress him as to the urgency of the situation. *Qu*

On December 11, 1945, it was further ascertained through the technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe at which time Frank Coe advised Dorothy Kaplan to send a cable telling him that they are doing everything possible and that it will take time because of the red tape involved. *Qu*

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 15, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was expected to have dinner at the Magdoifs on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1945. *Qu*

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Through a technical surveillance it was further learned that Ludwig Ullmann had contacted Dorothy Kaplan and advised her that the War Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ludwig Ullmann. George Silverman then suggested that Dorothy Kaplan send the following cable to Irving Kaplan: "Recall cable has cleared War Department and sent overseas. Suggest that you might try expediting your end." Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan did send this cable to Irving Kaplan in Europe. u X

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype dated December 18, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan was flying home from Europe on or about December 24, 1945. X u

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 26, 1945, that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was arriving from overseas. They had reservations at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington, D. C., she lunched with George Silverman. On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. George Silverman invited Irving Kaplan and his wife, Dorothy Kaplan, to spend New Years Eve at the Silverman residence. X u

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan informed Harry Magdoff that he, Kaplan, was returning to work at the Treasury Department on December 26, 1945. X u

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(Re: ALEXANDER KORAL) *fu*

CONNECTION WITH CASE

On December 1, 1945, it was ascertained that an unknown person had contacted Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and had spent several hours with him and had departed from Washington, D. C., on Pennsylvania train number 154 which was expected to arrive at New York City at 9:00 P.M. Physical surveillance revealed that this individual was later identified as Alexander Koral and he proceeded from Pennsylvania Station to an apartment building located at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York. *(fu)*

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board No. 183, Brooklyn, New York, reveals that Alexander Koral registered for Selective Service on February 15, 1942. He stated that he was born on April 18, 1897 at White Chapel, London, England, and that he was employed by the Board of Education at a building located at 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension. On his Selective Service questionnaire executed on August 21, 1942, Koral stated that his education consisted of two and one half years studying general science at Cooper Union and one year studying mechanical drawing at the same school. He also spent one year studying strength of materials at Polytechnic Institute. The title of Koral's present position is that of Plumbing and Training Engineer and his work is said to be planning of plumbing for public schools. He claims two years of experience in this work and presently receives a salary of \$4260 per annum. He began working with the Board of Education on January 16, 1922. Koral stated that he was married on May 19, 1923 at the Brooklyn Ethical Cultural Society and his wife's name is Helen, her age in 1942 was 38. He also set out the names of Richard Koral, age 18 in 1942, and Gilbert Koral, age 16, in 1942, as the names of his two sons.

Salvatore J. Basile, superintendent at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, advised that Alexander Koral and his family resided at apartment 6C at that address. Basile stated that Koral was "one hundred and two per cent" Communistic and that he made no secret of his Communist attachment. He also said that Koral maintained one room in his apartment which was outfitted as a laboratory in which he had chemical paraphernalia and that he had observed Koral's apartment had a considerable number of tools and supplies from the Board of Education.

Mr. Basile was recontacted and he advised that Alexander Koral and his family occupied a four room apartment and he has living with him his wife and their one son named Richard who has recently been discharged from the United States Army. They have another son who is presently in a

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sanitarium suffering from tuberculosis of the bones. Alexander Koral is described as a man who minds his own business and although he had resided at the apartment house for over five years, very little is known about him by the superintendent.

*Referred*

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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A physical surveillance on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster reveals that at 3:00 P.M., on December 1, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster left their residence in their automobile and parked near the intersection of Thirtieth Street and Reno Road. Silvermaster separated from his wife and mingled with shoppers and pedestrians and shortly thereafter returned to rejoin Mrs. Silvermaster with a man subsequently identified as being one Alexander Koral. The three individuals entered the Silvermaster automobile and they proceeded north on Connecticut Avenue, turning east of Broad Branch Road, Northwest, thence to Beach Drive via Brookville Road, emerging from Rock Creek Park Way via Morrow Drive and proceeded to the Transit Company Station at Fourteenth and Colorado Avenue. Alexander Koral alighted from the Silvermaster car and proceeded to the street car stop. He was observed to cross Fourteenth Street and to board a street car proceeding south on Fourteenth Street. He proceeded to Union Station and boarded a train for New York City at 4:55 P.M., and arrived in New York City at 9:25 P.M. There he proceeded to his residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

In view of the above contact with Silvermaster, an investigation was instituted concerning the activities of Alexander Koral. On December 5, 6, and 7, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Koral left his residence at approximately 8:10 A.M., and proceeded to the Offices of the Board of Education, 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York, where Koral is employed.

A physical surveillance on December 8 and 9 indicated that Alexander Koral engaged in repeated maneuvers to determine the presence of a surveillance and for this reason surveillance was temporarily discontinued.

A physical surveillance from December 12 to December 14, 1945, indicated that Koral each morning proceeded to his place of employment.

His activities on Saturday, December 15, and Sunday, December 16, were likewise covered by physical surveillance and during the course of the above mentioned surveillances, Alexander Koral was not observed to make any contacts believed pertinent to instant investigation.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was  
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, GEORGE  
SILVERMAN, SAM

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon .....

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White.....

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"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code .....

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. In addition he (William Taylor) prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air

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"Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

.....

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman."

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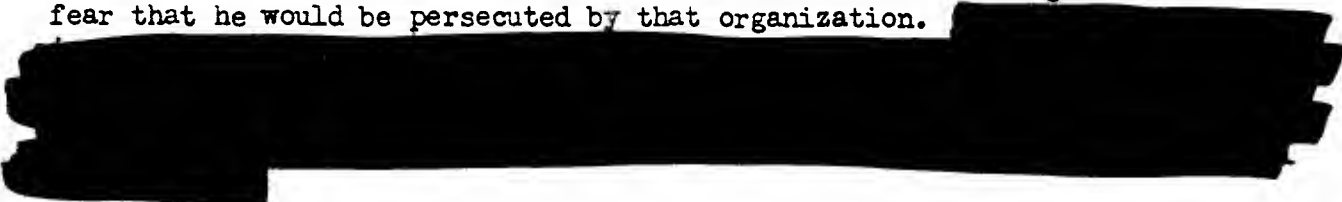
BACKGROUND

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 1044. He was born February 2, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University, holding the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, with a rating of CAF-15, salary \$8,250. This employment lasted from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time Silverman left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number Decatur 7935, Extension 445.

An anonymous letter was received in April, 1944, which purported to list certain members of the Communist underground government group. This letter was believed written by Mrs. Victor Perlo inasmuch as the anonymous writer had placed a parenthetical notation "ex-husband" after listing the name Victor Perlo. On the list of alleged members of the government underground group was "George Silverman (Railroad Retirement Board works through close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Currie - Harry White, etc.)"

Mrs. Victor Perlo, nee Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, was interviewed in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 6, 1944, and confirmed that she had written the anonymous letter mentioned above regarding the Communist underground in the government. She, upon interview, indicated with reference to George Silverman that the latter had endeavored to sever his connections with the Communist Party but had been unsuccessful in this regard due to fear that he would be persecuted by that organization.

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The records of the Washington Field Office reveal that A. George Silverman, residing at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, was carried on the membership list of the Capitol City Forum. The records of the Capitol City Forum also indicated that Silverman was a Socialist and that his name also appeared on the indices of the League of Industrial Democracy. Silverman was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers' Laidler dinner in 1940.

On February 7, 1945, Harriet Bouslog, Legislative Representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, who is attached to the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C., contacted a



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Mr. Silverman of the War Department, Extension 4802, to change the time of an appointment which had previously been arranged for Louis Goldblatt. Louis Goldblatt is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, San Francisco, California, and is known by the San Francisco Field Office to be a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in that city.

The following information was developed in connection with the case entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al; Espionage - C." During the stay of David Karr, an assistant of Drew Pearson, at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, May 26-29, 1945, photographs of the personal papers and notebook of Karr were obtained. There appeared in the notebook an entry as follows: "George Silverman? - Adams 1044, 4802 - ?" The notation "4802" appearing after George Silverman's name probably refers to Silverman's telephone extension at the War Department which was revealed from the telephone call made by Harriet Bouslog to the War Department, Extension 4802. The notation "Adams 1044" is probably a residence telephone number which current directories show is the number listed for A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In June, 1944, it was determined that A. George Silverman was a civilian employee of the Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D. C. This individual was contacted as a source of information in connection with a Hatch Act investigation of Margaret Greenfield, Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration. Silverman advised that he had worked with Greenfield at the Railroad Retirement Board and praised the individual under inquiry as to both her ability and loyalty. In 1940 the name A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, was on the Washington, D. C. mailing list of "The Socialist," official publication of the Socialist Party of the United States. Inasmuch as Abraham George Silverman has been connected with both the Railroad Retirement Board and the War Department, it is believed that he is identical with the George Silverman mentioned by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement as a part of a Soviet espionage ring.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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On November 20, 1945, a physical surveillance of Abraham George Silverman was instituted, which surveillance has disclosed that he resides at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Adams 1044, and that he is employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On November 27, 1945, Silverman was observed to leave the French Supply Council with an unidentified man and they drove off in a 1941 Chevrolet sedan with D. C. license 83-239, which is listed to Oscar L. Altman, 502 6th Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. They drove to the Carlton Hotel where Silverman alighted from the car and went into the lobby of the hotel and visited some one at the Carlton.

On December 2 and 3, 1945, Silverman was in contact with an individual later identified as Jerome K. Ohrbach, an official of the Ohrbach department store of New York City. Bill Gurney, additional identifying data unknown, was in Washington, D. C. with Jerome K. Ohrbach. It is not known what connection there is between these two individuals and Silverman. *du*

On December 4, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the residence of Silverman, it was ascertained that an unidentified man contacted Silverman and asked him for Dorothy Kaplan's telephone number, which was Temple 0983. (Dorothy Kaplan is the wife of Irving Kaplan who was mentioned by the informant as engaging in Russian espionage activities). The unidentified man indicated that Irving Kaplan and others would be recalled as of December 5, 1945. On the same day the technical surveillance revealed that Sarah Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, contacted Dorothy Kaplan. *du*

On December 5, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for George Silverman who was out at that time. Later the same evening, Silverman contacted the Silvermaster residence and spoke to Helen Silvermaster who advised him that "Gregg" would not be able to see Silverman on the following Sunday. *du*

On December 7, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was again in contact with Mrs. Silverman. *du*

On December 10, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Mrs. Silverman to explain that she had received a cable from her husband Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan further explained to Mrs. Silverman that she had just had a conversation with William Ludwig Ullman and he had told her that one cable had come from the War Department asking for Kaplan's release and another had been sent to Kaplan direct. Later the same day Dorothy Kaplan also conversed with Abraham George Silverman and she told him that on Tuesday, December 4, 1945, Irving Kaplan had called from Paris *du*

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and had talked with Frank Coe. She indicated that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he may return to work. Silverman indicated in the conversation that Frank Coe was a good friend of Kaplan's and that he, Silverman, would try to push the thing through as soon as possible. *Xu*

On December 13, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Silverman, at which time she stated that she had just received a call from William Ludwig Ullman telling her that the cable to her husband had finally cleared. *Xu*

On December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Silverman had dinner at the Willard Hotel on this date with a man believed to be George A. Tesoro, who was evidently employed in Temporary Building T at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

On December 6, 1945, Silverman was again in contact with an individual believed to be Oscar Altman mentioned above. *Xu*

On December 12, 1945, at 12:45 a.m., an unidentified individual was observed to leave Silverman's apartment and proceed to the Carlton Hotel. Investigation revealed that General B. E. Myers resided at the Carlton Hotel, and inasmuch as one Ben Myers was to call at Silverman's residence on the evening of December 11, 1945, it was believed that Ben Myers was General B. E. Myers. Henry Paris, Assistant Manager of the Carlton Hotel, advised that Major General Bennett Myers, Bayville, Long Island, had registered in room 306 at that hotel on December 10, 1945, and that he had stopped at the hotel on numerous occasions during the past few months. Mr. Paris stated that Myers is presently in civilian clothes.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that George Silverman and his wife were going to meet their son Dick Silverman at 5:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker on Tuesday, December 18, 1945, and that they were scheduled to return to Washington on the 7:30 p.m. train on the same day. Inquiry at the Hotel New Yorker revealed no record of registration for the month of December for George Silverman and his wife or son Dick Silverman. *Xu*

By teletype dated December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that George Silverman had a conversation with an individual whose name was phonetically believed to be Sacha Donty at the Statler Hotel on December 12, 1945. Further inquiry made at the Statler Hotel reflects that this person is identical with one Cesare Sacer Doti, who is registered as being employed at the Italian Embassy and who is allegedly in the United States on an Italian mission, the nature of which is unknown. *Xu*

On December 19, 1945, George Silverman was in Washington, D. C. and was observed at his office.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 26, 1945,

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advised the Bureau that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband Irving Kaplan who was arriving from overseas and prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington she lunched with George Silverman on December 22.

On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. *du*

Physical and technical surveillance has revealed that Abraham George Silverman has been in contact with numerous individuals; however, the complete activities of George Silverman are not being set out herein as they are not deemed pertinent to the instant investigation. *du*

December 18, 1945

RE: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) was William Taylor previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman (possibly to Silvermaster). I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians."

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He was employed as a university professor and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii on September 4, 1936, on the SS "Empress" of Japan residing there until December 12, 1939.

The file further reflects that he married Dorothy Gray Taylor on September 17, 1906. She was born in New York City. Taylor filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization #472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940.

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Taylor studied at the University of British Columbia and received a Ph.D. Degree from the University of California in 1953 after which he taught economics in the University of Hawaii for eight years. During 1954 he paid a visit to Russia for several months duration. Informants in Hawaii have advised that Taylor was definitely Communistic.

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Mr. A. F. Luxford, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, advised that Taylor had always supported Russia and has pointed out the importance of Russia's participation in the war effort. He said that he did not believe that Taylor was a member of the Communist Party. He advised that he and Taylor have been in conferences with representatives of the Soviet Government in connection with monetary matters relating to our mutual war effort.

The records at the Friendship Heights post office, substation Washington, D.C., revealed that there was a change of address card for William Henry Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945, which shows that Taylor's address was 3760 39th Street, N.W., and that his new address would be "c/o The American Embassy, London, England." An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically of the U.S. Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research, and advice was received that William Henry Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed "William Henry Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, c/o American Embassy, London, England."

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Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and according to this source is definitely Communistic in his ideas, regardless of whether he is actually a member of the Communist Party or not. This informant stated that Taylor talks about Communism constantly and is lavish in his praise of Russia. Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

E. M. Bernstein, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, advised that he had known Taylor from the time he commenced working for the Treasury Department in 1941. He stated that Taylor was first employed under his jurisdiction and that he now holds an equal position in the same division. He further advised that he knew nothing that would indicate that Taylor was disloyal to the United States but would state that Taylor was pro-Russian in that he has a great deal of admiration for the Soviet government both prior to and since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany.

William Henry Taylor was shown as a sponsor on a visa application for one Carlos Blanco (Aquina).

William Henry Taylor was also listed as a sponsor of a visa application of Wu Chee-hsien.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated above, investigation at the Friendship Heights Post Office Substation revealed that there was a change of address card for William H. Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945. This card showed that Taylor's address was 3760 - 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that his new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically in November, 1945, to the Personnel Department of the United States Treasury Division of Monetary Research and advice was received that William H. Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed to William H. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, Care American Embassy, London, England.

Inasmuch as William H. Taylor is employed in London, England, for the Treasury Department, no further investigation has been conducted by the Washington Field Office.

A technical surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White, who is home ill, was contacted on Saturday, December 15, 1945, by William H. Taylor. The conversation indicated that Taylor would arrive in Paris, France, on December 17, 1945, and White requested Taylor to contact a Mr. Snyder of the Treasury Department upon arrival. The conversation indicated that Taylor was to be in charge of the Treasury Department project there.

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RE: WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, was  
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, LYNN

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

"For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D. C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family; and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence. . . . .

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I knew of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin

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"reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

"In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing. . . . .

"By the fall of 1942 Ullman and Silvermaster began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Ullman provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and Silvermaster began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. Ullman photographed the documents which he and Silvermaster brought to the Silvermaster residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time Ullman built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the Silvermaster residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.

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"When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, Golos would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by Ullman. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

"In addition to the film which I would deliver to Golos, I also began to receive from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

"With respect to the dictation which Ullman and Silvermaster gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to Golos.

"With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during Silvermaster's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and Ullman looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that Silvermaster was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

"I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After Ullman was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by

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"the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster

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"and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters. . . . .

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the opera-

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"tions on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades. . . . .

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA. . . . .

"I recall that when I was to return the enlarger that Ludwig Ullman turned over to me, Jack instructed me not to hand this to him personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 34th Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky object had to be delivered from one person to another."

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The records of Selective Service Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., reveal that on November 26, 1940, a letter was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 from the White House, Washington, D. C., over the signature of Lauchlin Currie requesting the members of the Board to consider further deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann inasmuch as his services were presently irreplaceable and that it was difficult to find another person with Ullmann's professional competence and specialty, inasmuch as he was particularly well-informed and an expert analyst of questions regarding strategic and other economic aspects of national defense. On November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White), Director of Monetary Research, requesting deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann. The records of Selective Service Board #2 further reveal that William Ludwig Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943 and his Army serial number was O-579514. He separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The Selective Service file indicated no dependents and the person to be notified and who would always know his whereabouts was listed as N. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. A telephone directory of the War Department dated September 17, 1945, lists Major William L. Ullmann, AAF, M and S, Room 4-EL20, Pentagon Building, Extension 2101. After William Ludwig Ullmann left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment at the United States Treasury Department.

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Bureau files reflect that William Ludwig Ullmann, while an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed during the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. At this time Ullmann stated that he could not recall Glasser ever having mentioned any interest in political activities and that he had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty and Glasser's satisfaction with the democratic processes of government.

William Ludwig Ullmann of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation concerning Lauren W. Cassaday, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury. Ullmann stated that Cassaday had worked under his direction at the Treasury Department for a short period of time and although he was only casually acquainted with Cassaday, he stated he had no reason to doubt Cassaday's loyalty to this country and he had no information regarding the possible membership of Cassaday in any organization of any kind. The Hatch Act investigation revealed that the name of Lauren W. Cassaday appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that two sources had reported that Cassaday allegedly had Communistic tendencies. The report further revealed that Cassaday was acquainted with Louis Bloch in California and with his assistant, Gregory Silvermaster.

William Ludwig Ullmann was one of the individuals who had been informed by William H. Taylor, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, regarding a clandestine receiving set in the Stanley Internment Camp on the Stanley Peninsula, Victoria Island, Hongkong, which was able to receive broadcasts from Radio Station KGEI at San Francisco. Taylor also mentioned the existence of the aforementioned radio to Harry White, Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury. William Taylor described William Ullmann as his close friend formerly with the Treasury Department and now with the United States Army as a First Lieutenant. William Taylor furnished the above information on August 6, 1943, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents.

W. H. Taylor R. M. Taylor



## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on William Ludwig Ullmann on November 17, 1945. This surveillance revealed that Ullmann together with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster habitually leave the Silvermaster residence at 5515 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., between 8:00 and 8:15 a.m. each morning in Ullmann's automobile. They then drive to the Treasury Department Building at 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue where Ullmann alights and proceeds to his office at Room 5007, Treasury Department Building. Silvermaster then drives Ullmann's automobile to the courtyard of the Commerce Building which he enters by the 13th Street entrance and where space #5 is apparently reserved for him.

The surveillance revealed that Ullmann was a close part of the Silvermaster residence in that he was observed assisting Silvermaster and his wife painting the living room on one occasion, working about the house, lawn and garden during the daytime with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, etc.

Physical surveillance on the night of November 29, 1945, revealed that at 8:35 p.m. Ullmann left the Silvermaster residence and drove alone to 3500 39th Street, N.W., which is an apartment building in the McLean Gardens. Ullmann entered this building and it is believed that he attended a party which was in progress in Apartment C, which is listed in the name of Cornelius Ryan. At 12:10 a.m. on the morning of November 30, 1945, Ullmann left the building with three women and two men. The other people entered a car noted to have D.C. license #116,097, which was subsequently determined to be registered to Bernard Bernstein of 3003 Albemarle Street, N.W.

Bernard Bernstein, according to Stones Mercantile Agency, was born November 30, 1908, and in January, 1939, he was Assistant General Council of the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per year, and that Mrs. Bernstein the former Beatrice Louin was born November 26, 1908, and was employed at the U.S. Social Security Board as Assistant General Council in Charge of State Relations at a salary of \$6,500 per year. Bernstein was originally from New York City and came to Washington about 1934. He is a graduate of Columbia University Law School and was formerly engaged in a general practice of law in New York City.

The Washington Field Division indices reveal that one Bernard Bernstein was listed as a visitor to Commonwealth College at Lena, Arkansas. This college had its corporate charter revoked upon convictions in criminal proceedings brought by the State of Arkansas in January, 1941, for displaying an illegal emblem (the hammer and sickle) and for teaching anarchy.

On December 2, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Ullmann and Mrs. Helen P. Silvermaster left their residence in Ullmann's automobile and proceeded to 5355 32nd Street, N.W., where Mrs. Silvermaster stopped momentarily at the home of Martin A. Steinberg, who is presently an attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

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At 10:40 p.m. on the same date, Ullmann and Mrs. Helen Silvermaster together with another woman, all riding in the Silvermaster car, proceeded to the Albin Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, where the woman alighted at that point. It was ascertained that this woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who is a subject of an Internal Security - R investigation in the Washington Field Office and who is reported to be a member of the white collar group of the Communist Party. Ullmann and Mrs. Silvermaster returned to their residence at 11 p.m.

On December 8, 1945, a couple driving a 1940 Pontiac sedan, D.C. license #196, were observed to enter the Silvermaster residence at 5515 20th Street, N.W. It was subsequently determined that this car was registered to Henrietta Klotz, Westchester Apartments, and that she is the wife of Herman Klotz, and both live in Apartment 311B in the Westchester Apartments, 39th and Cathedral Avenue, N.W. Mr. and Mrs. Klotz remained at the Silvermaster residence until 11:15 a.m., the following morning. Mr. and Mrs. Klotz have important executive positions in the U.S. Treasury Department.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 13, 1945, advised that through a technical surveillance on the Silvermaster residence it was ascertained that Henrietta Klotz had contacted Ludwig Ullmann and he advised her that he would contact Jack Field to see if he could get Henrietta Klotz an apartment in New York City. During the course of the conversation it was ascertained that Henrietta Klotz would be at the residence of Harry Dexter White for dinner on the night of December 14, 1945. Early on this same date Henrietta Klotz had contacted Helen Silvermaster and stated that she was leaving the Treasury Department and was going to work for Morgenthau again at the request of Mrs. Morgenthau, and that she would go to New York City.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that through a technical surveillance on the residence of the Silvermasters it was ascertained that Ludwig Ullmann contacted Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and advised her that the War Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. [It was further ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ullmann. Both George Silverman and Irving Kaplan have been named by the informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaging in Russian espionage activities. JXU

Other activities of William Ludwig Ullmann were obtained through the physical and technical surveillances; however, these activities appear to be of a routine nature and did not appear pertinent to instant investigation.

December 18, 1945

RE: ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"In further connection with the Silvermaster family, I know that Helen Silvermaster's son by her first marriage, Anatole, went to some Southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasion would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Anatole, however, was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 or thereabouts and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the Service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, possibly the Great Lakes Naval Training Station."

BACKGROUND

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The Bureau files reflect that Anatole Boris Volkov was born on October 29, 1924, San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942, having previously attended Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Director

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Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented post office box #481 and during the period he rented this box he received regularly copies of the Communist publication "Daily Worker." He is reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year 1944. A photograph of Volkov is available in the files of the Charlotte Field Office.

Volkov was mentioned by Charles Benbow, President of the Student Council, University of California, as possibly being the individual among several other Jewish students who might have written an anti-Semitic letter to another Jewish student. Benbow stated that this may have been done for any number of reasons but principally to arouse sympathy on behalf of the Jewish students.

On August 26, 1945, Volkov, while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, was requested to be present at a gathering at the home of Ruth (McKee) Bransten, Stamford, Connecticut, it being noted that Ruth Bransten is well known in connection with Communist activities.

Volkov was requested by telegram while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, to bring a female companion to the Bransten residence.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster revealed that as of December 12, 1945, Anatole Boris Volkov, son of Helen P. Silvermaster, was attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. On December 12, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Anatole Volkov called his mother, Helen P. Silvermaster, from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and advised her that he was sick with the flu and he would probably have to take an incomplete in his course and come home on the following Monday instead of Friday. He requested her to get an appointment with Dr. Goodman. A short time later Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Dr. Goodman's office and made an appointment for Anatole Volkov for Friday, December 21, 1945. She advised Dr. Goodman that Anatole Volkov would arrive on Friday morning and would stay over until January 2, 1946.

RE: HARRY DEXTER WHITE

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, secured a position for Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department in the summer of 1944.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters. . . . .

"After Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and Bill as to the advisability of introducing Lauchlin Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned

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"this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged. . . . .

"I recall that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White, in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle, which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department. . . . .

"Another individual of whom I became aware during my association with the Perlo group was Harold Glasser, who for a time in 1944 was outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States, so far as I know, probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter in the Treasury Department in Washington. He may have been an assistant to Harry White, and at least was rather closely associated with him. He was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department."

#### BACKGROUND

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemore, Bethesda, Maryland.

During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Force orphan asylum for the period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years.

In June, 1934 Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic analyst from June 20 to October 4, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934 he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934 to October 1, 1936.

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1936 to March 25, 1938, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1941. He assumed his present position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1941.

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Reciprocity Information, which Committee has been active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1943 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944 he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II.

Current Biography also states that Harry Dexter White is the man behind (former) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944.

According to Current Biography, Anne Terry White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books. They have two children.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).  
French International Accounts.  
Ohlin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).



The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Information concerning Harry White including that set out above is contained in the following:

Two Plans for International Monetary Stabilization - Jacob Viner - Yale Review, volume 1, pages 77 to 107 - Summer, 1943.  
Keyne's, White and History - W. W. Haines - Quarterly Journal of Economics, volume 58, pages 120 to 133, November, 1943.  
Mr. White's White Paper - Time Magazine, December 6, 1943; Time Magazine, July 31, 1944.  
Takerover - Newsweek Magazine - July 31, 1944.  
Biography of Harry White - Current Biography, 1944, pages 730 to 735.  
Business Week Magazine - April 17, 1943, page 19.  
New York Herald Tribune, Section 2, page 3, April 11, 1943.  
Who's Who in America, 1944-45.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on un-American Activities of the House of Representatives that Harry Dexter White of Bethesda, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, it was ascertained that the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in those active indices. Investigation determined that White had served as Chief Economic Expert with the Tariff Commission in 1934 and Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics for the Treasury Department until October 1936, when he was appointed Assistant Director of that Division. In March 1938 he was appointed Director of Monetary Research and in August 1941 he was made Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Division of Monetary Research at a salary of \$9,000.00 per annum. Four individuals were interviewed in connection with this investigation with negative results and White was afforded the Hatch Act interview on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The greater part of the interview was a denunciation of the type of investigation being conducted and its origin in the reports of the Dies Committee. He did state that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and had also contributed to Spanish relief during the Spanish Civil War.

In an envelope postmarked Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1944, the FBI received an anonymous letter from an individual listing the names of a number of persons identified as "members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C." Among the names listed, along with approximately twenty-five others many of whom have been identified as closely affiliated with the Communist movement, was that of George Silverman. In parentheses along side this name there was

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written, "Railroad Retirement Brd - Works through close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Curry - Harry White, etc."

The writer of this anonymous letter was subsequently identified as Mrs. Victor Perlo of Fort Worth, Texas. She is the divorced wife of Victor Perlo who, from other sources, has been reported to be a Communist. Mrs. Perlo reiterated the information submitted in her letter. She stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years and upon her leaving it was divorced by her husband and threatened by the Communist Party.

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In January 1945 the "Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, reported that local #11 in the Main Treasury Building met with Mr. Harry Dexter White, new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. Mr. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement.

Through a technical surveillance it was learned that Harriet Souslog of the CIO Maritime Committee contacted the Treasury Department, more specifically Harry White's office, room 3434, to confirm an appointment for Louis Goldblatt on the following Thursday. Harriet Souslog on this same date also contacted a Mr. Silverman in the War Department, extension 4802, for the purpose of changing

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an appointment of Louis Goldblatt from 2:30 to 3:45 P.M. on the following Thursday. Goldblatt was to see Harry White at 4:30 P.M. on the following Thursday.

It might be noted that Louis Goldblatt is reported to be a member of the special branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America, CIO. This is the union of which Harry Bridges is the head.

During the middle of February, 1945, United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White was a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City. White, according to press releases, was interested in the consideration at the Conference of methods of preventing Axis leaders from caching funds in "safe-havens."

In July, 1945, the Department of State reported that J. Warren Wolfenson, a clerk in the Passport Division who had been formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly taking down certain information relative to Government officials travelling abroad. Wolfenson had access to information relative to passport applicants. He was also reported by the State Department to be interested in pro-Nazi and Communist derogatory reports. He is alleged to have stated that the information he has picked up would be of value and that he knew a man who would pay him a thousand dollars for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State Wolfenson listed as a reference, among others, all of whom recommended him highly, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White. An investigation conducted of Wolfenson met with negative results in so far as any underground activities or subversive activities on the part of Wolfenson, other than the preliminary allegation. Wolfenson was born November 11, 1925, in the Bronx, New York, and his mother, Rose Wolfenson was born in Odessa, Russia, while his father, George Wolfenson, was born in Paris.

During September, 1945, Harry White, along with Mr. Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Frank Coe, Director of Monetary Research; Mr. Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; and Dr. Taylor of the Commerce Department, represented the United States Government in a conference with British officials relative to a loan to the British government. British officials consisted of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; Lord Keynes, Financial Consultant to the British government, and the Honorable R. H. Brand, formerly head of the British Supply Consul in Washington, D. C.

On October 20, 1945, it was learned that functionaries of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization is reliably reported to be under Communist control and its main

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function is to propagandize the Soviet Union. The functionaries of the organization who are responsible for policy matters and invitations such as this include Edwin S. Smith, former NLRB employee, and Theodore Bayer, reported Communist and apologist for the Soviet Union.

Through a microphone surveillance it was learned that on April 18, 1945, Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe conferred at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. Jaffe referred to Irving S. Friedman and his position in the Treasury Department. Jaffe was curious as to whether Friedman would lose his job if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. Roth was inclined to think that Friedman was employed there on his own merits. Jaffe then states, "It is. Of course Harry (White) has ...." Roth stated, "Do you think so?" Jaffe replied, "Of course, if he chooses to keep him." Roth stated, "Well, but Harry White is pretty widely respected." Jaffe then said, "Yeah, but he is pretty radical, so if that new guy comes in...."

On May 29, 1945, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Andrew Roth discussed various possible contacts for the former for information from government sources. Roth referred to David Karr, alias Katz, as obtaining "a lot of stuff on the Far Eastern things that the other guys don't get - because of his Treasury connections. He goes up once a week with Harry." Jaffe inquired as to whether this were Harry White, and Roth stated that it was and that Karr spent about three-quarters of an hour with him and that "he will tell you a lot of stuff." Jaffe questioned Roth as follows: "He goes to Harry White's office? In the Treasury Building?" Roth stated that he did not know.

On the afternoon of June 7, 1945, Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended in the Jaffe case. With respect to any general leaks of information in the Treasury Department, White stated that he did not recall any instances, with the exception of one which is not pertinent, of any documents being taken or of any information being given to unauthorized individuals. He did recall that during several months previous to the interview, information concerning Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's going to Germany had gotten out without authorization and that the Treasury Department had been much concerned over the matter.

With regard to specific aspects of the Jaffe case, White stated he was not acquainted with Philip Jaffe although the name was familiar to him, it having been made known to him in the past in connection with periodicals which his Department had been receiving for the last five or ten years in connection with Far Eastern affairs. The periodicals in question, he stated, were "Far Eastern Affairs," "Pacific Affairs," and "Amerasia". He did state that numerous persons have visited him since he has been with the Treasury Department, and it is possible that Jaffe may have been in to see him, although he, White, did not recall meeting him. He denied knowing Andrew Roth, Emmanuel Larsen or Mark Gayn. He said the name of John Service was familiar to him, and that he

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believed Irving Friedman had mentioned Service's name to him. He stated that the name of Kate Mitchell was familiar to him as that of a writer. All of these persons were subjects in the Jaffe case.

During the interview, White stated that Irving S. Friedman, an employee in the Treasury Department, handled matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He said that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously and at that time Friedman was either working for the British or for the Italian Government on affairs in India. He had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. He did state that because of the nature of Friedman's work he, Friedman, must necessarily know a number of persons who handle Far Eastern affairs because that field was limited. He informed that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. (It might be noted that Irving Friedman has been acquainted with Jaffe, admitting this himself. He also wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be the editor. After he was employed by the Treasury Department, Friedman stated, he declined writing additional articles for "Amerasia" because he did not feel that as a government employee he was free to write articles. Friedman also admitted knowing Service, Roth and Kate Mitchell. He also stated he was acquainted with Ch'ao Ting Chi, a contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe.)

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Harry Dexter White on November 20, 1945. On November 22, 1945, this physical surveillance revealed that a Plymouth sedan bearing license #116-196, visited at the residence of Harry Dexter White, 6810 Fairfax Road, Eogemore, Bethesda, Maryland. This automobile is listed in the name of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. She is the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, formerly a Division Chief in the Interior Department.

According to the indices of the Washington Field Division, Harry Edelstein was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas. His name was listed on the indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee of Democratic Action and in February, 1941, an automobile bearing a license issued to Frances Edelstein was parked in front of Turners Arena where a meeting of the American Youth Congress was being held.

Physical surveillance on November 28, 1945, revealed that Anne White, wife of Harry Dexter White, met a woman believed to be Gladys Solomon at 12:30 p.m. at the G Street entrance of Woodward & Lothrop department store. They walked to Reeves Luncheon at 1209 F Street, N.W. Gladys Solomon is known to be an active member of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and has written for the "Federal Record", its official publication, and has helped prepare union radio scripts. She is employed at the Social Security Building and is believed to reside at 2127 California Street, N.W.

On November 30, 1945, at 10 a.m., Anne White contacted Maurice Friedberg at the Treasury Department, extension 2306, and asked him to dinner that night. Friedberg accepted and Mrs. White told him to get in touch with her husband, Harry Dexter White. *fu*

On November 24, 1945, a black Chrysler coupe bearing D.C. license #116-097 was observed to visit Harry Dexter White's residence from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. It was subsequently determined that this license is issued to Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albemarle Street, N.W.

On November 26, 1945, at 8:05 p.m., it was observed that Harry Dexter White left his residence in his automobile and drove to 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, which is the address of Colonel Bernard Bernstein. On November 27, 1945, at 8:05 p.m., White left his residence and drove to the residence of Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

With reference to Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein mentioned above, the indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that in January, 1941,

an investigation concerning Bernard Bernstein, who was the Assistant General Council of the Treasury Department, was conducted and that he had made derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau. He has been employed by the U.S. Treasury Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, he was detailed to the War Department and received a commission as lieutenant colonel in the United States Army. He has resided at 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, since March, 1943.

On November 28, 1945, at 8:05 p.m. White left his residence and drove to 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C., which is the residence of Drew Pearson. At 8:45 p.m. a man left Drew Pearson's residence and departed in a Buick automobile which was registered to James M. Meade, 79 Ideal Street, Buffalo, New York. At 8:57 p.m. two Naval officers arrived at the Drew Pearson residence in a convertible coupe, license #4355. This automobile was registered to Christopher S. Sargent, 3530 Springland Lane, N.W., Washington, D. C. At 11:10 p.m. five men including a lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps left the residence of Pearson and drove away in a Cadillac bearing Virginia license #355-650. At 11:45 p.m. Harry Dexter White left the Pearson residence and at the same time seven other individuals left and were driven away in a car bearing United States Government license #133.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Harry Dexter White, it was ascertained that on December 1, 1945, a Mr. Ben (or Dan) Eades (phonetic) of the State Department was in touch with Harry White concerning a meeting with the Secretary of the Treasury. *du*

On December 6, 1945, according to a technical surveillance, a woman named Henrietta was in contact with White's daughter. She was informed that Harry Dexter White was in New York. White's daughter indicated to Henrietta that her mother at that time was visiting Frances Edelstein, who is the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, who since May, 1936, has been employed in the Interior Department as Assistant Solicitor. *du*

At 7:45 p.m. on December 6, 1945, Harry Dexter White contacted his wife from New York City and advised her that he was staying with Abe in Newark and that he was with Ruth, Abe (who has been identified as Dr. Abranam Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey) and Mott. He indicated to his wife that he was going to Newton and requested that she read him the directions to get there. She told him to take Route #10 to Newton, East on Main Street taking a left turn at the Courthouse on to Route #8 via the Delaware water Gap, exactly three miles from Newton on the speedometer make a right turn on the Macadam road toward Paulinskill Lake, drive exactly one mile by speedometer - always bearing left on this road and exactly one mile there is a house on the right with a light in front which is the caretaker's house. She said that the telephone number is Circle-91-84 and mentioned Livingston. *du*

Harry Dexter White then asked his wife to call Frank Coe and find *du*

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out if there was any reason why he should get back by noon on December 7. He told her that if she wanted to reach him that she might call him at Anne's, telephone Tyler 4-4998. *Qu*

The Newark Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that a physical surveillance revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson and Harry Dexter White had appeared at a house on Paulinskill Lake, New Jersey, at 10:30 a.m. on December 7, 1945, looked over the property like prospective buyers, and left at 11:15 a.m. Apparently only a caretaker was there during the time. White and Wolfson returned to Newark, and White took the 1:15 p.m. train from Newark to Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1945, Bernie (possibly Bernard Bernstein), according to technical surveillance, inquired of Harry Dexter White concerning the trip to New York. White said that he had just gone up to New York to see a bunch of reporters, a score or so. White also said that he had looked at a farm while up there but didn't buy it. *Qu*

On December 11, 1945, Henrietta (believed to be Henrietta Klotz), former secretary of Henry Morgenthau, contacted Harry Dexter White, and she stated that she had just returned from a vacation in New York and that there were loads of opportunities for her there. She stated that Mr. Morgenthau was in town and inquired about having him for lunch the following day. White stated that they were arranging for a dinner for Morgenthau the next evening, and that he thought it was being arranged by Kelly, who is in Vinson's office. She still insisted that White should invite Morgenthau for lunch the next day with "the boys" in the Treasury Department after they had returned from the President's affair. Mrs. Harry Dexter White then invited Henrietta Klotz to come over the next day, and Henrietta indicated that she would see her some time in the afternoon or before dinner and tell her a big secret. *Qu*

On December 13, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Nancy Stauss (phonetic) of the League of Women Shoppers was in touch with Anne White and asked her to write a protest to Lansburgh's department store concerning their refusal to serve colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Anne White agreed that she would write. In this connection the Washington Field Office files reflect that the name of Mrs. Anne White (Harry D.), 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, telephone Wisconsin-6896, is set out on the January 1, 1941, list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers. *Qu*

On December 3, 1945, at 8:50 a.m. Harry Dexter White left his residence and picked up a man believed to be Lee Pressman at 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland. Pressman is General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations with offices at 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. At 9:10 a.m. he picked up two men at 2700 36th Street



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N.W. This is the residence of Virginius Frank Coe. He resided in Toronto from 1934-39. Since July 2, 1942, he has been Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration at a salary of \$9,000 per annum. At 9:30 a.m. the automobile with the four men drove down the ramp at the Southwest corner of the Treasury Building. The passengers got out of the car and entered the building by the small basement door on the West side of the building.

On December 8, 1945, a Chrysler automobile belonging to Bernard Bernstein arrived at the White residence and departed at 10:10 p.m.

On December 10-11-12-13, 1945, Harry Dexter White was in contact with Bernard Bernstein mentioned previously above. *du*

On December 12, 1945, at 10:20 p.m. Harry Dexter White was observed leaving the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel in the company of about ten men who had been attending a dinner held in honor of Treasury officials Daniel W. Bell and Herbert E. Gaston. The group separated at the Connecticut Avenue entrance and Harry Dexter White and an unidentified man continued walking together and entered White's car. At 10:25 p.m. the unidentified man alighted from White's car at either 3210 or 3212 P Street, N.W. It was noted from the telephone directory that Alger Hiss resides at 3210 P Street, N.W., which would indicate a strong possibility that the unidentified man was Alger Hiss, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage activities.

The Washington Field Division by teletype advised the Bureau on December 14, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was learned that the Harry Dexter Whites have invited the Silvermasters over to their residence on the evening of December 14, 1945. *du*

On December 15, 1945, the Washington Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that technical surveillance had revealed that Harry Dexter White and his wife visited with the Halperins in their home at 3 p.m. on December 15, 1945. In addition it was expected that the Frank Coes would be present. Prior to his visit to the Halperins' house Harry Dexter White attended a conference at the Pentagon Building. *du*

By teletype on December 18, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Harry Dexter White was to have lunch with a Mr. Forrestal on Wednesday, December 19. *du*

The Washington Field Office by teletype on December 26, 1945, to the Bureau advised that a physical surveillance on December 23 at the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster revealed that Silvermaster and his wife left their residence and drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening.

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Re: DR. ABRAHAM WOLFSON, with aliases  
A. Street, A. Wilson Street,  
Abram Wolfson

CONNECTION WITH CASE

The New York Field Division advised the Bureau that on the evening of December 6, 1945, Harry Dexter White left New York City in a car registered in the name of Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 Berkely Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. The Newark Field Office advised that Harry Dexter White and Dr. Abraham Wolfson on the morning of December 7, proceeded to a house near Paulenskigg Lake, New Jersey, and returned to Newark by automobile. Harry Dexter White then took the 1:45 p.m. Pennsylvania train to Washington, D. C. The Newark Field Office advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had resided at 51 Berkely Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with Max and Emma Schriebs Albach until two weeks ago when Albach moved to 14 La Salle Road, Montclair, New Jersey. The present residence of Dr. Wolfson is unknown. Albach is an attorney in the firm of Rubach and Albach, Newark. He and his wife are associates of Philip H. Levy, the subject of an "Internal Security - R" case, Newark origin.

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of Selective Service Board #13, East Orange, New Jersey, reveals that Dr. Abraham Wolfson registered for Selective Service on April 27, 1942 and that he was residing at 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, at that time. He was born on April 28, 1894, at Odessa, Russia and his occupation was dentist at the Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. On his occupational questionnaire, Dr. Abraham Wolfson stated that he was a citizen of the United States and that his education consisted of graduation from high school, three years of college and that he had been employed as an ortho dentist for the past twenty-five years.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reveal that on November 27, 1912, a petition for naturalization was filed by Joseph Wolfson who was born August 10, 1871, at Odessa, Russia. He arrived in New York City on July 17, 1904, accompanied by his wife who was also born in Russia. At the time of filing the petition for citizenship, Joseph Wolfson had five children, one of whom was Abraham Wolfson, who was born May 12, 1894. A certificate of naturalization was issued on March 10, 1913, to Joseph Wolfson which would indicate that Abraham Wolfson became a United States citizen through derivative citizenship (naturalization of his father).

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The May 18, 1934 issue of the Newark Star Ledger revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had been divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth (Terry) Wilson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey. She was described as an instructor at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. The article stated that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had been a resident of East Orange, New Jersey, for the past twenty-one years and had an income of \$21,000 a year from a dental practice in Newark, New Jersey.

As of October, 1944, Dr. Abraham Wolfson was residing at 27 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

#### Activities and Associates

A physical surveillance of Dr. Abraham Wolfson on December 7, 1943, revealed that he attended a Communist Party meeting at the residence of Lester Lawrence, 307 Norfolk Street, Newark, New Jersey, who had recently been a candidate for State Assemblyman of New Jersey on the Communist Party ticket. The physical surveillance also revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson on January 25, 1944, attended a meeting of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party which was held in the Ukrainian Hall, 59 Beacon Street, Newark, New Jersey. According to a chart maintained in the headquarters of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party at Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Abraham Wolfson contributed \$100 to the 1944 Campaign Fund for Victory of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED] advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, Essex County, New Jersey, as of December 10, 1943, under the name of A. Street. On January 21, 1944, Dr. Abraham Wolfson was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and it was reported that he had been active in Communist Party affairs for the past seven years and utilized the name A. Wilson Street. It was reported that Dr. Abraham Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office in the Medical Towers Building, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, in October, 1943. Dr. Abraham Wolfson was also reported to be active in Russian War Relief, Essex County, New Jersey, and he assisted by carrying letters addressed to professional men in Essex County, New Jersey, soliciting funds for Russian War Relief. On March 23, 1943, the Newark Evening News carried an article reflecting that Dr. Abraham Wolfson would preside over the meeting and speak in behalf of the Russian War Relief Committee Campaign being held on the following Saturday at 8:15 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Women's Committee for Russian War Relief. The purpose of this recital was to obtain kits to present to Russian families returning to recaptured towns.

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Dr. A. Wolfson, Medical Towers, Newark, New Jersey, was one of the individuals who wrote to the State Department on behalf of Jesus Hernandez Tomas, a Communist.

Abraham Wolfson, 2711 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, was a sponsor on State Department visas for Moses Joseph Wang and Mary Kreminer Wang early in 1945.

On March 16, 1941, Dr. A. Wolfson was one of the sponsors of the North New Jersey Conference for Peace at the Hotel Douglas, Newark, New Jersey, sponsored by the Essex County Council of the American Peace Mobilization. Approximately 150 persons attended this meeting.

Dr. A. Wolfson was one of the signers of an open letter on behalf of Harry Bridges which was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Abraham Wolfson was on the New York Sponsoring Committee of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion.

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According to a letterhead of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union in 1940, Dr. A. Wolfson was on the Executive Board of the New Jersey Civil • Liberties Union which was affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Dr. A. Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was one of twenty-five to thirty individuals in the New Jersey district who had contributed their money as well as their efforts to the organization of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

During the 1944 registration of the Communist Party, Dr. A. Wolfson considered having Horace Sims go along with him while visiting negroes in the James Baxter Terrace. Dr. Wolfson at that time was engaged in reregistering Communist Party members and the James Baxter Terrace was a negro housing project in which Horace Sims was residing.

Dr. Abraham Wolfson acted as toastmaster at the Newark Ambijan Committee dinner which was held on February 8, 1945, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. According to the Newark Evening News the above dinner was a fund-raising dinner and it was attended by approximately 500 persons. More than \$4,000 was raised for the benefit of orphan refugee children in Russia.

Although releases submitted prior to this dinner stated that the New York Soviet Consul General, Eugene Kisselev, would be a speaker at the dinner, he was not in attendance. However, Soviet Vice Consul Mikhailov was present.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As previously stated herein, under the heading "Connection with Case", it was reported through a physical surveillance of Harry Dexter White that White had met one Dr. Abraham Wolfson on the evening of December 6, 1945, and had remained in his company until December 7, 1945. Further details concerning this meeting are as follows:

At 6:30 P. M. Harry Dexter White entered the lobby of the Hotel Governor Clinton in New York City and went directly to the check room and obtained his briefcase, after which he immediately left the hotel. He was observed entering a waiting automobile which headed north. This automobile was a 1940 Chrysler sedan, grey in color and carrying 1945 New Jersey license plates EJ-20H. These license plates reflect that they were issued to a Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

The Newark Field Office by teletype on December 8, 1945, advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had formerly resided at 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with Max and Emma Schriebs Albach until two weeks previously when the Albachs had moved to 14 LaSalle Road, Montclair, New Jersey. The present residence of Wolfson is unknown.

Physical surveillance of Dr. Abraham Wolfson and Harry Dexter White in New Jersey revealed that Wolfson and White appeared at a country house on Paulinskill Lake at 10:30 A. M. on December 7, 1945. They looked over the property like prospective buyers. They left at 11:15 A. M. and apparently there was only a caretaker there during the time. White and Wolfson returned to Newark, New Jersey, and the surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White took the 1:45 P. M. train for Washington, D. C.

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December 17, 1945

RE: SCHLOMER ADLER; was,  
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

*fu*

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"I recall further that during this same period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) mention was made of Sol Adler who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, presumably these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me."

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #9, 1622 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., revealed that Solomon Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England. According to these records, Solomon Adler resided at 1854 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was an employee of the Treasury Department. On July 10, 1945, the Treasury Department requested the Local Board to permit Solomon Adler to leave the country to go to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This permission was granted and was supposed to expire September 27, 1945, at which time Adler was given the classification of 4-A.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

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*Referred*

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Information was received from Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, that he had received information from Whittaker Chambers in 1939 that Schlomer Adler was employed by the United States Treasury Department and that he had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

Solomon Adler of the U. S. Treasury Department was questioned by Bureau Agents in connection with the Philip Jaffe case at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service having first met him in the Fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. He advised that he considered Service to be a loyal, capable and honest person and one who would not obtain confidential information for the use of any one. He also admitted that he was acquainted with Andrew Roth and denied ever having furnished any confidential information to him.

During a conversation in a hotel room in Washington, D. C., between Philip Jaffe, John Service and Andrew Roth, an informant advised that a discussion was held concerning some written material and that Jaffe and Roth were requested by Service not to report what they had seen, that Sol (believed




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to be Solomon Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further advised that he did not believe Gregg (possibly Joseph Gregg) had collaborated with Sol on this material. No information is available as to the exact nature of this material.

In a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated April 4, 1944, and in another letter dated July 1, 1944, information was furnished by

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On November 21, 1944, a transit visa was granted to Solomon Adler, Financial Attache at the United States Embassy in China, by the Portuguese Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Information was received by the Bureau from Whittaker Chambers in May of 1945 that Schlomer Adler was definitely a Communist and was employed by the United States Treasury Department. This informant further advised that he knows Adler to have been in close contact with Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. He stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and that they utilized Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peters referred to above is identical with Alexander Stevens.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The records of Local Selective Service Board #9, 1622 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., revealed that Solomon Adler, who resided at 1834 K Street, N. W., was an employee of the Treasury Department and on July 10, 1945, the Treasury Department had requested the Local Board to permit Solomon Adler to leave the country to go to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This permission was granted and was supposed to expire September 27, 1945. Inasmuch as Solomon Adler is out of the United States, no investigation could be conducted concerning his present activities.

THE PERLO GROUP

Re: VICTOR PERLO, with alias  
Martin Stribling

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that during 1943 Jacob Golos told her of a contact he had made with a group in Washington and indicated that he met this group through Earl Browder. Bentley said that after the death of Golos, Browder approached her early in 1944 and arranged a meeting for her with this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York.

Bentley advised, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie, Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Bentley also advised that at this meeting they spoke of the type of information each member of the group would furnish and that "I recall that Perlo, who at that time had a position with the War Production Board, declared he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally....."

Bentley further advised that at this meeting those present discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group,...."inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now discussing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington, D. C."

Bentley also stated, "I remember further that on the occasion of this meeting Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by himself and the others to me was going to 'Uncle Joe' and I recall that Abt was very amused by this query".

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she had a second meeting with members of the group at the apartment of John Abt and that "on or about the second meeting I had at Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group, and I noticed that from their conversation the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering somewhat from internal strife as well as lack of leadership."

"With respect to this second meeting," continued Bentley, "the date of which, as I recall, had been mutually agreed upon at the conclusion of their first meeting, I remember that Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to me. I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting, produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler. But the most significant aspect of this, to my mind, was that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession at that time, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material I had seen some months previously in Golos' possession. I know these particular writings had been given to Golos by Browder and were typed on a machine with an unusual type, and when I saw Perlo exhibit material on the first meeting I immediately concluded that it obviously had been prepared on the same machine upon which the material I previously saw in Golos' possession had been prepared; also, some of the typewriting was unusual, and again the handwritten notations on Perlo's material appeared identical with the material previously seen by me."

Bentley informed that arrangements were made by her with members of the Perlo group to meet them in the apartment of Mary Price in New York. She stated, "With reference to individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group....."

"Generally, Perlo's material concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that came into his possession while he was with the WPB."

With particular respect to Victor Perlo, Bentley advised that prior to her meetings with the Perlo group, mention had been made to her "of Perlo by Silvermaster, (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman....."

"By way of background, I recall from conversations I have had with members of the Perlo group some information concerning their past history:

"Victor Perlo is of Russian-Jewish parentage and was born in the United States. He is college trained and, I believe, went to the University of Pennsylvania, and is a reputed brilliant statistician. He was divorced from his first wife who some time later was committed to an insane asylum, and I recall that a great deal of trouble ensued as a result of this. Perlo told me that he had received letters from his first wife threatening to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing his, as well as the activities of Perlo's associates. I am unable to state from my own knowledge whether any such letters were written by this woman.

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"I recall that Perlo subsequently remarried and is a long-time resident of Washington, D. C., but lives, I believe, at the present time someplace in Maryland. When I first knew Perlo, as related above, he was employed with WPB and continued in this employment at the time I ceased my activities in December, 1944. However, I understand that he is presently employed by the FEA."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding Harold Glasser whom she identified as being a member of the Perlo group. With reference to this information, of particular interest to Victor Perlo is the statement of Bentley that she recalled "that after his return from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy for the U. S. Treasury Department, (referring to Glasser) Victor Perlo told me that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some Governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian."

"Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information." According to Bentley, the unidentified American was identified by Kramer as "Hiss" who was in the U. S. State Department.

#### BACKGROUND

The telephone directory of the National War Agencies for October, 1945, lists Victor Perlo as Statistician, War Production Board, Room 3700, Social Security Building. The Washington telephone directory reflects that Victor Perlo resides at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and that his telephone number is Emerson 5392.

#### Personal History

The records of the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia reflect that Victor Perlo and his wife, Ellen Menaker Perlo, own their own home at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., having purchased it in about 1945. Ellen Menaker Perlo is the daughter of Nicholas C. Menaker and Fannie Menaker, 4303 Russell Place, Mt. Rainier, Maryland.

Victor Perlo married Katherine Wills on March 19, 1934, at Elkton, Maryland, and has one daughter born in 1937. Perlo divorced Katherine Wills in June, 1943.

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In a report dated April 3, 1934, records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo then resided at 524 Murray Avenue, Virginia Highlands, Virginia, was 23 years of age and married. Perlo was employed from September, 1933 to April 3, 1934 by the National Recovery Administration, Room 1108, Investment Building, as a Statistical Assistant at a salary of \$1800 per annum.

The Credit Report disclosed that Perlo's wife, whose name was not given, was also reported to be employed but the name of her employer was unknown. The Credit Report also stated that Victor Perlo came to Washington, D. C. from New York City in September of 1933 and for one month resided at the Bellevue Hotel, 15th and E Streets, N.W., that later he resided at 1920 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

A Credit Report by Stone's Mercantile Agency, dated April 22, 1938, disclosed that Victor Perlo and his wife, Katherine, were residing at 2127 California Street, N.W., Apartment 811. At that time they had one child. A former address was given as 1454 Belmont Street, N.W., where they resided for one year. Another address was 1416 Chapin Street, N.W., where the Perlos resided for two years. It is reported that they also resided at 1467 Irving Street, N.W.

According to the Credit Report, Victor Perlo was employed at the Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, N.W. as a Research Mathematician and Reviewer at \$3200 per annum. The report stated that Perlo was formerly employed at the Home Owners Loan Corporation for 2½ years as an Assistant Statistician. An additional notation in the Credit Report indicated that in 1942 Victor Perlo resided at 5707 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia.

#### Communist Activity

On July 17, 1935, the office of Senator William J. Bulow, Jr. of South Dakota, made inquiry of the Bureau for information with respect to one Victor Perlow, 1320 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C., stating that an auto license observed in North Dakota in connection with Communist disturbances there had been traced to this individual.

In an index under the label of "Capital City Forum" the name of V. Perlo, 1025 Oakcrest Road, Arlington, Virginia appears. In this same index Perlo was listed as a Socialist Party contact, a subscriber to "The Socialist," organ of the Socialist Party, and as affiliated with the National Socialist Workers ladler dinner. Victor Perlo, 1025 Oakcrest Road, was also listed as one of the individuals attending the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and who made contributions to this party in the District of Columbia area. The

Socialist Party of the District of Columbia has been reported to have held meetings with the Communist Party during past years and it is known that the two organizations associated in connection with police brutalities, et cetera.

The active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization contained the name of Victor Perlo, 5707 - 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, during the early part of 1941.

In April, 1944, an anonymous complaint was received by mail alleging that Perlo was a member of the Communist Party. At this time it was determined that Perlo was formerly with the OPA and as of July 21, 1944, he was a Section Chief of the WPB, his last known address being 5707 - 25th Road, Arlington, Virginia.

It was subsequently determined that the anonymous complaint referred to was received from Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, the ex-wife of Victor Perlo. When interviewed in Ft. Worth, Texas, on October 15, 1944, Katherine Wills informed that Victor Perlo was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of Martin Stribling.

b7c It was indicated by Katherine Wills that Victor Perlo [REDACTED] was Socialistically inclined, that he also delighted in tormenting their child and in engaging in big talk concerning what he would like to do to Government officials.

Whitaker Chambers has furnished information regarding one Nathan Perlow, who may be identical with Victor Perlo. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and was formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. Chambers also informed that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. It will be noted that the Credit Report of Stone's Mercantile Agency, referred to above, dated April 22, 1938, advised that Victor Perlo was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer.

#### Description

The following description of Victor Perlo was obtained from observation and from automobile registration records:

Age	33
Born	May 15, 1912
Weight	140 lbs.
Height	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hair	Medium brown
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	Married



~~SECRET~~

Wife  
Children  
Home address  
  
Occupation

Ellen Menaker Perlo  
One small child  
4517 Brandywine Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.  
Statistician - War  
Production Board  
(now Civilian Production  
Administration),  
Room 3700  
Social Security Building  
4th and C Streets, S.W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Automobile

Light grey Plymouth Coach  
Maryland License 332744

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, the physical surveillance of Victor Perlo disclosed that during the noon hour he left his place of employment at the War Production Board and met an individual subsequently identified as V. Lewis Bassie, with whom he had luncheon at the Casino Royal, 804--14th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

V. Lewis Bassie, 3908--7th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, was born on December 22, 1907. He attended the University of Chicago and was a Research Instructor at that institution. In 1934 he was employed by the NRA, and was subsequently employed by the WPA in Chicago, Illinois, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Reserve System, the Secretary of Commerce and is presently engaged by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

On the same day, November 20, 1945, Donald Niven Wheeler was observed to visit Perlo at his house during the evening hours. Donald Wheeler was identified by informant Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, of which group Victor Perlo was indicated by her to be the most active.

The physical surveillance conducted of Victor Perlo has disclosed that he frequently picks up and drives David Ryshpan, 5431 Yuma Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to work. Ryshpan is employed with Perlo at the War Production Board. Ryshpan accompanied Perlo in the latter's automobile to their place of employment at the Social Security Building on November 21, 23, 28 and 30, 1945, and on December 3, 4, and 7, 1945.

David Ryshpan, according to the records of the Credit Bureau, was born September 14, 1904 and is employed by the War Production Board as principal economist, to which position he was appointed June 30, 1942, at a salary of \$5600 per annum. Ryshpan was formerly employed by the Securities Exchange Commission as an expert, and by the WPA as an associate economic analyst. His wife is Cecily Applebaum Ryshpan. Information has been received that Ryshpan and his wife attended the Socialist Party Convention in 1941; that he was a subscriber to the "Socialist." Ryshpan is also reported as being connected with the "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum in Washington, D. C.

On November 24, 1945, Victor Perlo was visited in his home by a man and a woman subsequently identified as Stanley Graze and his wife, Mildred Graze. On this occasion at 8:45 P.M., Perlo was observed handing a small piece of paper to Stanley Graze, the contents of which paper are not known. Thereafter, at 8:45 P.M., Perlo and Stanley Graze were observed in an upstairs room in the Perlo house where Perlo is known to do a considerable amount of work while at home. Stanley Graze and his wife subsequently visited the Perlo residence on November 28, 1945. On this later date at 10:15 P.M., Perlo drove Stanley Graze and his wife, Mildred, to the vicinity of Wisconsin and Massachusetts

Avenues. On this occasion Graze was noted to be carrying a dilapidated brown leather suitcase with numerous labels on it. On December 9, 1945, Stanley and Mildred Graze visited Perlo and his wife at their home. Through investigation it was determined that Stanley and Mildred Graze reside at the Analostan Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, and that Graze is employed by the Office of Strategic Services, 23rd and D Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The records of the Ambassador Hotel where Stanley Graze previously lived, disclosed that he was a Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., Army Serial #O-1597114.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

On December 1, 1941, according to a technical surveillance maintained on the Perlo residence, Helen Silvermaster who is undoubtedly identical with Helen P. Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, asked Perlo if Vera (phonetic) was coming over that day. Perlo replied in the negative. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is a prominent subject in this investigation identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. It will be noted that in her statement Bentley indicated that Silvermaster was acquainted with Victor Perlo, and that, according to her, Silvermaster mentioned Perlo and complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, a member of the Silvermaster group. (u)

On December 1, the Perlos were visited at their home by a man and a woman subsequently believed identified as P. Bernard Nortman and his wife.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On December 8, 1945, the physical surveillance reflected that at approximately 3:30 P.M., Victor Perlo drove to 4108 Maryland Drive, where he parked his automobile and disappeared in the direction of a lane leading to the home of Donald Wheeler. Perlo was gone from his car for approximately five minutes. It is to be noted that Wheeler was not at home at this time.

On December 12, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Perlo residence disclosed that a Jeanie Miller, who is deemed identical with the wife of Robert T. Miller, was told by a woman named Shara (phonetic) that her husband had returned from overseas, but had not been discharged. The conversation indicated that Mrs. Miller was visiting at the home of Victor Perlo. Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. *fu*

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This same source, the technical surveillance, on December 14, 1945, reflected that Perlo expected to go to work at the Treasury Department, commencing December 17, 1945, at which place he was to have a special assignment, the nature of which was unknown. *fu*

Re: Edward Fitzgerald

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos, in November of 1943, she learned that he had very recently made contact with another group in Washington. Bentley said that Golos regarded his contact with this new group as valuable. From the statements of Elizabeth Bentley it was indicated that Jacob Golos had been placed in contact with the group by Earl Browder early in 1944. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder mentioned to her that Jacob Golos had been contacting a group in Washington and had been unable to keep an appointment with them; that he, Browder, was anxious for Bentley to meet the group and would make the necessary arrangements. Elizabeth Bentley said that approximately two months thereafter, Earl Browder informed her that he had made approximate arrangements for meeting the group at John Abt's apartment at Central Park West near 90th Street, New York City. According to Bentley, "on the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald."

It was related by Bentley that the group felt that they could talk freely in her presence and it was her recollection that on that occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to her as well as her furnishing them Communist Party literature. She then added, "There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

Bentley stated that Edward Fitzgerald was at that time employed by the War Production Board and on the occasion of the meeting, Fitzgerald indicated "he would be able to furnish me with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention in the War Production Board."

On the occasion of her meeting with this group it was indicated to Elizabeth Bentley, according to her statements, that Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald were delegates "from their group in Washington."

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt and that it was her recollection that "on or about the second meeting" Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. Elizabeth Bentley added that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Bentley further stated that subsequent to the meeting of the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, she met members of the group in the apartment of Mary Price and that these meetings were held in the Spring of 1944 and December of 1944. Elizabeth Bentley then said "with reference to the individuals of the Perlo group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than other members of the group, Fitzgerald about four or five times....."

Speaking of the information which the members of the group furnished her, Elizabeth Bentley informed that Fitzgerald supplied her general information concerning production figures which he obtained through his employment in the War Production Board.

In the Spring of 1945, after Elizabeth Bentley had disassociated herself from her contacts with the Perlo group, she advised that Ed Fitzgerald visited her in New York during April of 1945. At that time, according to Bentley, Fitzgerald complained to her about disliking Victor Perlo and wondered if some other contact could not be arranged for him. With respect to the background of Edward Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Bentley informed that he was a native born American and "was employed in some governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania....." Subsequent in the early 1930's Fitzgerald came to Washington and at some later date became associated with the War Production Board and later with the FEA. Elizabeth Bentley said that Edward Fitzgerald was a Communist Party member.

#### BACKGROUND

On November 20, 1945, an anonymous inquiry was made at the Department of Commerce and it was determined that Edward J. Fitzgerald is presently head of Information Inquiry, Publications Section, Darby Building, 905 E Street, Northwest, Extension 636 and 657. His address is 114 Little Falls (road) Street, Falls Church, Virginia, telephone Falls Church 2688-J.

A technical surveillance on February 16, 1944, disclosed that Hoyt Haddock, Legislative representative of the National Maritime Union CIO,

Washington, D. C., contacted E. J. Fitzgerald, Secretary to Henry Morgenthau, then Secretary of the Treasury. Haddock requested Fitzgerald to arrange an immediate appointment for him with Morgenthau so that he could protest the rule regarding the 5th Victory Tax for seamen on salaries determined before 1943. Haddock told Fitzgerald that if he were not given an appointment the crew of the SS HENRY LUCKENBACK would picket Morgenthau's office. It is not positively known if this E. J. Fitzgerald is identical with Edward Fitzgerald, allegedly an employee of the War Production Board for the FEA.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Washington, the Selective Service Board at Fairfax, Virginia, and the Ration Board at Falls Church, Virginia, concerning Edward Fitzgerald was made with negative results.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 12, 1945, Edward Fitzgerald was observed eating lunch in the Neptune Room in the Earle Theater Building, Washington, D. C., at twelve noon in company with an unknown man. Fitzgerald and the unknown man left the Neptune Room about 12:50 p.m. and immediately parted company. The unknown man who had lunch with Edward Fitzgerald was subsequently observed to enter the main entrance of the Commerce Department building in Washington, D. C. It is possible that this unknown individual is identical with Harry S. Magdoff, subject in this investigation who was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with which group Fitzgerald was also active.

On December 13, 1945, it was ascertained that Edward Fitzgerald in the near future contemplated going to Japan in connection with his position with the Department of Commerce. No further details were available. *X u*



~~SECRET~~

December 18, 1945

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, with alias,  
H. S. Glasser

/d(u)

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he remarked to her that very recently he had established contact with another group in Washington, and that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Thereafter, early in 1944 Earl Browder mentioned to Elizabeth Bentley that he desired her to meet with the group who Golos had been contacting in Washington, and arrangements were made by Browder for Bentley to meet the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley stated that subsequent to the first meeting with the representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, she learned that Harold Glasser was a member.

Elizabeth Bentley has advised that Harold Glasser was for a time in 1944 outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department, that to the best of her knowledge Glasser returned to this country probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington. She stated that Glasser may have been an assistant to Harry White, and, "at least was rather closely associated with him." Bentley informed that Glasser furnished to her general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, "particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department."

In addition, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that after the return of Harold Glasser from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy, Victor Perlo spoke with her and told her that Glasser had requested and asked him, "if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group." According to Perlo, Glasser and one or two others, "had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian." Bentley advised that Perlo told her that he did not know the identity of "this American" and that Charley Kramer was the only person who would be able to give this information. Bentley advised that in a subsequent conversation with Kramer in New York City, she discussed this matter with him, and Kramer told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss, and he was in the United States State Department.

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With respect to the background of Harold Glasser, Elizabeth Bentley advised that he was native born, a college graduate, "and as I recall came to Washington sometime in the early 1930's, where he associated himself with the United States Treasury Department." He, according to Bentley, is a Communist Party member.

#### BACKGROUND

##### Personal History

The records of Local Draft Board #3, Montgomery County, Bethesda Recreation Center, Bethesda, Maryland, disclosed that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942, and was assigned Order #126-A. At time of registration, Glasser indicated that his address was 5008 Yorktowne Road, Green Acres, Maryland. Later in the year of 1942, Glasser gave his address as 62 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and since June 20, 1943, he has resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. Glasser, according to the selective service records, is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate supervisor is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In his registration under the Selective Service Act, Glasser advised that Harry Dexter White was the person who would always know his whereabouts.

Information furnished by Glasser to his local draft board was to the effect that he had attended the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois, for a period of eight years, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year; that he was married in Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932, and as of June, 1943, was the father of three children. Glasser stated that his wife's name was Faye Glasser, and that she was thirty-three years of age as of July, 1942. At the same time he listed two of his children as Alice, five years of age, and Rachel, three years.

The selective service records pertaining to Glasser state that he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America, since 1940, and it was noted that there were three permits filed for Glasser to leave the country. The first permit was issued on January 7, 1943, and expired July 7 of the same year. The second permit was dated January 26, 1944, and expired July 26, 1944. The third permit was dated December 20, 1944, and expired June 20, 1945. It was further indicated by him that he had previously left the United States and had re-entered the country on May 20, 1942.

At the County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland, marriage records disclose that Harold Glasser, age 26, previously divorced, obtained a license

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and was married at Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932 to Faye Cohen of Harvey, Illinois, who indicated that she was twenty-three years of age, and claimed not to have been previously married.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., disclose that Harold Glasser came to Washington from Chicago, Illinois, about the summer of 1932, and first resided at 1731 I Street, Northwest. In 1933 Glasser resided in Apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest, and thereafter returned to Chicago. Glasser was next reported to be in Ecuador, South America until 1942 when he returned to this country and resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

An examination of the files of the Personnel Section, Works Project Administration, Chicago, Illinois, discloses that Glasser from the period of 1928 to 1935 was employed as follows:

1928 - 29	--	University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Instructor in Accounting
1931 - 32	--	Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
1932 - 33	--	Labor Bureau of the Middle West, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois
1933 - 35	--	Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Glasser was employed as a statistician in the Administrative Division of the WPA at Chicago, Illinois, from August 16, 1935 to April 16, 1936.

According to Harold Langland, who was the former State Co-ordinator of Statistical Research Projects under the WPA in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Harold Glasser was employed as an Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in Minneapolis from May 1 to November 21, 1936.

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On September 16, 1943, Harold Glasser was a passenger arriving at New York City via American Export, MC-41882, Trip SZ174. At that time Glasser exhibited United States Diplomatic Passport #5989, and informed that he was reporting to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., for the first time since February 8, 1943.

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A press release by the Department of State dated September 6, 1944, was to the effect that the President had approved the appointment of Harold Glasser to represent the Government of the United States at the Second Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was expected to convene at Montreal, Canada, on September 15, 1944. The

press release indicated that Glasser was appointed as an alternate on the "Committees of the Council" and indicated that he was a member of the "Special Committee on Capacity to Pay for Supplies" and on the "Committee on Financial Control." Glasser was described as the Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department.

On June 5, 1945, Representative Clare Boothe Luce reported that Harold Glasser, an employee of the Treasury Department, was then on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission, meeting in Moscow, USSR.

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An article which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald, issue of October 26, 1945, and which was captioned, "State Department Sends MacArthur Soviet Sympathizers as Aides," pointed out that Harold Glasser was one of the experts recently sent to MacArthur. This article which was written by Walter Trohan stated that General MacArthur, who at that time was at sword points with a State Department clique over the Japanese Occupation Policy, was being surrounded by Soviet sympathizers in administrative positions. In addition to Harold Glasser, the Times-Herald news article mentioned one Joseph DuBois as an appointee and a close friend of Harold Glasser. The article stated that Harold Glasser was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and that he possibly was the Harold Glasser of Chicago, Illinois, who was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. The newspaper article concluded that, "These men have taken their staffs with them to Tokyo....and these staffs, it was said, are packed with men who are opposed to MacArthur."

In addition to the above mentioned employment Verne W. Fogel, 360 North Michigan Avenue, advised that he had been informed that Harold Glasser was an officer of the Sibley Lumber and Supply Company, 24-30 - 147th Street, Harvey, Illinois. The informant described this corporation as one in which Morris Cohen, the father-in-law of Glasser, was the secretary and Treasurer. It will be noted that during the latter part of 1941 and 1942, a Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser was conducted. On February 19, 1942, the United States Treasury Department advised the Bureau that it was the belief of their Department that there was no basis for any disciplinary action to be taken against Harold Glasser.

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It will be noted that the records of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, disclose that Harold Glasser during his attendance at the University (1922-28, 1930-31), listed his address as 4628 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Communist Activity

Professor W. W. Leigh of the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, advised that while Harold Glasser was employed by that University (1928-29), he had incurred the animosity of military instructors there, because he opposed compulsory military training. Professor Leigh stated that this was no indication of Communistic tendencies on the part of Harold Glasser. This information was furnished by Professor Leigh in 1941, at which time he was employed by the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C.

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In connection with this information, agents of the Chicago Field Division observed a lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934, which lease was signed by Harold Glasser and Faye Glasser. This lease was exhibited by the office of Glatt and Price, Realtors, 6826 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago.

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I. J. Erhlich, 127 North Dearborn Street, informed that he was the former lessee of the premises at 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. Erhlich stated that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed on the Bulletin Board there at the request of his sub-tenant, one Boris Gopstein. According to Erhlich, Gopstein returned to the Soviet Union in 1935, and is presently holding a position with the Soviet Government. The Bureau files contain no identifiable reference to Boris Gopstein.

In January of 1941, a three by five index card system entitled "Members List" maintained by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was examined by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Included in this index system was the name of Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, MD 6977.

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Through the cooperation of [REDACTED] in Washington, D. C., Agents of the Washington Field Division during 1942 examined the records maintained by the Spanish Aid Committee. It was noted that Mr. and Mrs. Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, were local donors to the committee and had contributed \$15.

On September 6, 1944, Mrs. Victor Perlo, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo mentioned above in this memorandum, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, informed that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Perlo stated that she was certain that Harold Glasser had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an Economist in 1939. While she was certain that he was a member of the Communist Party, she could not recall any information which would substantiate her allegation. It will be noted that Mrs. Perlo on the same occasion identified her former husband, Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman and Harry White as members of the Communist Party in Washington. All of those persons figure prominently in the statement of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley referred to previously.

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Contacts and Associates

As has been noted above, Harold Glasser furnished information to Local Draft Board #3 at Bethesda, Maryland, that his immediate supervisor in his employment was Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department. Harry Dexter White, referred to by Mrs. Victor Perlo as Harry White a Communist Party member in Washington, D. C., was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and others who furnished Government information to Bentley for the use of the Soviet Government.

During the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser at Washington, D. C., William L. Ullman, then an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed. Ullman advised that he was in a position to observe Harold Glasser and to converse with him on occasion; that he could not recall Glasser having ever mentioned any particular interest in political activities, and that he, Ullman, had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty.

William Ullman, who furnished the above information, is identical with William Ludwig Ullman, a former Major in the United States Army Air Force, who was named by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in obtaining espionage information for her for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Max Lowenthal on September 20, 1943, furnished information which indicated that Harold Glasser was an acquaintance of Lowenthal. On that date Lowenthal in a conversation with his wife stated that Allan Rosenberg had informed him that Harold Glasser was back in Washington from North Africa. Lowenthal said that Rosenberg wanted to know if the Lowenthals would like to go out socially with the Rosenbergs and Glassers. During 1943 Max Lowenthal was an employee of the Economic Board of Warfare. Allen Rosenberg, now an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with Harold Glasser.

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From this same source, [REDACTED]

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Records of the Statler Hotel, 17th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., disclosed that John J. Abt, who was a guest in the hotel on April 14 and 15, called telephone number Emerson 9283. This telephone is listed to Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

John Jacob Abt mentioned above, the General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, is known to have close relations with high Communist functionaries in the United States, chief among which are John Williamson, Gene Dennis and Roy Hudson. During 1945, Abt was active in the affairs of the World Trade Union Conference. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that she first met representatives of the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City, and it was indicated by her that while Abt was not an active member of the group, he was wholly aware of the illegal activities of this group.

#### Description

The following is a description of Harold Glasser obtained by personal observation:

Age	41 years; (Born November 23, 1904)
Race	White - Appears to be of Jewish extraction
Height	5' 8"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Eyes	Possibly dark; wears glasses
Residence	5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest Washington, D. C.


It has been determined that Harold Glasser owns a 1942 four-door Plymouth Sedan, light grey color, District of Columbia License 126-286.

#### Faye Glasser, Wife of Harold Glasser

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The Marriage License Records at the County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland, previously referred to, contain a record of the marriage of Harold Glasser to Faye Cohen of Harvey, Illinois, on July 7, 1932.

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The files of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, which were examined by Agents of the Washington Field Office, disclosed that Mrs. Harold Glasser was Corresponding Secretary for the League during the years 1938-39, that she was a member at large of the League of Women Shoppers in 1939 and 1940; and 1940 and 1941 Faye Glasser was listed as the Executive Secretary of the League and a member of the League's Executive Board.



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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The investigation reflects that Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, are friendly with Allan R. Rosenberg and his wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg. It will be noted that Allan Rosenberg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, with which group Harold Glasser, according to Bentley, was also active.

On November 21, 1945, physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser was driven to work by Erna Rosenberg.

On November 28, 1945 at 8:20 A.M., Allan Rosenberg picked up Harold Glasser at his home and the two then drove to the residence of Warren L. Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Thereafter, Rosenberg drove Glasser to the Treasury Building where he is employed.

According to a technical surveillance which is maintained on the Glasser residence, on December 4, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was at the Glasser home to pick up a coffeepot and deliver some things. The surveillance did not reflect what things Rosenberg delivered to Glasser. ~~X~~ u

This same source on December 8, 1945 reported that Faye Glasser on that date planned to have dinner with Erna Rosenberg, the wife of Allan Rosenberg. ~~X~~ u

It is known that on December 8 and 9 Harold Glasser's brother, Maurice, visited him in his residence. According to the technical surveillance, while Maurice was in the home of Harold Glasser he was contacted there by Allan R. Rosenberg and Warren Leonard Sharfman. ~~X~~ u

A physical surveillance disclosed that on December 1, 1945, Warren Sharfman, 5320 Caroline Place, Northwest, visited the Glasser residence and a few minutes later was believed to have visited at the Rosenberg home, 6955 Brooks Lane, Washington,

Warren Leonard Sharfman was born November 10, 1912 at Boston, Massachusetts of Russian parentage. He is married to Amalie Schemthal and resides at 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The name of Warren Sharfman appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and also on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, which organization was subsequently known as the American Peoples Mobilization. This information was obtained by agents of the Washington Field Office who viewed the records of these organizations in 1941.

Warren L. Sharfman was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the National Lawyers Guild. His wife,

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Mrs. Warren Sharfman, appeared in the Dies Committee Records as a member of the League of Women Shoppers, Inc. Warren Leonard Sharfman was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau, during the course of which it was ascertained from interviews with his fellow employees that he was identified with a radical pro-Communist group, but was not believed by them to be a Communist.

Sharfman, under oath, denied membership or activity in either the American Peace Mobilization, the American Peoples Mobilization or the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

On November 25, 1945 at 8:30 P.M., a man answering the description of Charles Kramer and driving an automobile bearing Virginia License #105-366, which is issued to Charles Kramer, was observed to visit in the Glasser home. This individual believed to be Kramer was in the Glasser residence from 8:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. It will be noted that Charles Kramer was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, with which group Harold Glasser was similarly connected.

On December 8, 1945 a physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser traveled to Newark, New Jersey. He returned to Washington, D. C. during the evening of the day following, December 9, 1945.

The technical surveillance on the Glasser residence on December 10, 1945, disclosed that Faye Glasser discussed her husband's trip to Princeton, New Jersey, where she said he attended a meeting of distinguished economists. On this same day, according to this source, Mrs. Glasser discussed with an unidentified person her plans and the plans of her husband, Harold Glasser, to leave Washington, D. C. on December 13, 1945, to travel to Chicago, Illinois, where they would attend the wedding of Harold Glasser's sister. According to Mrs. Glasser they would not return to Washington until about January 1, 1946. It was indicated by her that the wedding would take place at 9904 Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois, and that while in Chicago she and her husband would reside at 34 East 155 Street, Harvey, Illinois. *RV*

A physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser, his wife, and family left Washington, D. C. on December 13, 1945, bound for Chicago as previously indicated by the technical surveillance. *RV*

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Re: ALGER HISS

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley outlined to Bureau Agents the operation of the Victor Perlo group in Washington, D. C., and identified as a member of the group Harold Glasser. Elizabeth Bentley stated that after Harold Glasser returned from an assignment in Europe, which was probably in Italy for the United States Treasury Department, Victor Perlo told her that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. Bentley stated: "I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian. Perlo declared he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charley Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. Some time later he was talking with Kramer in New York City, and brought up this matter to him. At this time Kramer told me that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from Perlo's group was named Hiss and that he was in the United States State Department. I had kept Jack (referring to her Russian contact) advised of the information relative to Glasser which was being furnished to me by Perlo and later by Kramer, and I recall that some time in the spring of 1945 Jack asked me who Hiss was. Later I clipped from the newspaper 'PM' an article concerning the United States State Department in which Hiss was mentioned and showed the article to Jack, who told me that he had in the meantime learned of the identity of Hiss. It is my present recollection that this newspaper article stated Hiss' full name was Eugene Hiss and that he was an Advisor to Dean Acheson in the State Department. The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill (referring to another Russian contact) about Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out'."

BACKGROUND

b7D [REDACTED] advised that there is no individual presently employed or connected with the State Department named Eugene Hiss nor is this individual known to have been formerly employed by the State Department. However, the informant pointed out that Alger Hiss, who resides at 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is employed by the State Department.

Personal History

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Alger Hiss was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco, California, in 1945.

The records of Selective Service Board #1, Washington, D. C., reflect that Alger Hiss has order number 11, serial number 3048 and is presently classified as 4-A. His old address is given as 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. and his present address is 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington.

Selective Service records showed the following employment for Alger Hiss: For four years prior to September, 1939, Hiss was the Assistant to Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Advisor on Political Relations for the State Department. The Selective Service file reflected that Hiss reads all important papers which come into Hornbeck's possession except those marked "strictly confidential."

The Selective Service file on Alger Hiss further discloses that he was married on December 11, 1929 at Washington, D. C. to Priscilla Hobson; that he has a stepson, Timothy Hobson, 17 years of age, and a son, Anthony, born August 5, 1941. Priscilla Hobson's former husband is listed to be Francis Thayer Hobson of New York City. Priscilla Hobson in 1945 was indicated to be forty years of age and formerly employed by the Library of Congress. On November 15, 1940, the State Department filed with Selective Service Board #1 a request for the deferment of Alger Hiss and it was therein stated that Hiss had been indicated as the Legal Advisor of the Department of State to consider legal questions which arise in connection with the Trade Agreements Program of the United States.

#### Communist Activity

Agents of the Washington Field Division in 1941 observed a 3 x 5 index card system entitled "Members List" maintained by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Included in this index system was the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), 3415 Volta Place and the notation "Husband with State Department." The Honorable Martin Dies furnished to the Attorney General information reflecting that Alger Hiss, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., a legal advisor in the Department of State at a salary of \$5800 per annum, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Subsequent information received indicated that the name of Alger Hiss did not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and in a signed statement dated February 14, 1942, Hiss stated that he never had been a member of this organization and had never attended any of the meetings of the organization and had no recollection of

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receiving any of its literature. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which is now allegedly defunct, was originally considered a so-called Communist front organization.

Whittaker Chambers, who was at one time an important member of the Communist Party, has reported that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party. Chambers stated that the Communist Party planned to have Donald Hiss handle the Harry White case in California because of the influence which he might have. According to Chambers, Donald Hiss was employed in the Labor Department and reportedly was well thought of by Secretary Perkins. This same source informed that the underground movement of the Communist Party began to organize in Washington, D. C. in approximately 1933. In the signed statement previously referred to, furnished by Alger Hiss on February 14, 1942, Hiss denied that he ever was or is a member of the Communist Party and also denied any affiliation with the Young Communist League.

In September, 1939, Whittaker Chambers advised A. A. Berle of the State Department that Alger Hiss was an assistant to one Sayre of the Communist Party in 1937 and that he was a member of the underground and was quite active within a group in Baltimore. According to Chambers, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal.

In 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised Agents of the New York Field Division that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was part of the underground Communist Party operating in Washington and that Hiss on these occasions usually attended when the group meetings were held in the home of Henry Collins. Chambers stated that when Hiss went into the Munitions Committee he was segregated from Harold Ware's group and had no affiliations or contacts with them, but that he would meet socially with a number of them and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian Abt. Chambers told the Bureau Agents that he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had broken with the Communist Party. This source related that on one occasion after he himself had broken with the Party he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C.; that it was his intention to talk to Hiss about breaking away from the Party. Chambers stated that on this occasion he had dinner with Hiss in the latter's home and that he talked to Alger Hiss the entire night in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. According to Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principals. Chambers stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

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In connection with the investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Philip Jacob Jaffe, it was determined by a check of toll calls that Alger Hiss had been contacting Timothy Hobson on several occasions. It will be noted that Hobson was in the United States Naval Reserve, V12, VNTB-1, Schenectady, New York.

Mrs. Lenora Fuller, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who was acquainted with Alger Hiss during the years from 1933 to 1935, furnished information concerning him. This source stated that Alger Hiss, together with Lee Pressman, Gardner Jackson, Frank Shea and others in the A.A.A., interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act not in the spirit of the law but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Mrs. Fuller informed that Alger Hiss and his associates surround themselves with employees of their own choosing, who, they knew, would fall in line with their social and economic theory. According to Mrs. Fuller, it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of government and to use the instrumentality of the offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. She stated that these individuals, including Alger Hiss, instead of administering the law as it was intended deliberately used the government's time and money to unionize sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Mrs. Fuller related that if Alger Hiss was not a Communist "he was a fellow traveler." She further described him as "quite a Marxist." She also informed that Alger Hiss was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and added that while he was honorable in his personal affairs, he was intellectually dishonest.

Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department who was acquainted with Hiss informed Bureau Agents that reportedly Alger Hiss and his brother Donald Hiss had been classed as fellow travelers and that he was not personally aware of the basis of this allegation. Hornbeck expressed an opinion that Mrs. Hiss, the wife of Alger, was probably more liberal than her husband and that she may have held membership in "liberal organizations."

Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department related that Alger Hiss in his opinion was a liberal and that he would be inclined to classify Hiss as a "Lasky Socialist."

Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, who related that he was a former associate of Alger Hiss during the period when Hiss was employed by the A.A.A. stated that he had no doubt but that some of the members of the staff of the A.A.A. were "extreme left wingers", but that he had never considered Alger Hiss in the same light as these persons and never doubted the loyalty of Hiss.

By means of an unauthorized search of the files and material maintained by the International Juridical Association in New York City, it was determined that on November 23, 1933, in a letter addressed to Milton Katz, Esq., Sunward, Alexandria, Virginia, it was stated that in the year and a half of the existence of the I.J.A., the organization had grown to include a number of Mrs. Katz's colleagues in Washington, including Jim Landis, Alger Hiss, Nat Witt, Lee Pressman, Jerome Frank, Margaret Bennett and Moe Hubermann. This letter designated Hiss as the former Chairman of the Research Committee of the I.J.A.

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The International Juridical Association, which is no longer active, was formed in 1931 by a group of persons who over a period of years have been closely connected with the Communist movement, including Carol Weiss King, Joseph Brodsky, Isidore Polier, Jerome Hellerstein, and Isaac S. Heller. The original constitution for the organization indicated it to be the "American Section" of the I.J.A. and among its original purposes were the following:

- "1. To combat repressive legislation and resist increasing executive, judicial, legislative and administrative oppression.
2. To support progressive legislation.
3. To support the defense of political prisoners especially in the courts.
4. To expose and attack abuses in the administration of the law.
5. To combat oppression for political opinion, color, race, creed, sex, religious belief, or lack thereof, or for any other causes.
6. To rally to the support of workers and their organizations seeking to ameliorate and improve their conditions and against the forces of the state whenever and wherever the latter aligns itself on the side of special privilege.
7. To help establish in this country and throughout the world social and legal justice."

The organization was known to have been closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense which group has long served as the legal arm of the Communist movement. On November 27, 1933, the International Labor Defense wrote Carol Weiss King, 100 5th Avenue, New York, New York, advising her that "The European Bureau of the International Red Aid (related to be the Comintern legal apparatus) has requested the International Labor Defense to inform it about the work and development of the American Section of the International Juridical Association. The European Bureau suggests that the Reichstag trial should be utilized to strengthen the Association and that the Association should treat regularly with the trials in Fascist countries, especially Germany, from a juridical and political point of view." During its existence, the I.J.A. followed closely the Communist program and it is known to have cooperated with such groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the International Labor Defense, and the National Lawyers Guild.

#### Description

The following description of Alger Hiss was obtained by observation and investigation:

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Race	White
Age	41 (Born November 11, 1904, - Baltimore, Maryland)
Height	6'
Weight	154 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Dark
Posture	Erect, but walks with head down.
Teeth	Regular
Glasses	Wears dark, horn-rimmed glasses, but none when walking.
Peculiarities	Walks rapidly with long stride.
Marital status	Married Priscilla Hobson December 11, 1929 in Washington, D. C.
Residence	3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Relatives	Donald Hiss, brother, 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Priscilla Hiss, nee Fansler or Fausler, the former Mrs. Frances Thayer Hobson. Timothy Hobson, stepson Anthony Hiss or Tony Hiss, son, born August 5, 1941.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Through a mail intercept it was determined that Mrs. Alger Hiss informed her son Timothy Habson, 45 West 56th Street, New York City, that Alger Hiss expected to sail from the United States for London around the 27th or 28th of December. According to this same source, it was determined that both Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss have been studying the problem of atomic energy. Mrs. Hiss stated that she daily attends the Senate hearings on the atomic power question, and she and her husband Alger have been attempting to read and understand the Smythe report.

On November 28, 1945, a man and woman were observed to visit the Hiss home and subsequently on the same evening Alger Hiss and his wife accompanied this man and woman in their automobile. These persons have been identified as Mr. and Mrs. Ben T. Moore, 3101 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The physical surveillance reflected that Ben T. Moore and his wife visited at the Hiss residence on December 4, 1945. ✓

The records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclose that Mrs. Ben T. Moore, 3101 P Street, N.W., was employed in 1944 as a clerk in the War Department. During 1944 her husband was in the Armed Forces and before entering the Service was employed by the War Production Board as a principal economist and by the Department of Agriculture as a social science analyst.

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[REDACTED]

On December 10, 1945, Alger and Priscilla Hiss were guests in the home of Lawrence Meredith Clemson Smith at 3230 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. On this same occasion an automobile which is listed to the Polish Embassy was observed to park alongside the Smith residence.

Lawrence Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in that state in 1928. In 1933 Smith left Philadelphia to assume a position in the Government service. On May 16, 1940, Smith entered on duty as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice. Under date of July 1, 1941, he was promoted to Chief Attorney of the Special War Effort Unit of the Department of Justice. The indices of the Dies Committee reflected that Smith was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. This information was confirmed by the Washington Field Division when Bureau Agents observed the active membership records of the National Lawyers Guild. According to these records, Smith resigned his membership in the National Lawyers Guild on July 17, 1940. The Dies Committee

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records reflected that Smith was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Treasurer of the American Federation of Artists. This information was not confirmed by Agents of the Washington Field Division when they viewed the active records of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was, however, noted by them that Mrs. Lawrence M. C. Smith was a member of that organization and also the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of January 1, 1941.

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December 18, 1945 / X u

RE: CHARLES KRAMER, with aliases,  
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky / X u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, she learned from him that he recently had made contact with a group in Washington, and that Earl Browder was responsible for placing Golos in contact with that group. Early in 1944, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Browder arranged a meeting for her with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York. Bentley stated, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald." Bentley advised that on the occasion of this meeting these four were representatives of others in Washington, all of whom she characterized as the Perlo group. Bentley informed that on the occasion of the meeting in the apartment of John Abt, there was discussion about the payment of Communist Party dues by the Perlo group to her, as well as a discussion relative to the furnishing to the group of Communist Party literature. "There then followed a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish!" "It was obvious to me," said Bentley, "that these people including Abt had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

With regard to Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley related that it was her belief that at that time Kramer was associated with Senator Kilgore's Committee in Washington and that Kramer told her that he would be able "to pass along Capitol Hill gossip." This information Kramer did subsequently furnish to Elizabeth Bentley.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group including Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley stated that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of Mary Price, and she advised that during the course of her association with the Perlo group she met with Kramer approximately three times.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she knew very little relative to the background of Kramer, "with the exception that he is probably native born and was for some time a resident of California and a friend of the Silvermasters when they resided in that state." Bentley was referring to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster. "Kramer," so stated Elizabeth Bentley, "came to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was probably employed in the Government service." She stated that, "When I came in contact

with him through the Perlo group in the Spring of 1944, he had just associated himself with Senator Kilgore's Committee." Elizabeth Bentley further advised that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member and was active in union affairs in the District of Columbia, and that he also was associated with the Political Action Committee.

Referring to her association with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Elizabeth Bentley advised that previously Silvermaster had mentioned to her "a red headed man named Kramer." Elizabeth Bentley also informed that she had been told by Victor Perlo that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away from the group, "by some American in some Governmental Agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and others over to some Russian." Bentley said that Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. On a subsequent occasion, according to Bentley, when she was talking with Kramer in New York City he told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss, and that he was in the United States State Department.

#### BACKGROUND

Charles Kramer, his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne, presently reside at 4621 South 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia, telephone number Temple 3198.

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The files of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., disclose that Kramer had been employed since late 1942 as a research worker by the Senate Sub-Committee on War Monopolization, which committee acceded the jurisdiction of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and is more commonly known as the "Kilgore Committee."

At the Defense Homes Corporation, FPHA, it was disclosed that Charles Kramer had applied for an apartment at Fairlington on December 7, 1943. In this application, Kramer stated that he had arrived in Washington on September 16, 1942, and listed his previous residence address as Long View, Accokeek, Maryland. Kramer also advised that he was married and had a daughter aged 1½ years in 1943. These files disclose that Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration as Head Economist in the Administrator's Office, that he had been loaned by the Office of Price Administration to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and his immediate supervisor was H. Schimmel, telephone National 3120, extension 1165. Kramer's annual salary was said to be \$6500, and he listed as a credit reference the American Security and Trust Company, Southwest Branch, Seventh and E Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C.

Thomas Scott, who was a former Agent of this Bureau and is now employed at the Capitol, advised that the name of Charles Kramer was carried on a list maintained by Senator Kilgore of people borrowed from other agencies who are serving on the Kilgore Committee. Kramer's name appeared on the list prepared for May and June, 1945. At the present time, according to Scott, Kramer is serving on Senator Claude Pepper's Wartime Health and Education Sub-Committee, and can be reached on extension 1157 at the Capitol.

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b7D [REDACTED] In February of 1937, identified Charles Kramer as an investigator for the La Follette Committee on Civil Liberties.

#### Communist Activity

Whittaker Chambers, who at one time was an important member of the Communist Party, in an interview with Bureau Agents on May 10, 1945, stated that in approximately 1931 he accepted the position of Editor of the publication "New Masses." Chambers advised that he replaced one Kramer who had been the Editor and who had not been going along in sympathy with the Communist Party.

This Whittaker Chambers in September of 1939 furnished A. A. Berle, former United States Undersecretary of State, information pertaining to the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. Chambers named as a member of the group one Charles Krivitsky, whose alias he said was, Charles Kramer, and who was identified with the CIO. According to Chambers, Krivitsky or Kramer had previously worked for the La Follette Committee.

According to the statements of Whittaker Chambers, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware in Washington, D. C. Chambers explained

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that Ware was the head of a Communist Underground group in Washington which was composed of approximately eight members and each of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit which operated in the District of Columbia. Chambers identified Charles Kramer or Charles Krivitsky as he was known to him, as a member of the Ware group. It will be noted that Chambers also identified as being affiliated with this group John Abt, Leon Pressman, presently the General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss and Nathan Witt, the former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

An anonymous letter postmarked April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas, which was addressed to the President of the United States was furnished the Bureau. This letter was written on the stationery of radio station TSN, Texas State Network, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, and purported to contain a partial list of the Communist Underground group in Washington, D. C. The writer of this letter was subsequently identified as the ex-wife of Victor Perlo. In the letter and in subsequent interview Mrs. Perlo identified Charles Kramer and wife as being members of the Communist Underground in Washington. In addition, it will be noted that she likewise identified as Communists, Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman, Harry White and Lauchlin Currie, all of whom have figured prominently in the statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. According to Mrs. Perlo, the underground group named by her was originally organized by Hal Ware in 1933 along the lines of the German Underground Movement.

b1 [REDACTED] (A)

b1 [REDACTED] (A)

b1 [REDACTED] (A)

[REDACTED] (A) was the Assistant Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

Robert Ehrlich on August 8, 1944 was one of the heads of the Investigative Unit for the OPA in Washington, D. C., and on March 3, 1944, Ehrlich was being considered for the position of Chief OPA Investigator.

Alexander Stevens, who has been mentioned above as a contact of Charles and Mildred Kramer, is identical with J. Peters, an International Representative of the Communist Party, who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party in the United States. (S)

He is the author of "The Communist Party - A Manual of Organization" and was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. In addition, it is known that Alexander Stevens has served on the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party and it was reliably reported that at one time he was an instructor at the Lenin School in Moscow. (S)u

On January 6, 1944, a technical surveillance on the offices of the National Maritime Union in New York reflected that Leo Huberman was contacted by one Ray Walsh (phonetic) and Harold Rutenburg (phonetic) both of Washington, D. C. During the course of their discussion it was mentioned that Harold Rutenburg, Charles Kramer, Russ Nixon and Ray Walsh were working on a "Cost of Living Report for the War Labor Board Committee." The context of the conversation indicated that the report was a research project designed to show that the Department of Labor Statistics on the cost of living were "deficient by a very considerable amount" and it was further indicated that the report was being prepared for the CIO. It will be noted that Leo Huberman, the Public Relations Director for the National Maritime Union, was requested by Ray Walsh to review the material and put it in a good literary style.

Possibly connected with this was information received that Lincoln Fairley of the United Auto, Aircraft, Agricultural and Implement Workers - CIO, on January 29, 1945, wrote to David Ramsey stating that he had been told by one Herb Schimmel that Charley (Kramer) would be back on the Government payroll and if that were so, he would be eliminated from being Editor of "Our Long Delayed Project." The Herb Schimmel referred to is possibly identical with Dr. Herbert Schimmel, who in 1945 was Chief of Investigations and Hearings for the Kilgore Committee.


It is known that David Ramsey has been described as a Communist Editor and the ghost writer for Earl Browder. It is further known that on at least one occasion Gerhart Eisler, a Comintern Agent, was in contact with him. Among the effects of David Ramsey in 1945 was an address book which contained the name C. Kramer and the telephone number Mutual 34300. Inquiry made of the building superintendent at 102 - 40th Street, where Ramsey maintains his office, reflected that the night records of the building disclose that one C. Kramer and one Gilbert were in the Ramsey Office, Room 3307, at that address after the usual working hours. The Gilbert referred to is possibly identical with Edward Albert Gilbert formerly a "special technical adviser in life insurance" for the Consumers Union and a close associate of Bob Cohen, Organizer for the First Congressional Section of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

On April 18, 1945, Benjamin Allen was known to have placed a person-to-person telephone call from his residence in New York to Mr. C. Kramer of the Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C. (S)u

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Allen was at one time an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee with which committee, as has been previously stated, Charles Kramer was also connected. The investigation of Benjamin Allen has determined that he has apparently referred several Federal Government employees who were visiting the West Coast to Louise Bransten. It will be noted that Bransten is a close associate of members of the Soviet Consul Staff in San Francisco. Benjamin Allen is presently residing at 347 Westervelt, Staten Island, New York.

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According to a microphone surveillance on Miriam Rebecca Sherwood on January 9, 1945, it was determined that a meeting was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on that date sponsored by the Electronics Corporation of America. This meeting was arranged by Carl Bristel then the publicity director for the Electronics Corporation. The meeting was a gathering of individuals who formerly were active in the organization known as "Businessmen for Roosevelt" and was called for the purpose of organizing the group "Businessmen of America, Inc." At this meeting Morris Rosenthal, formerly an Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, reported that Mr. Kramer, who had been a member of Senator Kilgore's Committee was active in organizing the group. Rosenthal stated that Walter Routenstrauch of the Engineering Department, Columbia University, had assisted Kramer in drawing up a draft of the economic program and prospectus for the "Businessmen of America, Inc." Kramer was in attendance at this meeting and gave a report on his activities pertaining to the organization of the group. Kramer said that he had been to Washington, D. C., where he had gone to discuss the program of the Businessmen of America, Inc. with people in the Justice and Treasury Departments. Kramer said that the response to the group had been good and that Jonathan Daniels was quite interested in the plans of the group. Kramer also announced that he had contacted one Cufever who was one of the organizers of the "Thousand Club" and had contacted one Warren Maverick. Kramer also said that he had succeeded in contacting Ann Larson who he identified as the confidential assistant to Donald Nelson. X u

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The organization, Businessmen of America, is presently operated under the name "The New Council of American Business" and maintains offices in Washington, D. C.

Carl Bristel, who was referred to above, is S. A. Becker a former Editor and Business Manager of "New Masses". Bristel is believed to have been in contact with Arthur Adams an important Soviet espionage agent operating in the New York area.

b1 [REDACTED] C

Through the same source [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] C

Charles Kramer of Room 103, Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., is known on April 6, 1945 to have requested of Eleanor Driesen in the CIO Maritime Commission, that she furnish him with two copies of the Harry Bridges brief.

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( b1 [REDACTED] C

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The John J. Abt referred to was formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1933 as an attorney, by the Emergency Relief Administration in 1935, and by the WPA during the same year. In July of 1937, he was appointed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice and he resigned this position in November of 1938. Since this time John Abt has been the General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. He is married to Jessica Smith, a former employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and Editor of "Soviet Russia Today." John Abt, who was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being cognizant of the activities of the Perlo group of which Kramer was a member, has close relations with prominent Communist functionaries. Abt was prominent in the CIO Political Action Committee. On September 27, 1945, information was received by the Bureau that Charles Kramer, and Dr. Harry Grundfest, who was connected with the American Association of Scientific Workers at Princeton University, and others were actively sponsoring a bill proposed by Senator Kilgore. This bill was indicated to be similar to a bill introduced by Senator Warren Magnuson designed to create a National Research Institute. Dr. Grundfest is known to be a member of the Communist Party and active with various Soviet front organizations. In 1944 he was engaged in experiments with radar at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

#### Description

The following description of Charles Kramer was obtained from observation and investigation:

Age	38 years; (Born December 14, 1906)
Height	5' 10"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Orange-red, kinky, parted on right
Eyes	Wears thick-lensed horn-rimmed glasses
Complexion	Medium ruddy
Build	Medium slender
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	Foreign descent
Occupation	Analyst
Employment	Senator Claude Pepper's Sub-Committee on Wartime Health and Education, Room 10-B, Senate Office Building, Extension 1157 at the U. S. Capitol.
Residence	4621 South 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia; Temple 3198
Relatives	Mildred Kramer, wife Anne, daughter

Charles Kramer drives a 1937 Packard four-door sedan, color, grey, 1945 Virginia License 105-366.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 25, 1945, an automobile bearing Virginia License #105-366 which is registered to Charles Kramer, 4621 - 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia, stopped at the residence of Harold Glasser in Washington, D. C. A man generally answering the description of Charles Kramer, at that time was observed by the surveilling agents to visit in the Glasser's residence from 8:30 P.M. to approximately 9:00 P.M. This man is believed to be Charles Kramer. It will be noted that Harold Glasser was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group, according to Bentley, Charles Kramer was similarly active.

On November 30, 1945, Charles Kramer was observed to attend a dinner party at Cannon's Restaurant, 730 Fifth Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. At that time there was observed by the surveilling agents in the vicinity of Cannon's Restaurant, an automobile registered to Ruth P. Jacobs, 4500 South 36th Street, Arlington, Virginia. It will be noted that this Jacobs may possibly be identical with Ruth C. Jacobs, who is a member of the Communist Party, having transferred to the undercover Government group in Washington, D. C. from the Communist Party of Los Angeles, California. Since 1945, Jacobs has been employed as a clerk by Congressman Ellis Patterson.

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✓ [REDACTED]

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b1 [REDACTED] Harry S. Magdoff was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with which group Kramer was also active. *du*

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Re: SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY  
with aliases Sol A. Lischinsky,  
Sol Leshinsky

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ALLEGATIONS OF THE INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that early in 1944 at the request of Earl Browder, she met with Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to the statements of Bentley, these persons, who in turn represented others in Washington, D. C., were all Government employees and furnished her with United States Government information for the use of the USSR. Bentley indicated that Jacob Golos had previously contacted this group prior to his death in November, 1943.

Referring to this original meeting in the apartment of John Abt with the Perlo group, Bentley stated: "I subsequently learned.....there were three other persons identified with this group, namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I can not recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich." With respect to Leshinsky, Bentley stated: "Leshinsky was employed with UNRRA, but, although he was a member of this group (referring to the Perlo group), he never furnished any material." Bentley advised that she had no further information in connection with the past history and activities of Sol Leshinsky whom "I have mentioned above as being a member of the Perlo group."

BACKGROUND

Through the Office of United States Information, it was determined that Sol Leshinsky is presently employed at UNRRA and is residing at Fairfax Village, S. E., Washington, D. C., Telephone Franklin 8260, Extension 294. His address at Fairfax Village is 2004 Fort Davis Drive, S. E., Apartment B.

During 1941, the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization were made available to the Agents of the Washington Field Office. It was noted that Sol A. Lischinsky was an active member of this group. Thereafter, by a check of the city and telephone directories, Sol A. Lischinsky was believed to be at that time residing at 1340 Rittenhouse, N. W., Telephone Randolph 4069, and it was further indicated that Lischinsky was an economist and his wife's name was given as Melva.

In February, 1942, Solomon A. Leshinsky contacted SAC R. B. Hood of the Los Angeles Field Division. At that time, Leshinsky identified himself as a member of the Tolan Committee and stated that he was engaged in statistical work for the Committee. It will be noted that this Committee was properly known as the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration of the House of Representatives. X u

Benjamin Mandell, a Special Investigator for the Dies Committee, has

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advised that practically all the personnel of the Tolan Committee, excluding the Congressmen attached to it, were either members of the Communist Party or close followers of the Communist Party line.

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Description

The following is a description of Sol Leshinsky:

Race	White
Age	Approximately 40
Height	5'7"
Build	Solid, chunky, heavy shoulders, bull neck.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Short, bristly
Complexion	Dark
Peculiarities	Smokes a pipe and wears glasses

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 2, 1945, the physical surveillance on Lischinsky disclosed that he was visited in his home on that date by a man identified as Herbert Schimmel, 3604 Minnesota Avenue, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Schimmel also visited Lischinsky at his home on December 3, 1945.

Herbert Schimmel was formerly connected with the Tolan Committee on Migration of Defense Workers, with which committee Lischinsky was associated during 1942.

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In April of 1945, the records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclosed that Schimmel was employed as a Consultant for the Kilgore Committee at a salary of \$5000 a year. It will be noted that Charles Kramer, a subject in this case, was also connected with the Kilgore Committee at that time, and his immediate superior, as indicated by him, was one Herbert Schimmel.

In January 12, 1945, Herbert Schimmel called Dr. Harry Grundfest in Rumson, New Jersey, concerning Grundfest's advise with regard to the selection of advisers and consultants in connection with a bill to be introduced into Congress. It will be noted that Dr. Harry Grundfest is reportedly engaged in Communist activity. He was formerly employed by the Monmouth Signal Laboratory in New Jersey, in connection with radar experiments, and has also performed confidential war research at Princeton University.

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On December 6, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky accompanied by an unidentified man, who had been residing with the Lischinsky family since December 2, 1945, visited the apartment of Joel Gordon, 3618 - W Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Gordon since 1942 has been reported by the Credit Bureau to be employed as the Director of the Statistical Bureau for the Federal Housing Administration. Prior to this employment he was connected with the Social Security Board from 1936 to 1942. Gordon was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, the basis for which was the fact that the Dies Committee report to the Attorney General listed the name of Joel Gordon, the Assistant Chief of the Division, Social Security Board, as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the American League for Peace and Democracy. Agents of the Washington Field Office who viewed the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action noted that the name of Joel Gordon did not appear therein. Upon interview during the Hatch Act investigation, Gordon denied activity of an un-American nature, but refused to sign the written statement furnished by him.

On December 8, 1945 individuals believed to be Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon, accompanied Lischinsky and the man previously described as residing at the

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Lischinsky home and an unidentified woman, to a party in a Chinese restaurant located at 20th and F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1945, Lischinsky and his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and the man previously reported as residing at the Lischinsky home met a woman identified as Miss Mollie Kasson, on the sidewalk in front of the UNRRA Building where Lischinsky is employed. It will be noted that on the same day Mollie Kasson, 3221 Wheeler Road, Southeast, Washington, D. C., purchased a round trip ticket to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Central Air Lines, and departed for Cleveland on that date. Mollie Kasson, according to the records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., has been employed in the Department of Agriculture, in the War Shipping Administration, and in the Civil Service Commission as a Junior Clerk. According to the active and expired membership cards of the Washington Book Shop, Mollie Kasson, 1746 - K Street, Northwest, had paid dues in the Washington Book Shop Association on April 16, 1942, and was listed as a member of this organization.

On December 12, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky, his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and the unidentified man who has been reported as residing at the Lischinsky home since December 2, 1945, visited the residence of Harry S. Magdoff, 3226 Ravensworth Place, Park Fairfax, Virginia, arriving there at 8:15 P.M. and leaving at approximately 11:20 P.M. It will be noted that Harry Magdoff was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group Solomon Lischinsky, according to Bentley, was also active.

In connection with this, a technical surveillance maintained on the Magdoff residence on December 18, 1945, reflected that Mrs. Magdoff advised an unidentified man as to the addresses of one Stein, who resided at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, Washington, D. C., and of Solomon Lischinsky. & u

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RE: HARRY S. MAGDOFF  
alias Henry Magdoff

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated that his contact with this group was arranged by Earl Browder. Thereafter, according to Bentley, Earl Browder in 1944, arranged a meeting for her with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Bentley stated, "On the date specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

According to Bentley, the group specifically discussed the information they would be able to furnish her and with respect to Magdoff, Bentley advised, ".....Magdoff, who had just returned from a period of approximately six months hospitalization, expected to return to the War Production Board but was uncertain as to what specifically he would be able to furnish....."

Bentley furnished information concerning the material which the Perlo group actually supplied her and in this connection she stated that Magdoff gave meager information "that he was able to obtain through WPB."

With respect to the background of Magdoff, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "As far as Henry Magdoff is concerned, I have no knowledge of his background, but do recall that he, like Kramer, (referring to Charles Kramer, another member

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of the Perlo group) came to Washington in the early 1930's and is a Communist Party member. It is my understanding that Magdoff is presently employed in the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the OPA regional headquarters, Washington, D. C. reflect that Harry S. Magdoff and wife, Beatrice, are residing at 5721 Sherrier Place, N.W., and indicate that Harry Magdoff was born in August, 1913, and Beatrice Magdoff was born in February, 1913.

The records of the Selective Service Headquarters for the District of Columbia reflect that Harry Samuel Magdoff was born August 21, 1913 and was registered under the Selective Service Act with Local Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Order No. 1584. Records of Local Board No. 3 disclose that Magdoff is presently residing at 3226 Ravensworth Place, Alexandria, Virginia, that his former addresses have been: 4862 Conduit Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.; 5721 Sherrier Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On April 2, 1941, Magdoff filed his questionnaire and it was therein reflected that he had studied mathematics and physics at the City College, New York City, and economics and statistics at New York University. In June of 1935, Magdoff received a B.S. degree from the School of Commerce of New York University.

At the time Magdoff completed the questionnaire, he listed his employment as "Assistant Chief of Division, studying Civilian Requirements of Defense." He also stated that he was married December 30, 1932 at Chicago, Illinois and is presently living with his wife, Beatrice.

In a supplemental questionnaire executed September 4, 1942, Magdoff stated that he was the father of two sons, aged three years and five months; that he was appointed "Chief of the Control Records Section of the War Production Board." His salary was indicated by him as \$541.67 per month.

In a questionnaire executed by his employer, maintained by Local Board No. 3, Magdoff's employment was described as "Economic Analyst, Chief, Current Business Analysis Unit," salary \$6750 per annum, date entered present position, July 4, 1944." It was stated that Magdoff serves as an expert analyst and advisor to officials of the Department (War Production Board) upon the fundamental problems arising from mobilization of the nation's resources for total war; that Magdoff is responsible for the development of material and

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analyses needed by the department in discharge of its responsibilities on broad questions on production, allocation of resources, inter-relationships of major segments of the economy under war strains - anticipation of major bottleneck and backward areas which retard national effort.

In the questionnaire completed by Harry Magdoff he listed the following previous employment:

1940 - 1942 - WPA Statistics Division, Senior Economic Statistician.  
July 4, 1944 to the date of questionnaire (April 16, 1945) - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chief, Current Job Analysis Unit.

During the years 1940 and 1941, at the request of Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., an investigation was conducted by the Bureau of Harry Magdoff, an employee of the Commission.

The personnel files of the office of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Potomac Park Apartments, 21st and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. reflected that as of November 8, 1940, Harry Magdoff resided at 4862 Conduit Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that he was born on August 21, 1913, at New York City.

Magdoff indicated his education as follows:

September, 1920 to June, 1926 - Commerce Schools in New York City;  
September, 1926 through June, 1930, Evander Childs High School,  
Bronx, New York;  
September, 1930 to February, 1933, City College of New York;  
February, 1933 to May, 1935, New York University (B.S. degree in Economics)  
September, 1939 through May, 1940, University of Pennsylvania.

The following employment was indicated by Magdoff:

September, 1932 through August, 1934, Premier Paint Company,  
125 West 101st Street, New York City, Office Manager and Auditor;  
October 30, 1934 to 1944, Silk Textile Code Authority, 110 East 40th  
Street, New York City, Assistant to the Vice President of the  
Code Authority, Mr. Howard Haydon;  
July, 1935 through March, 1936, unemployed due to a serious operation  
and a lengthy convalescent period;  
April, 1926 till October 1, 1940, Work Projects Administration, National  
Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,  
Principal Statistician.

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Effective October 1, 1940, according to the personnel files, Magdoff was appointed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense as Senior Economic Statistician at a salary of \$4600 per year at the Department of Research and Statistics.

Records of the Evander Child High School, New York, disclosed that Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1913, and that his father's name was Max Magdoff who resided at 2095 Creston Avenue, New York City.

The records of the City College of New York disclose that Harry Magdoff attended the college from September 1930 to February of 1933, transferring to New York University. There was contained a notation that Magdoff had been suspended by the Board of Higher Education for a period of four weeks as a disciplinary measure. Dean M. Gottschall informed that the suspension of Magdoff came about because of his activities in a mock trial of President Robinson and Director Linehan held on October 30, 1932 at the Central Opera House in New York City. It appeared that twenty-one students of CCNY were suspended because of their participation in this trial. Gottschall stated that he recalled Harry Magdoff and his brother, Samuel Magdoff, and that at the time of their attendance at CCNY they were both definitely inclined toward Communism. Gottschall also informed that the Magdoffs ran around with individuals known to be Communists and that Harry Magdoff was very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College of New York, which club he characterized as a Communistic organization.

It will be noted that the names of the twenty-one students suspended because of their participation in the afore-mentioned mock trial were checked through the indices of the New York Office and twelve of these individuals were identified as being members of the Communist Party or reported to be engaged in Communist activity. It was further noted that several who participated in the mock trial were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

It will be noted that information contained in the personnel file of Harry Magdoff maintained by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, indicated that he was employed by the Premier Paint Company. Investigation conducted at New York disclosed that this company was owned by Max Magdoff, the father of Harry Magdoff.

The personnel files of WPA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflected that at the time Magdoff was employed, he gave as a previous place of employment during the period from February, 1931 to January, 1938, one J. Rubinstein, 3451 Giles Place, New York City, a Real Estate Manager.

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Efforts were made to verify this employment with negative results. Charles Fine, 264 West 40th Street, New York City, who was connected with the management of the premises at 3451 Giles Place, informed that this address was organized on a mutual communal basis and that it was a "nest of Communists."

Magdoff was employed as a Statistician at the National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 8, 1936, at a salary of \$2900 per annum. Thereafter he received successive appointments as Statistician, Senior Statistician and Principal Statistician at \$4,000 per annum, which position he held until September 30, 1940.

The personnel files maintained by the WPA reflected several letters of recommendation by David Weintraub, the Director of the National Research Project. Weintraub advised that he first met Magdoff in Washington, D. C. sometime during 1935, and that during his association with Magdoff he had exhibited no radical tendencies nor engaged in any subversive activities.

David Weintraub was reported to be a Communist Party organizer in 1930 during the period when he was a Research Assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

#### Communist Activity

Mrs. McQuade, 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, informed that she had heard from other tenants of this apartment where the Magdoffs resided from January 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940, that Harry Magdoff was a subscriber to the Daily Worker.

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] included in the list of publications was the "National Student Review - New York" and the name Harry Magdoff.

b7D  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Jasinski as of November 7, 1945, was reported to be living at 1607 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and temporarily employed as an official of the Polish Supply Mission under Dr. Ludwik Witold Rajchman, Polish

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delegate to the UNNRA Council. Jasinski allegedly was a member of the Communist Political Association in May of 1945 and was for some period of time active with the American Polish Labor Council as an Executive Director of the Council and as Business Manager of its publication "The Outlook."

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Jasinski is also known to be a close associate of Leo Krzycki, President of the American Polish Labor Council, and it is known that Krzycki during August of 1945 was attempting to secure a passport for Jasinski to go to Poland.

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Description

The following description of Harry Samuel Magdoff was obtained from the records of Local Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.:

Born	August 21, 1913 at New York City
Citizenship	United States
Race	White
Height	5' 11"
Weight	250 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Through a technical surveillance on the Magdoff residence, it was determined on December 10, 1945, that a woman named Mickey, who is believed to be the wife of Solomon A. Lischinsky, arranged to visit Magdoff and his wife at their apartment. The physical surveillance on December 12, 1945, determined that Solomon Lischinsky, his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and an unidentified man who at that time was residing at the Lischinsky home, visited Harry Magdoff on the evening of that day. It will be noted that Solomon Lischinsky was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being active with the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group, according to Bentley, Harry Magdoff was similarly connected. *X u*

On December 12, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Magdoff residence reflected that Harry Magdoff was endeavoring to become an economist for a group in Washington, D. C., members of which are Milton Eisenhower, the brother of General Eisenhower; William Lloyd Garrison and Judge Story. *X u*

On December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff accompanied by his wife attended the showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" at the Center in Fairlington, Virginia. One of the agents engaged on the physical surveillance was seated in close proximity to Magdoff. During the scene in the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of Harry Magdoff, "Do you do things like that?" According to the agent, Harry Magdoff made no reply, and it was not known whether or not Beatrice was referring to the activity on the screen.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Magdoff residence on December 14, 1945, reflected that Mrs. Harry Magdoff was active in the League of Women Voters, and that she together with Mrs. Bernard Redmont were expected to attend a meeting of that organization on that day. Bernard Redmont was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. *X u*

On December 18, 1941, this same source advised that Mrs. Magdoff informed a man whose identity was not known as to the addresses of one Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and Solomon Lischinsky, whose address was given by Mrs. Magdoff as Fort Davis Street, Southeast, Fairfax Village. *X u*

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[REDACTED]

Re: GEORGE N. PERAZICH

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that shortly before the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943 he told her that recently he had made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that his contact with this group had been made by Earl Browder. Early in 1944, at the request of Earl Browder, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of this group, identified by her as the "Perlo group", in the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that subsequent to this meeting she learned that "...there were three other persons identified with this group; namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I cannot recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich'." Bentley subsequently identified the George referred to as George Perazich and stated that he "was employed during this period in what I believe was the Yugoslavian Section of UNRRA and, accordingly, he had access to considerable data concerning that country. The information supplied by George was, as I recall, principally concerned with UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. I believe he would make notations on material he believed of value and thereafter report it to Perlo who would type the data. I recall that sometime in the fall of 1944 George proceeded to Yugoslavia, via Egypt, for UNRRA, and I remember mentioning the trip to my Russian contact, either Bill or Jack, who indicated that he would make arrangements for George to be contacted either in Egypt or Yugoslavia." Bentley stated that she had no further knowledge as to whether such contact was in fact made.

In respect to the background of George Perazich, Bentley advised, "This individual was born in Yugoslavia and is a naturalized American citizen. I have no further information concerning his background and, as far as I know, he is still in Egypt or Yugoslavia, as set forth above. He is a Communist Party member."

BACKGROUND

Mr. Fred Parker, Chief, Investigations Unit, UNRRA, Washington, D. C., advised that George N. Perazich is presently in Yugoslavia and is expected to return to the United States within a short time. Perazich will stay in the United States apparently one week or ten days and is then expected to return to Yugoslavia. This source noted that the UNRRA allotment records reflect that the wife of Perazich, Mrs. Amelia Perazich, is presently residing at Route #2, Box 162, Dinuba, California.

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The files of UNRRA disclose that George N. Perazich, 45 North End Terrace, Bloomfield, New Jersey, was born April 20, 1905, in Yugoslavia. His father and mother were also born there. It is noted that the UNRRA files do not confirm the fact other than by statement that Perazich is an American citizen.

In applying for his position with UNRRA, Perazich listed the following as business references: David Weintraub, former director National Research Project, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, State Department, Washington, D. C.; It will be noted that Weintraub has been reported to the Bureau as a Communist. Bert H. White, Vice President, Liberty Bank, Buffalo New York. Porter H. Evans, Department 9910. Western Electric Company, South Kearny, New Jersey.

In addition, Perazich listed the following as personal references: O. E. Kiesling, Chief, Census of Mines, Commerce Department, Washington, D. C. Professor B. M. Woods, College of Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, California. Dr. Franklin Cooper, Research Director, Haskins Laboratory, New York, New York.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 612, 1441 Hertel Avenue, Buffalo, New York, reflect that George N. Perazich, 273 North Drive, Buffalo, New York, registered under the Selective Service and Training Act on October 16, 1940, that he was assigned number 1477 and serial number 951. At the time of his registration, Perazich gave his employment as the Research Advisory Board, Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

b7c On April 12, 1941, Perazich filed his questionnaire with the board. Information contained thereon reflected that he possesses Social Security Number [REDACTED] that he attended the University of California Engineering School for five years and also attended the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, for one year.

In this questionnaire Perazich stated that he was married on October 19, 1933, at San Francisco, California, and that his family consisted of wife, Amelia Perazich, age twenty-eight, his son John, one month old in March of 1941 and his son, name unknown, born in August, 1942. According to the questionnaire Perazich registered as an alien and possessed alien registration number 4809933, and until the time he filed his questionnaire (April 12, 1941) he had not filed United States citizenship papers.

On September 17, 1942, a postal card was received by Local Board 612, postmarked from Buffalo, New York, from Perazich stating that he had a new son born and adding that he had received his United States citizenship. *flw*

On December 14, 1942, Perazich indicated a change of address to 45 North End Terrace, Bloomfield, New Jersey. On August 5, 1944, Perazich requested permission to leave the United States, advising that he intended to

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visit the Balkan area as an employee of UNRRA and that the nature of his business was confidential. A communication dated August 3, 1944, received from the Chairman of the Selective Service Committee of UNRRA, Francis B. Sayer, noted that Perazich was assigned to the Balkan area as Director of Displaced Persons for UNRRA.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

The personnel files at UNRRA disclose the following information contained on a typewritten page furnished by Perazich, "Upon graduation from the Naval Academy, Yugoslavia, I was employed as sailor and junior officer on merchant ships and travelled extensively for two years. During this time I lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America (Colombia) where I had the opportunity to become acquainted with several European languages of which I speak, read and write Serbian and Italian and have reading knowledge of Spanish, French and Russian."

"I attended the University of California between 1926 and 1933 and obtained a B.S. Degree in engineering. ....I have graduated from the Warton School of the University of Pennsylvania — labor relations, labor history and advance statistics. During the past year I completed a course in personnel administration at the University of Buffalo."

In this same statement Perazich advised with respect to his experience as follows: "October 1942: Planning Engineer, Western Electric Company, handling engineering and design problems of subcontractors supplying parts for radar equipment, investigating and approving substitutions in materials and equipment, doing liaison work between the Signal Corps and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"August 1940 — October 1942: Research Director and Engineer, Research Advisory Service (a technical and economical research organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the country). .... acquainted with many important industrial programs for postwar reconversion.

"November 1935 — August 1940: Executive Research Director, National Bureau of Economic Research and the National Research Project. In charge of a division that surveyed the technical and economical performance of over 100 industrial establishments....."

"August 1934 — June 1935: Research Director, University of California, Department of Economics. Supervised a research project on the history of economic and theoretical developments of the United States....."

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The investigation conducted August 25, 1945, at the University of California reflects that Perazich entered the University on August 25, 1943 on credentials of the Royal Nautical School in Kantor, Czechoslovakia. Perazich received a B.S. Degree on May 11, 1945.

*Referred*

The UNRRA file disclosed that Perazich was first employed by that organization on November 8, 1943, as an industrial specialist, Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA at \$5,600 per annum. At the present time he is director of Industrial Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslavian Mission, which appointment he received on July 1, 1945, and which position carries \$7,375 per annum.

The file discloses that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, Perazich has been reported by his superiors as being highly egotistical and probably unsuited for a position with UNRRA. In November of 1944, Perazich was serving in the Balkan Mission at which time his brother, whose name was not given and whom Perazich had not seen in 22 years escaped with eight others in a small boat from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perazich entered the camp where his brother was detained to see his brother and intercede for them. It was reflected that "all of the men were definitely anti-partisan and all of the party had received money from anti-partisan funds."

Perazich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials for his actions and was ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian delegation. It is noted in the UNRRA file that his superiors suggested that Perazich be removed from the Balkan Mission, but on reconsideration he was given another chance.

*Referred*

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

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Fred Parker, the Chief of the Investigation's Unit of UNRRA at Washington, D. C., advised there were allegations made that he, Parker, was hiring certain political groups to work for UNRRA. Parker said that there was also some question as to Perazich's political beliefs. According to Parker, this information was passed on to Perazich's superiors, but apparently no action was ever taken.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Fred Parker, Chief, Investigations Unit, UIRRA, has advised that Perazich is presently in Yugoslavia and is expected to return to the United States within a short time. According to Parker, Perazich will be in this country for approximately one week to ten days and is then expected to return to Yugoslavia.

On December 15, 1945, a teletype from the Washington Field Division advised that a [REDACTED]

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Re: MARY WOLFE PRICE, with aliases  
Mary Watkins Price, Mary Price

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

*March '41*  
"At about this time he informed me he (Jacob Golos) was very interested in the articles that Walter Lippman was writing and the friends he had, and any information he might be in possession of. He also informed me he was acquainted with one Mary Watkins Price who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman. He informed me Mary Price had agreed to furnish him all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing and other information concerning Lippman's activities. He then informed me he would introduce me to Mary Price. At about that time we went to Schrafft's at 13th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, where he introduced me to Mary Price. At this time I was introduced to Mary Price as Helen. Golos was known to Mary Price as John. Mary Price was furnished my correct name and address. She was told that this name and address would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Helen if it bore Mary Price's return name and address. In the letters she would write, Mary Price would explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. She would stay with one of her sisters or brothers in New York City. It was then arranged that we would get together every two weeks and that we would alternate; one time I would go to Washington and the next time she would go to New York. She furnished me with her Washington address and telephone number and I recall that a short time thereafter I went to Washington, D. C. and met her in her home. I recall that she lived on Olive Avenue in Georgetown in Washington, at this time. On the occasion of this first visit she gave me a large envelope which I know contained copies of letters which were correspondence between Lippman and people he was communicating with. I gave this envelope to Golos.

"I recall that about two weeks after this first meeting, Mary Price informed me she would be in New York City on a certain day. She did come to New York City and I then telephoned her and made an appointment for her to see Golos. Subsequently, however, on the occasions of Mary Price's visits to New York I would accompany Golos when they met and she would turn over the material to him.

"This arrangement continued with hardly any interruption until December, 1942, when Mary Price became quite ill and came to New York City. In April, 1943, she returned to Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June, 1943, when she resigned her position with Lippman."

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Elizabeth Bentley also advised that she was seeing Mary Price in Washington, D. C., at about the time Robert Miller moved to Washington and that Jacob Golos instructed her to also contact Miller for any information he might be able to hand out.

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C., and that after her first meeting with them she did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their Governmental duties. According to Bentley, "Some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

"Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in OSS and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided

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"It would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence."

Bentley also furnished information regarding one Helen Tenney, who, she stated, supplied Golos with Governmental information while Tenney was employed with OSS in Washington, D. C. With particular reference to Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley advised that when Helen Tenney secured her position with OSS in Washington during the late summer of 1943, she took over the apartment of Mary Price, which, to the best recollection of Bentley, was located at 2038 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Bentley also gave information concerning Michael Greenburg (or berg), who, she said, was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. Bentley advised:

"I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September, 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him."

"In connection with my association with Mildred Price, who incidentally, is now Mrs. Harold Coy, I recall first meeting her in about June, 1943. I, of course, knew Mary Price prior to this time and, as I have stated above, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister Mildred, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when Mary went to Mexico, that she introduced me to Mildred. As a result, I had contacts with Mildred Price in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary, who was in Mexico at the time."

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Elizabeth Bentley furnished information concerning her association with a group in Washington identified by her as the Perlo Group.

"It is my present recollection that on the occasion of my meeting these people in the Abt apartment I had never heard of any of the other members of the group. It was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such information as the various members were able to secure and would deliver it to me at the apartment of Mary Price who was residing at that time at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was agreed that when a member of the group desired to meet me in New York, I would be notified by Mary Price, to whom the group would write and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made in case a meeting had been fixed for a particular date, Mary Price would be apprised thereof by letter and would accordingly inform me. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the traveling representative but rather, anyone of them who happened to be making a business trip to New York or had sufficient free time to travel, would bring the data up."

In connection with these meetings with members of the Perlo Group at the apartment of Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley said:

"I would state that between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, when I disassociated myself from these activities, that I met a member or members of the Perlo Group in New York City approximately once every two or three weeks, always at Mary Price's apartment. There were, however, occasions when these individuals were away on vacation and I might not see them for some extended period.

"With reference to the individuals of the Perlo Group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald about four or five times; Kramer about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler once each."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding her Russian contacts in the espionage organization described by her.

One of these contacts was known to Bentley by the name Catherine. Bentley related that on one occasion she mentioned to Catherine "about Mary Price being in love with Henderson (Donald Henderson) and Catherine seemed very startled by my statement but said nothing."

According to Bentley in November of 1943 Catherine introduced her to a man referred to as "my new boss." On the occasion of this meeting, the man, who gave his name only as "Bill", "instructed me that he would receive from me such material as I collected and made demands that I turn over Mary Price to him, and I, of course, rejected this demand."

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Elizabeth Bentley's Russian contact, according to her statements, who succeeded "Bill" was one "Jack". In this connection, she advised that on her second meeting with "Jack", "he talked to me concerning Mary Price and made an effort to have me turn her over to him. I became somewhat incensed about this and definitely told him that Browder had turned Mary Price loose and that he would not be able to obtain her services."

With respect to "Jack", Bentley informed that he gave her instructions to purchase Christmas gifts for the people who were furnishing her with information and that one of the persons to whom Elizabeth Bentley gave a gift on "Jack's" instructions was Mary Price.

Shortly after June of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people whom she had been contacting and shortly thereafter he did in fact meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City. Bentley advised:

"This, to my knowledge, was the first time Mary Price had ever met Browder. I left Mary's apartment shortly after I brought Browder there and made the introduction between her and Browder, and returned an hour or so later, bringing Gregg with me. Mary and I went into her bedroom and she told me that she had informed Browder that she wanted to get out of the whole business and that he had said he would think it over and let her know. A few days later Browder told me that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and I was to inform her accordingly."

#### BACKGROUND

Eugene B. Snyder, 207 West 11th Street, New York City, has advised that Mary Price is presently residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, that during the week of November 26, 1945, Mary Price had made plans to visit with friends and relatives for a short time in Burlington, North Carolina, and that on or about December 1, 1945, it was her intention to return to her residence at 207 West 11th Street, New York City.

According to a technical surveillance, Mary Price, as of December 10, 1945, was residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, and expected to return to New York City about Christmas time of 1945. The Charlotte Field Division advised that her address in Greensboro, North Carolina, is 903 Courtland Street, and that Mary Price is the secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare with offices at 235 North Green Street, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mary Price originally began her employment with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on August 13, 1945.

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It will be noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization active in fighting against the poll tax, and is active in interracial problems and in the improvement of southern labor conditions. In addition, the organization favors the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. At an Executive Board meeting July 3, 1945, a plan of the Washington Committee for the Southern Conference of Human Welfare as drawn up for presentation to the Conference contained the following language: "Suggest also the further addition of a 'Surplus Profits' Subcommittee with Dr. Gregory Silvermaster as Chairman."

Personal History

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A news item which appeared in the publication "Office and Professional News" dated March, 1945, stated that Mary Price had been appointed Director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The same article stated that Mary Price had been Vice President of Local 16 of the UOPWA and had worked on the staff of the "Office and Professional News."

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Eugene B. Snyder, who is identified above, advised that Mary Price, according to her statements, was in Mexico from May, 1945, to July, 1945, on a business trip for the publication "Business Week."

A report received from the Credit Bureau at Washington, D. C., dated September 4, 1940, advises that a Miss Mary Price, 2434 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Apartment 4, came to Washington from 3 West 15th Street, New York City and had resided in Washington for approximately 1 year at the Pennsylvania Avenue address with one Miss Virginia Payne. The report stated that Mary Price was the secretary to a Mr. Lichtman (believed to be Lippman) and divides her time between New York City and Washington, D. C.

A credit report from the same source dated December 18, 1942, reflected that Mary W. Price resided at 2038 I Street, N. W., and had been at that address since May 19, 1942, and previous addresses were indicated to be 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., from June, 1941, to May, 1942, and at 2921 Oliver Street, N. W., renting from a Miss Virginia Payne from September 15, 1940, to July 1, 1941. The credit report stated that as of December 18, 1942, Mary Price was employed by the Washington office of the New York Herald Tribune in the National Press Building and that she was the stenographer for Walter Lippman, 1525 35th Street, N. W., who maintains a local contract for the New York Herald Tribune. The credit report stated that she had been employed in this capacity for approximately three years at \$50 per week and that formerly she was employed in New York City by the New York Herald Tribune for the approximate period of ten years.

La Brent Colbert, colored, a mail carrier who delivers to the premises at 2038 I Street, N. W., advised that Mary Price had moved from there approximately six months previously and had indicated a change of address to 207 West 11th Street, New York City. This source stated that the apartment of Mary Price in Washington was taken over by a Miss Helen Tenney.

On November 27, 1943, a loyalty and character report was prepared by the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Army Service Forces, War Department, on Mary Wolfe Price, 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. The report indicated investigation regarding the subject was not completed because it was discovered Price had taken a position with "Business Week" magazine in New York City and was not available for Government employment. Investigation that was conducted, however, verified the education, substantiated her birthplace and date and determined that the employment listed on her Personnel Security Questionnaire was accurate. During Price's employment by the New York Herald Tribune, it was stated she served as Secretary to Walter Lippman.

One reference advised that Price, while employed with E. P. Dutton Company, New York City, was "outspokenly an exponent of Communism." The loyalty report also shows that a letter from the University of North Carolina stated that Price, while in attendance at that school, was interested in "leftish" movements. The informant at the University of North Carolina also stated that Price reportedly had returned from a trip to Russia with great enthusiasm regarding certain aspects of Soviet life.

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The University of North Carolina also advised, according to the loyalty report, that the subject attended the Women's College under the name of Mary Watkins Price rather than Mary Wolfe Price and comparison of birth information and parents' names indicated to the investigating agent that the two were identical.

Communist Background

Mary Wolfe Price is the sister of Mrs. Harold Coy, nee Mildred Price. Mildred Price, who taught at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, in 1935 and was reported in 1941 to have been engaged in research or "secret service" work for the Communist Party for over ten years, was last indicated in November, 1944, to be residing at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Mildred Price was listed in May, 1944, as executive secretary of China Aid Council. Her husband, Harold Coy, reportedly also taught at Commonwealth College and was said to be a Communist. His last reported employment was in May, 1944, with the New York Daily News.

Both Mildred Price and Mary Price, possibly the subject and her sister mentioned above, in 1937 and 1938 were writers for Federated Press, a labor news agency in the United States known to have had many Communists on its staff.

In 1940 the name of Miss Mary Price, 2434 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and the name of Miss Mildred Price, 1612 K Street, N. W., appeared as members on the index card system of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. In 1941 an index maintained in the headquarters of the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia under the label "Capital City Forum" contained the name of Mary Price, 2404 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

An address book belonging to Louise Rosenberg Bransten, [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] contained the name of Mary Price, 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is noted that this is in all probability Mary Wolfe Price inasmuch as 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., was given as an address by that individual in her U. S. Army Personnel Security Questionnaire mentioned previously.

In a conversation on April 22, 1943, at New York City, between Jake Epstein, presently the head of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party, and another individual whose identity is unknown, Epstein was asked if he had anyone in mind who he thought should join the Party. Epstein replied that the only new one was Mary Price who had just joined. It is not known whether this Mary Price is identical with Mary Wolfe Price, although it is to be noted that the PMG loyalty and character investigation mentioned earlier was not completed in November, 1943, because it had been determined that the subject had accepted a position with "Business Week" Magazine in New York City.

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It is to be noted that Donald Henderson is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It is known to this Bureau, that Henderson is closely associated with important Communists and is probably a member of the Communist Party. Xu

b7E [REDACTED]

The Washington, D. C., telephone book shows Thomas B. Bennett as residing at that address. Thomas B. Bennett is identical with Thomas Browne Bennett who was the subject of an applicant investigation for the Office of Emergency Management. He was an applicant for the position of Assistant Information Research Technician, O.E.M. Bennett's Government employment includes: Xu

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1932 - 1934.  
Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1934 - 35.  
Work Projects Administration, 1935 - 37. Xu  
National Youth Administration, 1940  
Military Supply Section, Army Engineers, War Department, 1940 - 41.  
Information Division, Rural Electrification Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, 1941 - 42.

During part of the year 1937, Bennett served with the 17th Battalion, 15th Brigade, Spanish Republican Army, Albacete, Spain, as an ambulance driver, rifleman and machine gunner. He stated he had been wounded and his selective service file, which showed he was 4-F, confirmed war wounds on both thighs. Bennett is said to be a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

On December 16, 1943, Bennett was interviewed in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, stating he was then employed as News Editor in the Foreign Service Division of O.W.I.



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Bennett's first wife, Lillian Bennett, whom he divorced, has admitted being a Communist Party member; she stated that she agreed wholeheartedly with its principles and had dropped her membership in the State of Washington not because of any quarrel with its principles, but because of the local leadership. [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] in correspondence has clearly indicated her Communist membership. [REDACTED]

b7D b7C [REDACTED] stated that Bennett had attempted to enlist him as a volunteer in the Loyalist Army in Spain and that Bennett had told him he had connections with the Russian Embassy.

Count Alfred Krzybski, 1232 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, an agent of Russian Intelligence during World War I and Director of General Semantics Institute, Chicago, which Bennett had attended in 1941, stated that Bennett was a firm believer in the absorption of more power by the Federal Government during the course of World War II. He said that Bennett would not be dangerous while the United States was involved in the war, but would not miss any opportunity to air his beliefs to his fellow employees and this was one of the reasons for his securing employment by the Government.

The address book of George Henri Anton Ivens, with alias Joris Ivens, reported Soviet agent, who recently went to the Netherlands East Indies as film commissioner for the Dutch Government, contained the notation "Preview Theater, 1600 Broadway, New York (Mary Price.)" Ivens, while in the United States, before his departure for the Netherlands East Indies was in contact with Soviet officials and espionage agents.

In this same connection, during a portion of the investigation involving Brandon Films, Incorporated; Internal Security - R; Registration Act," a Miss Mary Price of 361 East 56th Street, New York City, who was described as the secretary of William Gullette, owner and operator of the Preview Theater, 1600 Broadway, was contacted regarding personnel in the Brandon office. She was able to furnish no information in the case.

The individual named in the address book of Joris Ivens and the Secretary to William Gullette are apparently identical but it is not possible to say that this Mary Price is identical with Mary Wolfe Price.

Investigation has determined that Branson Price is the sister of Mary Price and resides at 55 Barrow Street, Apartment 6, New York City. Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. At that time she was employed as an inspector by the Wage and Hour Division, Region No. 2, United States Department of Labor. It will be noted that the name of Branson Price appeared on the active indices of the Washington

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Committee for Democratic Action and a Branson Price residing at 1207 M Street, also appeared on the address list of a Washington organizer of the Washington Peace Mobilization. On March 25, 1942, Branson Price was on an indefinite leave from the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor and during this leave, her address was indicated to be 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D.C., which was also the address of Mary Price at that time.

The investigation of Mary Price determined that her neice is Mrs. Joseph Zak, residing at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It will be noted that Joseph Zak, 4825 36th Street, Queens, New York, was a delegate of the American Youth Congress in 1941.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The Charlotte Field Division has advised that Mary Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courtland Street, Greensboro, North Carolina; that she is Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. To date, no information has been received concerning her activities in North Carolina, which is believed pertinent to this investigation at this time.

According to a technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Mary Price at 207 West 11th Street, New York City, it was determined that on December 10, 1945, a James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This person may be identical with James Herbert Hibben, former Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, of whom the Bureau conducted a Hatch Act investigation in 1941.

As of October 15, 1941, Hibben was residing at 14 West Leland, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and was employed as Chief of the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission from July 17, 1939. During this investigation allegations were made that James Hibben had performed services for the Amtorg Trading Corporation and that he was influential in securing men to fill technical positions in Russia. According to Warren W. Watson, a representative of the Manufacturing Chemist Society, Washington, D. C., there were rumors prevalent that Hibben was pro-Communist, and Watson stated that he had heard that when Hibben visited defense plants he asked for information which was outside the scope of his jurisdiction. It was also thought by Watson that Hibben had attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards, which files were not necessary for the conduct of Hibben's business. Watson further learned that Hibben had tried to obtain confidential information on explosives outside the scope of his jurisdiction.

According to Major W. F. Sterling, Room 6122, War Department Building, Washington, D. C., Hibben was acquainted with the Russian Ambassador Constantin Oumansky. Major Sterling expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even to the extent of harming the United States. He recalled that there was a rule in the Chemical Division that no files containing scales of production and sales were ever to leave the building, but stated that on several occasions Hibben had taken these files to his home.

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Re: ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG,  
with alias Allen Rosenberg

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Subsequently, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Earl Browder made arrangements for her to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. On the date specified, Bentley said she met these representatives and they generally discussed the type of information which they would give her.

Bentley then said, "I remember further that these persons then discussed at some length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from other members of the group, inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now describing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington."

With respect to the information expected from the other members, Bentley recalled, "That Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, also could be expected to furnish some information on his return to the United States."

Subsequent to the first meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt, Elizabeth Bentley advised that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. "With reference to the individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald (Edward) about four or five times; Kramer (Charles) about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler (David) once each."

With specific reference to the type of information furnished, Elizabeth Bentley said, "Rosenberg furnished information that he obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans, and proposals made by various Governmental officials concerning the handling of Germany. He was employed in the FEA at that time and this material came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Information of this sort furnished

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by Rosenberg was rather voluminous, and I recall receiving from him substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters outlined above; for example, specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to problems expected to be met in postwar Germany."

Bentley also said that it was her understanding that Allan Rosenberg comes from a wealthy American-Jewish family. He studied at Harvard where he received an LL.B. degree and came to Washington in the early 1930's, where he was employed in some Governmental agency. She stated, "During my association with him in the activities herein mentioned, he was employed with FEA. He is a Communist Party member; however, I do not know of his present whereabouts or activities."

#### BACKGROUND

Allan Rosenberg resides at 6955 Brooks Lane, Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland, with his wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg. Rosenberg was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief of the "Economic Institution Staff," having received this appointment on December 22, 1941, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. He resigned this position on November 16, 1945.

One of the girls in the FEA office where Rosenberg formerly worked advised that Rosenberg stated his intention to practice law with his brother-in-law, William Koplovitz, whose business phone in Washington, D. C. is Republic 6363.

The telephone directory lists William C. Koplovitz as an attorney with offices in the Bowen Building, 815 - 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Koplovitz resides on Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Maryland. One Beatrice R. Koplovitz, who may be his wife, resides with him there. In addition to Koplovitz, William J. Dempsey, who resides at 493 Linnean Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and Richard C. O'Hare, 6623 Hillendale Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and one Harry Ockershausen, are also connected with the firm, along with Allan Rosenberg.

#### Personal History

On February 20, 1940, Allan R. Rosenberg was the Legal Assistant to the Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. On that date, Rosenberg was called as a witness before a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the National Labor Relations Board. On this occasion Rosenberg

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testified that he was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1909; that he graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1926, Harvard College in 1930 and Harvard Law School in 1936. Thereafter, Rosenberg stated he came to Washington, D. C. and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. His services were loaned by this Board to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an attorney and investigator. In April, 1937, he was appointed a review attorney by the NLRB in Washington, D. C. In October, 1937, Rosenberg was appointed Legal Assistant to Benedict Wolf, at that time Secretary of the NLRB, and he continued in that capacity under Nathan Witt, Secretary at the time of the Congressional hearing.

By reason of the testimony and exhibits which were introduced during the hearing of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, it was reflected that the appropriations of the NLRB were used to seek outside support to oppose legislation affecting the National Labor Relations Act and to oppose a reduction of the appropriations for the Board in violation of Section 201, Title 18, U. S. Code. The Bureau, thereafter, was requested to conduct an investigation of the activities of the NLRB, captioned "Misuse of Congressional Appropriations."

During March of 1940 at Washington, D. C., Allen Rosenberg was interviewed and furnished a signed statement under oath. Rosenberg stated that during August, 1938, he was placed in charge of the Order Section of the NLRB under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Board; that about the first of February, 1939, he was transferred to a legislative committee established by the NLRB to prepare a report which was to be presented before the Senate and House Committee, proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act having been already introduced in both houses and the passage of which would have greatly affected the activities of the NLRB.

In April, 1939, according to his statement, a staff of about six or eight attorneys were assigned to work under his supervision and they were charged with the gathering of evidence and the preparing of statements to be used before the Congressional Committee, answering criticisms which had been leveled at the NLRB. Rosenberg's appointment to this position was made by Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB.

The Bureau's investigation, with particular reference to Rosenberg, ascertained that he was placed in charge of a number of attorneys, as has been set out above, and that one of these attorneys by the name of Robert L. Condon, was placed in charge of correspondence; that a great deal of correspondence on Government stationery and using franked envelopes was directed to persons soliciting them to write to Senator Thomas stating their views in opposition to the proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

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It will be noted that Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB, responsible for the appointment and service of Rosenberg, has been identified by Whitaker Chambers, a former high-ranking Communist, as being a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. Chambers furnished information that Nathan Witt succeeded to the leadership of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. following Harold Ware, and in turn was succeeded by John Abt.

The files of Local Draft Board No. 10, Washington, D. C. disclose that on October 16, 1940, Allan Rosenberg, giving his address as 1727 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., registered with this Board.

Information pertaining to him at the Draft Board discloses that in 1936 he was employed by the Fifth Regional National Labor Relations Board at Baltimore, Maryland at a salary of \$3800 per annum, that he was married on November 7, 1937, in the District of Columbia and his nearest relative is indicated to be Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, his father, who resides at 325 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

On December 29, 1941, Rosenberg notified the Selective Service Board of employment with the Economic Warfare as a Senior Attorney at a salary of \$4600 per annum.

On February 24, 1942, Rosenberg was classified 4-F due to a pituitary deficiency. On October 23, 1944, Rosenberg was given permission to leave the United States for a period of four months to go to England on a mission for the Foreign Economic Administration. A similar permission was granted to him on February 28, 1944, for a period of six months.

According to the Selective Service file, Rosenberg's wife, prior to February of 1942, was employed in the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, D. C.

The records of the State Department disclose that Allan Rosenberg's father is Isaac G. Rosenberg, who was born in Portland, Maine, and that his mother is Jennie S. Rosenberg, born in Lithuania.

The records of the Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., indicate that Rosenberg formerly resided at 1727 R Street, N.W., Apartment 301, and at 1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.; prior to coming to Washington, the exact date being unknown, Rosenberg resided at 325 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Massachusetts. His wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg, was employed by the Rural Electrification Administration from 1935 to 1942 at a

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salary of \$2,000 per annum. Rosenberg's nearest known relative was given to the Credit Bureau as Mrs. William Kaplovitz, a sister, residing at Ferndale Road, Bethesda, Montgomery County, Maryland

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Dr. Robert M. W. Kemper, a special employee of the Philadelphia Field Division, on January 19, 1945, advised that when the employment of one Miss Hedwig Wachenheim, a former Social Democratic Deputy in the Prussian Legislative Assembly, was not extended with the FEA, it was generally known that her immediate superior, Allan Rosenberg, indicated that he was anti-sympathetic to employee Wachenheim's anti-Communist stand.

#### Communist Activity

The roster of the active members of the (Lawyers Guild) in Washington, D.C., was observed by Agents of the Washington Field Division in 1941 and it was noted that the name of Allan Rosenberg appeared thereon, and the notation that his dues had last been paid March 9, 1940. As of June 7, 1940, it was known that Allan R. Rosenberg, residing at 1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., was listed on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

On January 8, 1942, the active indices of the Dies Committee disclosed that the name of Allan R. Rosenberg and Allen Rosenberg was listed as a member of the Marian Anderson's Citizens Committee. The Dies Committee also contained the notation that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild and resided at 2920 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.

During April of 1943 a technical surveillance determined that Max Lowenthal, who at that time was connected with the Railroad Retirement Board, was an associate of Allan Rosenberg.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance of Allan Rosenberg has disclosed that he is frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, with whom Rosenberg expects to be engaged in the practice of law.

Sharfman in 1942 was employed as an attorney by the OPA, and previously had been employed by the Treasury Department. The name of Warren Sharfman, 2110 Oglesborpe Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and also on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The name of Warren L. Sharfman was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the National Lawyers Guild. According to the Dies record, Mrs. Warren Sharfman was active with the League of Women Shoppers, Inc.

Warren Leonard Sharfman was investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act, and it was ascertained from his fellow employees that although he was identified with a radical pro-Communist group, he was believed by them not to be a Communist.

Warren Sharfman was born on November 10, 1912 at Boston, Massachusetts of Russian parentage, he is married to Analie Schenthal.

On November 23, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was observed to visit in the Sharfman residence at 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Rosenberg likewise visited the Sharfman home on November 30, 1945, and accompanied by Sharfman, Rosenberg traveled to New York City arriving there on December 9, 1945.

A physical surveillance conducted of Allan Rosenberg and William Leonard Sharfman while they were in New York City disclosed that on December 10, 1945 at 2:20 P.M. Sharfman and Rosenberg entered the Harvard Club located at 27 West 44th Street, New York City. At this time they inquired for Max Lowenthal, but Lowenthal could not be located. Lowenthal, an attorney, presently resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City, New York. Rosenberg and Sharfman returned to Washington, D. C. on December 11, 1945.

On November 28, 1945, Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser, 5401 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Glasser came out of his residence and entered Rosenberg's car, whereupon they drove to the residence of Warren Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest. Sharfman accompanied Rosenberg and Glasser to the Treasury Building at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, at which point Glasser was observed to enter that building.

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It will be noted that Harold Glasser was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Elizabeth Bentley has also identified Allan Rosenberg as being active with this group, the members of which furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

On December 1, 1945, Rosenberg and Warren Leonard Sharfman visited the residence of Harold Glasser where they remained for approximately ten minutes. On December 4, 1945, Rosenberg and Sharfman visited at the Glasser residence for approximately one half hour.

The technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Allan Rosenberg disclosed that on December 5, 1945, Faye Glasser, the wife of Harold Glasser and Erna Rosenberg discussed their plans to attend a Seminar to be conducted by Margaret Rioff. This same source advised that on December 7, 1945, Allan Rosenberg discussed with Faye Glasser the arrival of her brother-in-law "Maury", believed to be identical with Maurice Glasser.

Thereafter on December 9, 1945, the physical surveillance determined that Rosenberg accompanied by a man believed to be Maurice Glasser drove to the home of Harold Glasser and visited there.

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DONALD NIVEN WHEELER / & u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, Golos informed her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington, D. C., and indicated that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. At the request of Earl Browder early in 1944, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. She advised that at this meeting the representatives of the group discussed with her the type of information that they would furnish and then discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting.

Bentley stated, "With respect to the information expected from the other members, I recall that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and of the fact that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Section of OSS, he would be able to make contributions of value."

Bentley stated that during the course of her association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished "information that he obtained through his employment on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Division of the Office of Strategic Services, which included 'ditto' copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world. As I recall, these 'ditto' reports were sometimes marked 'secret' and sometimes marked 'confidential.' They did not, however, have any marginal notations as to what divisions of the Office of Strategic Services these documents were to be routed, nor did they, as far as I can recall, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which these reports were to be directed. Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits that he obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States."

According to Bentley, subsequent to her meeting at the apartment of John Abt, she regularly met with members of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York and advised that she met Wheeler there (Donald Niven Wheeler) on at least one occasion. Bentley also stated that on the occasion of her second meeting with the Perlo group, the date of which she does not recall, Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to her. She stated further, "I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler."

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With respect to Donald Wheeler, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "I recall that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to me at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a really 'progressive person.'"

Elizabeth Bentley further advised that "Donald Wheeler is native-born, is a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied at Cambridge or Oxford and specialized in Economics. It is my opinion that he did not have much employment before coming to Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the Board of Editors of the Research and Analysis Division of OSS. As mentioned previously, he was a classmate of Major Duncan Lee. He is also a Communist Party member. I have no knowledge of the present whereabouts or activities of Donald Wheeler."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

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Communist Activity

W. B. O'Dale, Portland Police Department, Portland, Oregon, made available records of that department which indicated that Donald Wheeler at one

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time in Portland was a member of the following organizations, designated by the Police Department as subversive:

Unemployment Council  
Citizens Unemployment League  
Civic Emergency Federation

According to Detective O'Dale, these organizations are now inactive.

H. B. Fisher, Liaison Officer, Yale University, advised that during the time Wheeler was a member of the faculty at Yale University, he was a close friend of David Hedley. According to Fisher, their ideas were quite similar. It is noted that David Hedley was Executive Secretary of the Connecticut Conference of Social and Labor Legislation, reportedly a leader in the Emergency Peace Mobilization and the American Peace Mobilization in Connecticut. David Hedley is now a member of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California.

Fisher informed that while Wheeler was at Yale he made statements that he, Wheeler, was a member of the so-called "Popular Front" in Paris, France, while he was a student there and that he had actively supported the "Popular Front" movement in France in its support of the Spanish Democracy group.

C. M. Driven of Yale University informed that while Wheeler was in New Haven he associated with David Hedley, referred to above, who was described by Driven as being the one who fostered all Communist fronts in Connecticut through the Connecticut Conference of Social and Labor Legislation.

W. L. Steven, Yale University, advised that while he could not say definitely whether Donald Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party, he knew that he, Wheeler, was very interested in the Spanish Aid Committee in New Haven and fostered and solicited aid for this organization.

Charles Whitery, 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that he had observed the Daily Worker in the home of Donald Wheeler when Wheeler resided in New Haven.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A check of the records of the Dies Committee made on May 7, 1942, revealed that Don. N. Wheeler, 4118 Third Road, Arlington, Virginia, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, was President of the United Federal Workers Association, Treasury No. 11, and was an Analyst employed by the Department of Agriculture.

These records further disclosed that Wheeler was a member of the Washington Bookshop. One D. N. Wheeler, who was residing at 3435 R Street, N. W., who was a Junior Economic Analyst with the Treasury Department, was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Washington. The Dies Committee records also reflected that Mrs. Donald Wheeler, as of June, 1940, was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, and was, in addition, a member of the Washington Bookshop and a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Agents of the Washington Field Division reviewed the active indices of the American Youth Congress and viewed records which disclosed that Donald Wheeler had attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Congress during which conference he made a speech. The text of the records viewed was as follows:

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"Donald Wheeler, of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, spoke of a difference in character between the wars in Europe and in the Far East and offered evidence to indicate that Japanese aggression against China could be halted by cutting off American exports of the 'sinews' of war to Japan. Mr. Wheeler also called for cooperation of the United States with the Soviet Union as being the only country giving consistent aid to China."

Other records of the American Youth Congress disclosed that Hudson Wells, the Acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party also spoke at the Second Washington Youth Conference.

The name of Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Wheeler in 1942 appeared on the active indices and active mailing list of the United Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C.



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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance of Donald Wheeler on November 20, 1945, disclosed that at about 8:00 p.m. on that day he parked his car in the 4500 block of Brandywine, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine, Northwest. At 8:30 p.m. Wheeler was observed to leave the aforementioned address and was last observed in the vicinity of 5401 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, which is the home of Harold Glasser. It is not known whether Wheeler visited the Glasser residence at this time or not.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified both Victor Perlo and Harold Glasser as members of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. According to her statements, Donald Wheeler was also active with this group, and he with the other members of the group furnished Government information to her for the use of the Soviet Union.

On November 25, 1945, an individual who was driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo and believed identical with him visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Wheeler residence reflected that on December 1, 1945, Mrs. Wheeler was in contact with Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee. On this occasion Mrs. Wheeler asked Mrs. Lee if she and her family could visit the Wheelers on the day following, and arranged for her husband, Donald Wheeler, to pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. *W*

On December 2, 1945, at 3:20 p.m., Donald Wheeler was observed to drive to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee, 1522 - 31st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. At this time Duncan Lee and his family accompanied Wheeler to Wheeler's residence.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who furnished information regarding the activities of Donald Wheeler, also advised that Major Duncan Lee had on one occasion mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge with him, Duncan Lee; and that Wheeler was a really progressive person. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information, obtained through his employment at OSS, for use of the Soviet Union.

On December 7, 1945, the surveillance determined that Donald Wheeler stopped at the residence of Duncan Lee and brought an individual, believed to be Lee, and two women from the Lee home to his, Wheeler's residence. On December 8, 1945, Donald Wheeler and his family were observed to stop at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee where they visited for a short while.

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The technical surveillance of the residence of Donald Wheeler, disclosed that on December 3, 1945, Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, but through previous conversations was believed identical with Annie Stein. It is known that the name of Annie Stein appeared in a notebook belonging to Marie Richardson, an organizer of the Washington Peace Mobilization. The name Annie Stein, 2500 - 41st Street, Northwest, and her husband Arthur Stein appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Information received indicates that Annie Stein, employed by the Public Health Service at Bethesda, Maryland, is active in the United Federal Workers of America and her husband, Arthur Stein, is reported as being an organizer for the Communist Party in the District of Columbia area. *du*

The technical surveillance on December 7, 1945, determined that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a Reba Lewis, who is believed identical with Reba Anderson Lewis. In 1942, Reba Lewis was employed by the Office of War Information and at that time she requested a confidential informant to make false statements regarding a fellow employee who was then under investigation for Communist activity. *du*

From November, 1942, to February, 1944, Reba Lewis was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, but terminated her employment because of illness.

A physical surveillance conducted in August of 1944, disclosed that a car registered to Reba Lewis' husband, Roger Abbott Lewis, visited at the home of Charlotte Young. Information previously having been received that a meeting was to be held there of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

On December 21, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Donald Wheeler and his wife were having as their dinner guests on that evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wilroy Wells, who reportedly had just arrived in the United States from Japan where he was attached to the staff of General MacArthur. *du*

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MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.  
AND VICINITY

RE: MICHAEL GREENBERG, was MENAHEN,  
MICHAEL GIBSON

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "Another individual who I recall was supplying information at this time, which was from the Summer and Fall and 1943 until August 1944 or September 1944, was Michael Greenburg (or berg). My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price, who indicated to me that Greenburg was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenburg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President, and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Greenburg, who was educated in England, and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard, and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable although he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as Currie himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him".

BACKGROUND

The present address of Michael Greenberg is unknown. The Office of Controls of the State Department has reported that Greenberg is an employee of the State Department having been transferred there from the Foreign Economic Administration.

The Washington, D. C. telephone directory lists Michael Greenberg as living at 2700 - 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone, Glebe 7779. At that address it was determined that Greenberg had moved from there on October 1, 1945, without leaving a forwarding address. Under pretext, it was determined from the Postmaster at Arlington, Virginia that Greenberg left a forwarding address of 7 West 15th Street, Apartment J-14, New York City.

*referred*

*referred*

[REDACTED]

Nevin L. Salot, Foreign Economic Administration, informed that Michael Greenberg has not been carried on the roster of that agency since June of 1945.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Michael Greenberg was born Menahen Greenberg on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Anchel and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Makovah, Russia, and is apparently a Soviet subject. He was formerly a wine merchant at 57 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester 4, England. However, this establishment was damaged by enemy action during World War II, after which Greenberg and his wife moved to 38 George Street in Manchester where they presently reside. Anchel Greenberg is retired but does occasional work as a club collector. Clara Segal Greenberg is reported to be two years younger than her husband.

Menahen Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born January 4, 1919. There is no subversive information available concerning Helen, presently an employee of the General Post Office in England.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City September 30, 1939, aboard the SS "Manhattan" on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University under a Joseph Hodges Choate Memorial Fellowship from Trinity College, Cambridge. He remained at Harvard University from October 1939 to January 1941 residing at John Winthrop House, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*referred*

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On June 6, 1945, Greenberg advised in a statement to Bureau Agents that he was employed as a Foreign Affairs Economist, Administrative Division, Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration. He also stated that he had been recommended for promotion to the position of Chief, Government Economic Administration,

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Economic Administration Division of the Enemy Branch but had not yet received the appointment.

From about June 1943, to the Fall of 1945, Greenberg resided in Fillmore Gardens, Apartment 292-B, 2700 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone: Glebe 7779. Beginning in 1943, he maintained a checking account at the Riggs National Bank, 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Most recent information indicates that he is presently located at Apartment J-14, 7 West 15th Street, New York City.

Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts and at one time was employed as a stenographer, British Broadcasting Company, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

*referred*

The records of the Bureau's Identification Division disclosed that Menahan Greenberg, alias, Michael Greenberg, #FBI-4292209, was first fingerprinted for Alien Registration #5100328 at Boston, Massachusetts, on November 25, 1940. At this time his nearest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency was listed as Mr. John B. Oarcklicife, 359 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Greenberg was fingerprinted next for Alien Registration in connection with reentry questioning at Montreal, Canada, on April 7, 1942. At this time, he furnished his address as 159 East 52nd Street, New York City, and the person to be notified in case of emergency was listed by him as Mr. H. Austern, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, New York.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

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On June 6, 1945, Greenberg advised Bureau Agents that he had met Philip Jaffe through Kate Mitchell of the Institute of Pacific Relations and that his acquaintance with Jaffe was casual, that he had not seen or communicated with him since he, Greenberg, came to Washington in October 1942. In connection with this, it will be noted that a technical surveillance on May 18, 1945, revealed that Jaffe received a call from Michael (apparently Greenberg) who invited Jaffe to have dinner with him. At this time Michael stated that Marian was in San Francisco for EBC. Records of the Statler Hotel disclosed that Philip Jacob Jaffe, on February 11, 1945, called Glebe 7779, which number was listed to Michael Greenberg. *du*

*referred*

[REDACTED]

In April 1945 through an unauthorized search, an address book which was believed to belong to Kate L. Mitchell was found in the office of Amerasia. This book contained the address Michael Greenberg, 3516 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

While employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Michael Greenberg became acquainted with Andrew E. Roth, then a graduate student who was engaged in research work on the Far East. According to Greenberg, he learned that Roth had entered the United States Navy and was stationed in Washington, D. C. Greenberg said that during the past two years he had seen Roth on only two or three occasions, that he spoke with him briefly during October 1944. It will be noted that Lieutenant Roth at the time of the interview with Greenberg on June 6, 1945, was one of the principal subjects in the case involving Jaffe and the Amerasia Magazine.

*referred*

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In his statement on June 6, 1945, [REDACTED] Greenberg indicated that he was slightly acquainted with Theodore [REDACTED] of the Foreign Economic Administration, whom he had met [REDACTED] of 1942, when Cohen transferred from the Office of Strategic Services. With regard to Cohen, a technical surveillance of Philip Jaffe on May 8, 1945, indicated that Jaffe, Andrew Roth and Ted Cohen had lunch in Jaffe's room. They discussed Michael Greenberg and the so-called "charges against him" accusing him of using a false name and of writing an article under a false name. They indicated a fear of coverage of all their movements and statements by the United States Government, stating that in this way the Government builds up insignificant details into a big case. They concluded that Greenberg would be in better shape if he had worked, but that he had never turned out a piece of work in the three years he had been employed by the Government.

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to George Riopell, manager of the apartment building at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, Michael Greenberg and his wife Marian moved into apartment J-14 at that address about the middle of November, 1945. This source stated that the apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and that Epstein sublet the apartment to Greenberg. According to the source, Mrs. Greenberg has advised that her husband, Michael was an economist with the State Department and worked in Washington, D. C.

*referred*

Investigation conducted thus far has failed to disclose any pertinent information to this case at this time.

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December 19, 1945 / *Xu*

RE: JOSEPH B. GREGG, with alias Green / *Xu*

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"Another individual who was supplying Golos with information was Joseph Gregg. Gregg is of Lithuanian Jewish parentage, was born in the United States, left home at an early age, and traveled considerably throughout the country doing odd jobs until the early thirties when he became a Communist Party member. I remember that he attended City College of New York for a couple of years and later, at the outbreak of the war in Spain, went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists throughout the duration of the war. He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller who at that time was operating 'The Hemisphere', a news service publication. Information concerning both Bob Miller and 'The Hemisphere' have been related herein above. 'The Hemisphere' went out of existence the latter part of 1941 as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington, where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently, about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller.

"While he was still employed in Washington he came to New York, where Golos made his acquaintance and at this time introduced me to him when we were having dinner at Child's Restaurant. Apparently Golos had previously arranged for Gregg to obtain whatever information he could in his official capacity with the CIAA and turn it over to me as he later instructed me to contact Gregg when I made my periodic trips to Washington. I first went to see Gregg in Washington sometime the early part of 1942 and continued to contact him until December 1944. During the time that I was contacting Gregg he turned over to me information that he had obtained from perusal of ONI, G2, and FBI reports. The material that he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communistic and Russian activities in Latin America; for instance, there would be information that a certain Russian book store might be engaged in Russian espionage. The G2 and FBI reports were along the same general lines.

"As I have previously stated, Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA. As I have previously stated, Miller went from the CIAA to the State Department, however, Gregg continued his employment with CIAA and continued to furnish me with this type of information until I ceased seeing him in December 1944.

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"In connection with Gregg's activities, I recall Golos, shortly before he died, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians, which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that he was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession while he was employed by CIAA. It is my recollection that Golos gave this camera to Gregg at a time when Gregg was in New York City. Gregg had been informed that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and I recall that on one occasion when Gregg was in New York I actually introduced him to Browder and they had a long conversation concerning Latin American matters generally. However, in the Spring of 1945, 'Jack', who was my Russian contact at that time, told me that Gregg, who incidently, was known to the Russians as Green, was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate destination of the information he was providing. Apparently Gregg had become somewhat alarmed in passing on this information and felt that, if this information was going directly to the Russians, he, as an American, was doing something he should not be doing. However, his Russian contact was able to convince Gregg that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing Gregg to continue with his activities. Jack subsequently told me that they were considering using Gregg as a courier or liaison man in Washington, D. C. on behalf of the Russians. I wish to state that Gregg was known to me as a dues paying member and on the occasions of my visits to Washington, I obtained his Communist Party dues from him as I had from the others and gave this money to Golos. Of course, after Golos' death, I turned the dues over to Browder."

In addition to the above information, Elizabeth Bentley, while advising concerning her association with her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" during the Christmas period of 1944, related that "Al" told her to inform the people she was contacting that she was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that during the time she would be in the hospital, they would be contacted by another individual. The purpose of this was indicated by Bentley to enable her to break away from her Washington contacts. Bentley stated, "I gave instructions along these lines to Helen Tenney, Joseph Gregg, Maurice Halperin, Julius Joseph, Major Duncan Lee, Bernard Redmont, and possibly one or two others whose identities I do not presently recall."

Bentley also advised that on instructions from her Russian contact "Jack", she bought and gave a Christmas present to Joseph Gregg, his wife, and two children.

Bentley also advised that shortly after June of 1944, Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people she had been contacting. ".....Shortly thereafter, he did, in fact, meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City." Bentley said that she brought

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Browder to the apartment of Mary Price and then left the apartment, returning an hour or so later "bringing Gregg with me." Bentley advised:

"I was present during the time Browder conferred with Joseph Gregg and I recall that the conversation was devoted entirely to a discussion by both men of Latin America with one telling the other what he knew about politics and events generally in various Latin American countries."

BACKGROUND

The Washington telephone directory indicates Joseph B. Gregg resides at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., telephone Randolph 5070. The City Directory for Washington lists Joseph B. Gregg as an analyst and indicates his wife's name to be Rose L. The telephone directory of the National War Agencies dated October 13, 1945, lists Joseph B. Gregg with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, Room 503, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., extension 71342.

On January 7, 1943, Joseph B. Gregg residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., was shown as a Director on the staff of the Hemisphere Corporation, at which time the Hemisphere was known as a confidential news weekly of the Americas. The address given for this organization was 7876, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

It is known that a party by the name of Gregg, whose extension is 75915 at Randolph 5070, is a contact of Minter Wood. This person was determined to be identical with Joseph B. Gregg of 2207 North Military Road, Arlington, Virginia, who since 1937 has been employed in research work for the Hemisphere Corporation and who was the Washington representative of that Corporation located at 445 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. *du*

It will be noted that Minter Wood, who presently resides at 2141 I Street, N. W., Apartment 214, Washington, D. C., is an employee of the State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantin Oumansky. She is the daughter of Julius Heiman, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent in the New York area.

According to a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Robert Talbot Miller, III, Washington, D. C., it is known that he is in frequent contact with Joseph Gregg. This source advised that on October 24, 1944, Joseph Gregg contacted Robert Talbot Miller and inquired what he knew about Arana (Oswaldo), the former Foreign Minister of Brazil who recently resigned. Gregg was particularly anxious to know if Miller had any inside information and if an "international angle" was involved. Miller replied that he had no inside information and that both a domestic and international angle was involved in the resignation. *du*

On September 5, 1944, according to the technical surveillance, the following conversation occurred between Gregg and Miller. This conversation *du*

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made reference to an unidentified woman who was supposed to be "writing a letter for Ed's (Stettinius) signature who was going to send it to Nelson Rockefeller." Miller stated, "She wasn't going to miss any names....." Gregg informed, "Now she wants me to do it (see Rockefeller). She says everything is o.k. and that the letter went through approved and through Taft. Her angle is to get me on the Committee, the Interdepartmental Committee for Joint Economic Reports, or something like that. She has talked to the other members of the Committee (at the State Department). Actually, this letter is an invitation for our office to send a representative. I want that job on the Committee to make some personal contacts." X u

In explanation it was pointed out that Joseph Gregg was trying to work out a deal that would insure his getting appointed to the above-mentioned Committee and that he wanted his name put before Nelson Rockefeller in such a way that his immediate supervisor, Waring, would not be able to appoint anyone else to this Committee except Gregg. Gregg was consulting Miller for his advice. X u

The technical surveillance reflected that on September 18, 1944, Robert Miller called Joseph Gregg, asking if he had heard from "Jack". Gregg replied in the negative. Miller then said that his letter would probably be back around the 18th. Gregg asked Miller if there was any truth to the story that the Russians were opening up the Dardanelles for the Allies, and Miller replied that he did not know. X u

On September 25, 1944, Gregg inquired of Miller if he had seen Space (phonetic) and Miller replied that he had but only to speak to. Their conversation then related to the appointment of Caffrey. X u

On September 29, 1944, the technical surveillance reflected that Mrs. Miller suggested that Winifred Widener call Joseph Gregg regarding a job. X u

On May 7, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Miller and Joseph Gregg discussed the war in Europe. During the course of their discussion, Gregg inquired of Miller if he had noticed what had been happening to his friend, "Ernest Lindley." Miller stated that nothing is happening to him except that he is getting louder. Gregg replied, "Well, wasn't he supposed to be friendly with Roosevelt?" Miller replied, "Now that Roosevelt is dead, Lindley can afford to say the wrong things." X u

Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a Communist in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with information for the Soviet Union. It is noted that Bentley informed that Gregg and Robert Miller worked together in operating the "Hemisphere", a news service publication and that when the "Hemisphere" in 1941 went out of existence, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently, about a year later Gregg also obtained a job with that agency. According to Bentley, both Joseph Gregg and Robert Miller were furnishing her with information obtained from the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Joseph B. Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., on November 24, 1945, reflected that Minter Wood contacted Gregg and conversed with him in Portuguese. At that time, Minter Wood invited Mr. and Mrs. Gregg over to his house for dinner. On the same day at 6:31 p.m., this source reported that Gregg contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he would visit Wood in the latter's house some time later in the evening. At first Gregg suggested that he bring some friends along with him but Wood discouraged him. *Qu*

The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg on November 24, 1945, determined that he visited the apartment of Minter Wood at 2141 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that Minter Wood is an employee of the United States State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Beatrice Heiman was the secretary to the late Constantin Oumansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent active in the New York area.

On November 26, 1945, a man named Peter, who is believed to be Peter Rhodes, informed Mrs. Gregg that he would not come to her house for dinner and said that he would be home fairly late that night. This information was developed by the technical surveillance on the Gregg residence previously referred to. Peter Rhodes, referred to, is an employee of the Office of War Information and during this investigation while in Washington, D. C., he resided for a while at the Gregg residence. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Peter Rhodes was a contact of Joseph Gregg, and according to Bentley, her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" both expressed a desire to meet with Rhodes and seemed to consider him a person of importance. *Qu*

On November 26, 1945, the technical surveillance reflected that Bob Miller, believed identical with Robert Talbott Miller, III, contacted Joseph Gregg and told him that he had finally got hold of a man named Zwaemer (phonetic) and is going to have lunch with him on Wednesday. Miller said that he would talk to Zwaemer about Joe Gregg. It will be noted that during this investigation, Gregg has made efforts to secure other employment, inasmuch as it is expected that his employment with the Office of Inter-American Affairs will cease around January 1, 1946. *Qu*

It is further noted that Robert Talbott Miller was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a contact of Jacob Golos who was supplying him with information. According to Bentley, Joseph Gregg, when he returned to the United States following the Spanish Civil War, became acquainted with Robert Miller who at that

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was operating the "Hemisphere", a News Service publication. Bentley advised that when the Hemisphere went out of existence in 1941, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., and that a year later Gregg was able to get a job in the same office as an assistant to Miller. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Robert Miller supplied her with information coming to his attention in connection with his work at the CIAA.

The technical surveillance on November 28, 1945, determined that a Dr. Weinstein's secretary in New York City contacted the Gregg residence and inquired for Mr. Gregg. She then stated that Gregg was to have come to New York on an appointment Thursday morning but "we will not be ready for him." Weinstein's secretary said that they wanted Gregg to come to New York on the following Thursday. Mrs. Gregg replied that this week would have been better and then inquired if they, Dr. Weinstein, would need Gregg over Thursday and Friday next week. The secretary said they would need him only on Thursday. Mrs. Gregg asked if they would be ready for him on Friday, November 30, 1945, and the secretary replied they would not. *Qu*

Immediately following this telephone call, Mrs. Gregg called her husband and told him that he had received a call from New York and advised him that "they aren't ready." Joseph Gregg inquired whom she meant and Mrs. Gregg replied "the doctor." Then Gregg asked "the dentist" and Mrs. Gregg replied "yes." Mr. and Mrs. Gregg discussed the appointment with Dr. Weinstein and when she repeated to him that Weinstein only wanted him for one day, Gregg stated: "Well, then there must be some reason for all of this." Mrs. Gregg said "they aren't ready technically." On this same occasion, Mrs. Gregg informed that she would ask Peter Rhodes to have dinner with her at her house that evening. A check of the toll calls listed to Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a dentist with offices at 20 East 53 Street, New York City, reflects a call was placed to Mrs. Gregg on November 28, 1945, at 9:55 a.m. *Qu*

On November 28, 1945, at 5:54 p.m., the technical surveillance reflected that Peter Rhodes contacted Mrs. Gregg, at which time she invited him to come to the Gregg home for dinner. On the same occasion, she stated that she had received a telephone call from the --- ---, at which point Peter Rhodes interrupted and said "the Nobles"? and Mrs. Gregg replied "from the doctor, that's right. They will come next Thursday but Joe isn't going to be home anyway so why don't you hop a bus and come right out?" *Qu*

On November 30, 1945, at 7:23 p.m., a telephone call was answered by Mrs. Gregg and an unknown party inquired for Extension 71342 and asked if he had number Randolph 5070. The unknown party repeated his request for Extension 71342 and Mrs. Gregg answered "yes, just a minute." Thereafter, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were heard talking in the background and Joseph Gregg was heard to say "it must be the dentist." Mrs. Gregg replied "that's what I am wondering, but why would he call tonight?" Gregg stated "he couldn't have got my letter, could he?" Mrs. Gregg then answered "no, --- oh, yes ---- so he sent you another letter." Mrs. Gregg indicated that it was a man who was calling. Attempts by Mr. Gregg to talk with the unknown person were unsuccessful. *Qu*

It is of interest to note that the telephone number Randolph 5070 *Qu*

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is listed to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, but the Extension 71342 is the telephone extension for Joseph Gregg at his office with the CIAA. It is probable that the dentist who Gregg thought was calling him was Dr. Weinstein in New York City. *du*

On December 5, 1945, Mrs. Gregg telephonically contacted her husband and told him that he had a telegram which read "9:30 Friday okay." It was subsequently ascertained that this telegram was sent to Gregg from New York City and was signed Dr. A. B. Weinstein. The telegram referred to read "9:30 Friday appointment okay." *du*

On December 6, 1945, physical surveillance determined that Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg boarded Pennsylvania Railroad train #158 at 6:00 p.m. en route to New York City where they arrived at 11:05 p.m. During the night of December 6 and the early morning hours of December 7, Gregg stayed at the residence of Peter Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On December 7, 1945, Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street at 9:55 a.m. At 12:00 noon on the same date, Peter Rhodes was observed to enter this building. At 2:00 p.m., Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left the building and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:35 p.m., Gregg re-entered the building and was not observed to emerge from there until 7:25 p.m. that night. Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is engaged as a dental surgeon with his brother, Morris Weinstein, with offices located at 20 East 53 Street. Weinstein and his wife Lenore K. Weinstein reside at 2408 Stamford Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. *X* Previous investigation of Weinstein has been conducted in the Comrap case, and it is noted that on [REDACTED] *✓*

*b1* Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He graduated from New York University in 1923, since which time he has practiced dentistry in New York. At Local Selective Service Board #28 in New York, Weinstein indicated at the time he completed his questionnaire that he had chronic peptic ulcers.

On July 15, 1943, among the effects of John Williamson, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, was an appointment card for A. B. or M. Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street for January 21 at 10:30 p.m. During the investigation of Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as Al in the Comintern Apparatus case, it was disclosed that in late 1943 and early 1944 he, on several occasions, visited the premises at 20 East 53 Street and it was ascertained that he visited the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein there.

*b1* [REDACTED] *c*  
It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Jacob Golos' Soviet espionage contact to whom he delivered his information was an

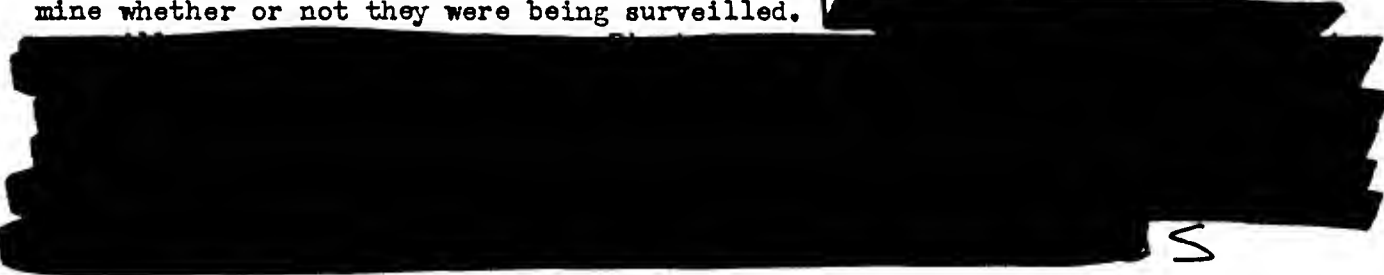
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individual known as "Charlie"; that he was a dentist and had a gall bladder operation. According to Bentley, she subsequently ascertained the description of Charlie from her Russian contact "Jack." It is noted that the description of Dr. Weinstein closely tallies with this description furnished by Bentley of the Russian contact "Charlie."

On November 28, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Gregg residence disclosed that on that date, Joseph Gregg told his wife that on the following morning he would have a meeting with Halpert, believed to be Halperin, and his pal. u

On December 1, 1945, this same source reported a telephone conversation between Gregg and Halperin in which they discussed arrangements for obtaining a new position for Gregg. Neither the nature nor the place of the employment was apparent, but it was indicated that both Gregg and Halperin were apparently dealing through one Langer (phonetic) to reach one MacCormick (phonetic) who will make the appointment for the position. It is possible that this Halperin is identical with Maurice Halperin, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services who was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information which came to him during the course of his employment for the use of the Soviet Union. It will be noted that Maurice Halperin is a friend and associate of Robert Miller who is also closely connected with the subject Joseph Gregg. u

On November 28, 1945, Gregg left his office in the Office of Inter-American Affairs at 6:30 p.m. and thereafter proceeded to the vicinity of 18th and Columbia Road, N.W., where he arrived at 7:30 p.m. During the period from 7:30 to 7:50, Gregg was not observed. At this latter time, he was observed leaving the Ambassador Theater accompanied by an unknown man. Thereafter, Gregg and this man walked on Belmont Road and Connecticut Avenue. During all of the time it was noted that Gregg and the unknown man made continual efforts to determine whether or not they were being surveilled. u

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On November 29, 1945, the physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg reflected that Peter Rhodes left the Gregg home with Gregg at 9:10 a.m. Information previously obtained from the technical surveillance disclosed that Peter Rhodes was to join Mrs. Gregg on the night of November 28 for dinner, and it is believed that Rhodes spent the night at Gregg's residence. u

On November 30, 1945, while the Agents were conducting a physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg in the vicinity of 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., it was noted by them that they were being surveilled by an unidentified man. The identity of this man who acted as a counter surveillance for Joseph Gregg has not been established.

On December 1, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Robert Miller was contacted by Joseph Gregg in regard to influencing one Stone to u

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appoint Gregg to fill an unknown position in place of Klein who recently left the position. Miller has been previously mentioned in this investigation.

On December 3, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Mrs. Gregg was contacted by Peter Rhodes who informed her that his brother was in town and that he might possibly visit with the Greggs that evening. *ku*

On December 4, 1945, the physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg disclosed that at 12:15 a.m. on the morning of December 5 a 1946 Ford coupe bearing 1945 Ohio license number Z 65 W stopped in front of the Gregg house. At this time, an Army Captain and an individual believed to be Peter Rhodes entered the Gregg house where they remained until 1:57 a.m. Ohio license Z 65 W was issued to Captain Frederick G. Roach of Chesapeake, Ohio. Roach is reportedly stationed at the present time in Washington, D. C.

On the morning of December 5, 1945, Gregg and Peter Rhodes were observed to leave the Gregg residence together. Peter Rhodes returned to the Gregg house at 7:40 p.m. on that day.

On December 6, 1945, Joseph Gregg boarded Pennsylvania Railroad Train #158 at 5:25 p.m. en route to New York City. He was met on the train by Peter Rhodes and an unidentified man wearing the uniform of a Captain in the United States Army. Gregg and Rhodes, as has been previously stated, arrived in New York at 11:05 p.m. on December 6.

In addition to the information previously set out regarding the contact by Gregg with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, the physical surveillance reflected that on December 7, 1945, at 7:25 p.m. when Gregg left the office of Weinstein he immediately visited in Apartment 7B at 155 East 47th Street. Subsequently, at 7:57 p.m., Joseph Gregg accompanied by a man and woman left the apartment house and had dinner together. The surveilling Agents identified the companion of Gregg at that time as Craig S. Vincent who is employed in the War Shipping Administration in New York and who resides at 155 East 47th Street in Apartment 7B. Mrs. Vincent, who is also known as Joyce Campbell, was believed to have accompanied Craig Vincent and Joseph Gregg at that time. Craig Vincent has been mentioned on several occasions as one who was connected with individuals and organizations that were thought to be followers of the Communist principles. He is presently the national representative of the Recruiting and Manning Agency of the War Shipping Administration in New York City and is a member of Local 10 of the United Federal Workers Union. It is known that he is in daily contact with the higher officials of the National Maritime Union who are known to be Communistically inclined. It is alleged that he has admitted being a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Committee for Democratic Action and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. His wife, nee Joyce Campbell, is now employed as the Executive Director of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in New York. She was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation while employed by the Government in Washington, D. C.

The technical surveillance on the residence of Joseph Gregg on December 13, 1945, reflected that he had apparently received the position in Washington, D. C. for which he had applied, and it was believed that Gregg was referring to a position with the Civil Service Commission. *ku*

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On December 15, 1945, a physical surveillance determined that Joseph Gregg contacted a Mr. Donald N. Dozov of the United States State Department.

On December 18, 1945, through a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Bela Gold, it was determined that he had lunch with a party referred to him as Greg. According to this source, this party indicated to Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a new position in view of the termination of his services with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, 1946, it is believed that Gold was possibly referring to Joseph Gregg. *Q u*

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December 20, 1945 | C

Re: MAURICE HALPERIN, was,  
Maurice Halpern and Mac

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised of the following:

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was Maurice Halperin. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by Golos and from what I later learned, it appears that Halperin, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, Willard Park, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to Bruce Minton of the 'New Masses' that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. Halperin was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and Park was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"Minton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin and Park to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by Golos.

"My first meeting with Halperin was in Washington, D. C. at Park's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told Halperin and Park that Bruce Minton had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin, and it is to be noted that Park was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

"I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

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"Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"Park's activities on behalf of Golos ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see Halperin until December, 1944 and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above.

"Halperin like the other persons whom I had been contacting in Washington, D. C. for Golos made occasional trips to New York City where Golos and myself would take him to dinner or a show. On these occasions in New York City Halperin and Golos used to discuss some of the work Halperin was doing for him but at no time did I notice any indication on Halperin's part indicating knowledge by him of the true identity of Golos. It is to be explained that at the time Halperin's services were enlisted, he like the others, with the exception of the Silvermaster group, was told that such information that they supplied was being transmitted to Earl Browder and I have no knowledge if he knew or suspected any contrary or further disposition of such material.

"As mentioned above, my last meeting with Halperin occurred in 1944, at which time he was still employed by the OSS. The only other information I presently recall concerning Halperin is that some time early in 1945 'Jack,' the Russian contact at that time, told me that Halperin had been accused by General William Donovan of being a Soviet agent and that after this accusation had been leveled at him, according to Jack, Halperin had failed to appear two or three times to meet his contact."

In addition to the above information, during the Christmas period of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that on the advice of her Russian contact, "Al," she told Maurice Halperin and one of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was to break her association with these people gradually.

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Elizabeth Bentley has also advised that on the instructions of "Jack", one of her Russian contacts, she purchased a Christmas gift for Maurice Halperin, his wife and two children.

BACKGROUND

The current Washington telephone directory reflects that Maurice Halperin resides at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, Telephone SLigo 6382.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Communist Activities

During the years 1941 and 1942, a Hatch Act investigation of Maurice Halperin was conducted by the Oklahoma City Field Office and the Washington Field Office. This investigation disclosed that Halperin was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that State because of his radical tendencies. It was at that time discovered that in 1935, Halperin had gone to Cuba with a group of Communists and Liberals with the stated purpose of investigating social and labor conditions in Cuba. The group was under the leadership of Clifford Odets. In Cuba, they were arrested by the authorities there and held until they could be deported. Considerable publicity concerning this trip was given in the publication "New Masses" at that time.

The Hatch Act investigation also reflected that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of \$436.01, which was cleared through the Chase National Bank in New York City. In a personal interview, Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Russian bond which paid seven per cent and that he had done so because it was a good investment.

Professor Kenneth Kaufman of the University of Oklahoma advised that Halperin had contributed articles to the "New Masses" and the "New Republic." He also stated that Halperin had spent considerable time in Mexico where he was alleged to have been associated with liberals and radicals there.

While at the University of Oklahoma, Halperin was known to have been a member of the Civil Liberties Union and the Oklahoma Federation of Teachers. He was actually dismissed from the University of Oklahoma on a recommendation of the Oklahoma Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities in Oklahoma in 1941.

On February 12, 1942, Maurice Halperin was interviewed at the Washington Field Division under the provisions of the Hatch Act investigation. During the interview, Halperin denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. He admitted membership in the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Liberties but denied that this organization was affiliated with the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

During 1941, Maurice Halperin was reported to be a member of the League of American Writers, Oklahoma Chapter, which was believed to be under Communist domination. He was among the Oklahoma group which sponsored the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

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When Jose Antonio Arze, head of the FIR Revolutionary Party (Party of the Revolutionary Left) in Brazil visited the United States in 1944, he held a conference of unknown nature one evening at a residence in Washington, D. C. Twenty-one persons attended this conference and it was noted that an individual who could not be identified left the conference in an automobile later determined to be registered in the name of Maurice Halperin. It was also noted that an unidentified individual telephoned Arze when he was out and left word that he should call a telephone number which is the office phone of Maurice Halperin at the Office of Strategic Services.

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Robert T. Miller, III, has determined that Halperin and his wife, Edith, are acquaintances of the Millers. Robert Miller, a State Department employee, was identified by Elizabeth Terrell Bentley as one who furnished her with information for the Soviet Government. *Xu*

On June 23, 1945, it was determined by Agents of the Washington Field Office that the name of Mannie Halpern, 2383 O Street, was listed in Minter Wood's address book. It was indicated that Mannie Halpern may possibly be identical with Maurice Halperin, who formerly resided at 254 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. It will be noted that Minter Wood, who is presently residing at 2141 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is an employee of the State Department. Minter Wood is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman is the former secretary to the late Ambassador Constantin Oumansky, and is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a close associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet agent in the New York area.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance maintained on Maurice Halperin has disclosed that he frequently is in the company of David Ralph Wahl, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland. On November 24th an automobile registered to Wahl was observed parked in front of Halperin's house. On the same day, according to the technical surveillance, David Wahl contacted Maurice Halperin.

It will be noted that Mrs. Grace Casteel, 1418 33rd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that David Wahl, who was then employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, was formerly employed by the Library of Congress. She stated that Wahl came to Washington some years ago as a "master spy" for Russia. Mrs. Casteel advised that David Wahl takes such information as he can obtain to the Communist headquarters in New York where it is transmitted to Russia. She stated that Wahl knew and took to New York the exact figures of the United States casualties at Pearl Harbor before they were released to the press.

The name of David Wahl, 4628 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was included on the active membership list of the Washington Bookshop. The Dies indices list Wahl as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Bookshop and state that David Wahl's name appeared on the indices of the American Peace Mobilization and that David Wahl was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America, local in the Library of Congress. He was also listed as a Trustee for the Washington Cooperative Bookshop.

The personnel file at the Library of Congress relating to David Wahl disclosed that he was born in Cleveland, Ohio on July 4, 1909. On May 1, 1937, he entered on duty at the Library of Congress as a clerk in the Catalog Division.

David Wahl, according to the technical surveillance maintained on the Halperin residence, contacted Maurice Halperin on December 4, 1945, and on December 8th this source disclosed that Halperin invited David Wahl and his wife, Edith, to the Halperin home for some drinks. This same source disclosed that David Wahl and his wife visited the Halperin residence during the evening of December 23 and on December 26 the technical surveillance reflected that Maurice Halperin contacted an individual named Phil. At that time Halperin advised Phil that Dave, referring to David Wahl, was coming to the Halperin house at 10:30 p.m. and that he wanted Phil to come over for a little "conversation."

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[Halperin then advised that he would pick Phil up at 10:20 p.m.] The physical surveillance reflected that Halperin did pick up an individual believed to be Philip Dunaway and brought him to the Halperin residence. At 11:00 p.m. on December 26th David Wahl was observed to enter the Halperin residence. Thereafter, at 12:35 a.m. December 27th, David Wahl, accompanied by an individual believed to be Philip Dunaway, left the Halperin residence. X u

According to the technical surveillance, on November 25, 1945, Halperin contacted an individual whom he referred to as Woodrow, believed identical with Woodrow Wilson Borah. On this occasion Halperin and Woodrow discussed one Sherman Kent who they indicated was drawing up a description of the functions which Halperin and Woodrow performed in the course of their employment. ✓  
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The Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclosed that Woodrow Wilson Borah was born December 23, 1912 at Utica, Mississippi. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1940 and was connected with the History Department of that institution. Borah was employed by the Library of Congress in April of 1942 and in February of 1943 he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. His present position is that of Assistant Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch, Latin-American Division.

The technical surveillance on December 1, 1945, reflected that a woman identified as Jennie, believed to be Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert Talbot Miller, called Edith Halperin regarding the health of the Halperin family. It will be noted that Robert Talbot Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one of the individuals in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. He is a principal subject in this investigation. X u

With respect to this, a Lillian Saleksman (phonetic) called Mrs. Halperin on December 12, 1945 and expressed her enjoyment over her visit to the Halperin house. At the same time, Mrs. Saleksman stated that she thought Mr. and Mrs. Miller were very interesting. It is believed that Saleksman was referring to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller. X u

[With reference to the Millers, Edith Halperin informed that they were among their earliest friends in Washington, and added that now they see each other only on occasions.] On December 8, 1945, the physical surveillance disclosed that an automobile, D. C. tag 2439, was parked outside of the Halperin home. This automobile is owned by Robert Talbot Miller, 3223 Northampton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On this same occasion the automobile owned by David Ralph Wahl was also parked in the vicinity of the Halperin home.

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RE: JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH  
with alias J. Julius Joseph

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "I now recall that some time in July or August, 1942 I was requested by Golos to go to Washington, D. C. and make contact with J. Julius Joseph, who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington. From my conversations with Golos, I recall that some time previously this individual had come to New York City and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters downtown, and apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of this person's identity. Golos told me I should memorize a particular number, which number was taken from a dollar bill or some other denomination of currency; go to Washington, and meet Joseph and obtain from him whatever information he had. I was to furnish the number from this bill to Joseph to establish my identity.

"Golos gave me the residence address of Joseph in Washington, which I recall was at that time in a new section of the Northwest section of Washington. When I arrived there, he had apparently been expecting me for approximately two months and had a fairly large amount of information awaiting me. I recall this information concerned material that would be of value to individuals concerned with labor relations and other matters in the labor field. I recall that Golos was not particularly enthused over the type of information that Joseph was supplying. It is my opinion that the information he was supplying would probably be of great value to the Communist Party in their labor movement but probably would not be of much value to anyone else.

"About Christmas time of 1942 Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained in New York City for approximately six months. During his stay in New York City, I had occasional meetings with Joseph in Manhattan at places mutually agreed upon and he continued to supply the same type of information from the Social Security Board. It is my recollection that he moved back to Washington some time in the spring of 1943 where he continued his employment with the Social Security Board. I continued to contact him at intervals after he had returned to Washington.

"I recall that Joseph was drafted into the Army in 1943 and Golos suggested at that time that he attempt to be assigned to the OSS. About a week after his induction he was assigned to OSS and I recall that at the beginning of his service in OSS although he was in the Japanese Division, he was working in the Library of Congress and was not given free access to all OSS files inasmuch as a security and loyalty investigation of some kind concerning him was under way at that time. He was able, however, even at this time to furnish some information concerning general activities of OSS, particularly as they related to the Russian Division of the OSS, and I recall Golos attached much significance to such data.

"After approximately a year had elapsed I recall Joseph was summoned to a conference of OSS officials and I believe this meeting also was attended by FBI and Army Counter-Intelligence personnel. He told me he was informed at this conference that the previous distrust or suspicion of him had been a mistake and that it was a case of having confused him with some other individual by the same family name, and from that time on he apparently enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates.

"After this event occurred, he was able to supply me with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of OSS. It is my recollection that he made available to me written reports which I believe were carbon copies of the actual reports but I am unable to state positively if there were any labels on such reports indicating they were confidential, restricted, or secret; nor do I recall the contents specifically of such reports except that some of them dealt with the administrative organization of those two divisions of OSS.

"My association with Joseph continued until December, 1944 and up until that time he continued to supply me with this same type of information.

"With reference to any knowledge or suspicion on the part of Joseph as to the true identity of Golos and the disposition he was making of materials given him by me and received by me from Joseph I have no positive information that he was in fact aware of Golos' identity or of what use Golos made of such material. I recall that Joseph's wife had left him sometime in 1943- I believe shortly after they removed to Washington, and she had gone to the West Coast where she encountered some newspaper people who know Golos' true identity. I recall she was on the West Coast at the time of Golos' death and the discussion between her and those newspaper people was precipitated by the news of Golos' death. At a later time she told me she knew who Golos was. However, I do not know if she ever informed Joseph, with whom she had effected a reconciliation.

"My last information concerning Joseph is that in December 1944, he was a first lieutenant still assigned to OSS and residing at that time at 2921 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C. In addition, I recall that he and his wife, Bella, were both dues-paying Communist Party members and in fact on occasions I collected their Party dues from them.

"As previously mentioned, Joseph continued to supply me with information subsequent to Golos' death and I related such information on to the various successors of Golos about whom more explanatory details will be included hereinafter.

"In addition, I recall that while Joseph was stationed in the Library of Congress with OSS, he apparently occupied a desk next to Paul Baran, who was in the Russian Section of OSS and thereby was able to secure some information concerning that division's work. I am very sure, however, that Baran was totally unaware of Joseph's activities with regard to the work of Baran's division.

In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she told J. Julius Joseph that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley "Al" told her that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately and suggested the story that she gave to Joseph as a better way to handle the situation.

With regards to her Russian contact "Jack" Elizabeth Bentley advised that on his instructions she purchased a Christmas gift for J. Julius Joseph among others.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that about a week before Christmas of 1944 she met with "Al" and on this occasion "Al" intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent for OSS or the Counter-intelligence Corps of Military Intelligence.

#### BACKGROUND

The information desk at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration advised that Julius Joseph Joseph, who is employed by UNRRA is presently in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau and his address is APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

It was determined that apartment 209 of the Yorkway apartments, 2321 Lincoln Road, N. E., Washington, D. C. is apparently occupied by Joseph's wife inasmuch as the name of Joseph is still affixed to the apartment mail box.

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

The records of Selective Service Board #4, Washington, D. C. reflected that Julius J. Joseph registered under the Selective Training and Service Act on October 16, 1940, order #3172, serial #2398. At the time of registration, Joseph stated that he resided at 1385 Peabody Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and born February 10, 1914 at Northampton, Pennsylvania. In his registration Joseph listed his wife as Bella M. Joseph who he married on May 12, 1938 in Detroit, Michigan. The Selective Service files reflected that his father was Isadore Joseph, 748 South 8th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

According to these files on July 19, 1942 Julius Joseph signified a change of address to 2321 Lincoln Road N. E., Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 4746.

The files also disclose that on April 30, 1943 Julius J. Joseph was inducted into the Armed Services, his Army Serial #0-92697. On July 24, 1945, according to these files, Joseph was released from active duty to accept employment with UNRRA. At the time he was detached, he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research Intelligence and Evaluation Officer.

On August 29, 1941, Julius Joseph completed a questionnaire in which he indicated his Social Security number was 369-16-9598. In this same questionnaire Julius Joseph stated he was employed by the National Resources and Planning

Board, Interior Building, Washington, D. C.; that he was previously employed as an Administrative and Research Assistant at Michigan University from January to October 1937 and from 1938 to 1939. The Selective Service files also disclosed on June 29, 1945 Julius Joseph entered on duty with UNRRA as Director of Assembly Center for Displaced Persons.

On September 2, 1943 a loyalty investigation was requested by the War Department concerning Julian Joseph Joseph, Army Serial #33740641 attached to the Office of Strategic Services at Washington, D. C. It was indicated that he was being considered for assignment to a school "which is considered a sensitive nature." During the course of this investigation the following background information was developed: Joseph was born on February 10, 1914 at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He was educated at Allentown, Pennsylvania High School and received an A. B. degree at the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M. A. at the same university in 1938. In 1939, he was employed by Dr. William Haber, who had been a professor at the University of Michigan and who has been frequently reported to be very radical and leftist in his views. At the time Joseph was employed, Dr. Haber directed the National Refugee Service in New York City. From 1940 to 1941, Joseph was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C., also under Dr. Haber and in 1941-42, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City. In 1942-43, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., and he was drafted to the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An investigation by the Military Intelligence Service to determine his loyalty and fitness indicated that he was brought to the Office of Strategic Services because his wife, Bella Miriam Joseph, worked in that organization and he had been recommended for that type of work by Dr. Haber, a high official in the War Manpower Commission.

#### COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

The military investigation did not establish that Joseph was a member of the Communist Party but numerous acquaintances stated that he was decidedly radical in his views. Typical of these is a statement by one acquaintance that Joseph did not believe parents should be saddled with the responsibility of children and stated that a child should be removed from its home at an early age and educated by the state according to his mentality.

Among Joseph's close associates were Bernard Robert Danchik and his wife, Lillian Kerekas Danchik. Danchik is an Army Private who admits having been a member of the Communist Party and is believed subversive.

The Dr. William Haber referred to above was born in Roumania and he is indicated by the Army investigation to be very radical, as stated above.

On November 28, 1942, one J. Joseph of the Planning Division of the War Manpower Commission was a speaker at the first session of a forum sponsored by the "Science and Society" magazine. His speech, which was reported in the winter issue of the magazine, said to be a Marxian quarterly, received favorable comment in the "Daily Worker" of February 1, 1943. It is noted that among other speakers at this forum was Earl Browder.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

From the information desk at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration it was determined that Julius Joseph is presently in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau.



December 19, 1945

RE: LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNCAN C. LEE, with alias Pat

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

"I recalled that at that time Lee, who was a law graduate of either Yale or Harvard, was associated with General Donovan's law firm in New York. By way of background, Lee was born in China, the son of an American missionary, and is a descendent of General Robert E. Lee, and I also recall that he attended either Oxford or Cambridge University in England where he became acquainted with his wife, Ishbel, who was a Scottish girl. I recalled that while in New York practicing law, Lee had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met Mildred Price.

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in OSS, and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided it would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence.

"After my initial meeting with Lee, he began to supply me with OSS information of a varied nature. These data were always given by him

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orally, and he would never furnish anything in writing nor would he allow me to make notes of the information he gave me. I recalled that his information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by OSS, its activities in various European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities, the location of OSS personnel in foreign countries, and the nature of their activities. Golos attached great significance to such information inasmuch as it appeared to concern most directly activities of the United States Government as they concerned Russia. For instance, I recall his mentioning OSS agents being parachuted into Hungary and Yugoslavia and peace maneuverings going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of OSS representatives in Sweden and Switzerland. The quantity of information furnished by Lee was never particularly great, but it was all of a nature to interest the Russians greatly and his production was on a quality basis rather than quantity.

"I continued to see Lee at intervals in Washington, D. C., meeting him for awhile at his Washington residence but thereafter meeting him on the streets there as he indicated he no longer desired to have me appear at his office. For occasional periods of time Lee would be absent from Washington on trips outside the country but when he was in Washington I would see him in the manner described above. My association with him continued until approximately December 1944 at which time he had just been assigned to the Japanese Division of OSS and held the rank of major.

"For the most part Lee seemed to be supplying information which in his judgment would be of value, and it was on infrequent occasions that I, at the request of Golos, requested him to obtain information on specific matters. To the best of my knowledge Golos met Lee only a couple of times both in Washington, and I do not believe that Lee was aware of the true identity of Golos although it may well be that he may have subsequently been apprised thereof by Mary Price as she resumed his association with him at a later date.

"The name by which Lee was known to the Russians was 'Pat'. His wife, Ishbel, had also been a Communist Party member in New York City, and I recall that at the time she was considering seeking United States citizenship she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her past activities might reveal her Party affiliation and would reflect upon her husband. On most of the occasions I visited him at his home and on the street it would be arranged that I would meet him alone and the only other person present was his wife.

"Lee impressed me as a rather weak individual who was impressed with being a descendent of General Lee, and most of the times I saw him he was nervous and emotionally upset. He was extremely apprehensive about the possibility of being under FBI surveillance as he explained to me he was in a really vulnerable position as the FBI and the OSS at that time, according to him, were both seeking to have control of all United States intelligence

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"activities and that in furtherance of their claim, the FBI would very much like to place OSS personnel in an embarrassing position. He mentioned many times that he did not like the work he was engaged in, that is, the collection of information for me, and he appeared to me to be troubled with a severe conflict of ideas. I subsequently learned from 'Jack', who was one of my Russian contacts, that Duncan Lee had indicated to the person who took him over after I ceased my activities that he did not desire to continue his contacts with the Russian espionage setup any further. I also learned at this time that Duncan Lee at that time went to China, and I am unable to state whether he continued his contacts with the Russians after this time."

Bentley also stated in connection with Donald Wheeler, who, she identified as a member of the Perlo Group in Washington, the members of which furnished her with information that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. Lee also said, according to Bentley, that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler "was a really 'progressive person'".

In speaking of her association with her Russian contact, "Jack", Bentley said with reference to Lee:

"It was at this time that I recounted to 'Jack' the incident occurring some months previous when Major Duncan Lee, through his intimate association with General William J. Donovan, in OSS, had learned of a proposal by General Donovan to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission to Russia. I told him that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral Leahy, and that, according to Major Lee, Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, was supposed to have remarked that it wouldn't make too much difference if the NKVD group did come over because they were here already and had been since the establishment of Amtorg. I described to 'Jack' how excited and frightened Major Lee was about the prospect of the NKVD mission coming to the U.S., as Lee had visions of this group visiting him at his home and thanking him for his cooperation. 'Jack' remarked that that incident was a good example of why the Russians strongly desired that their American contacts not know the real identity of the persons with whom they were dealing."

In addition to the above, Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Al", she told Major Duncan Lee among others of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy and that they would be contacted by another individual. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was for her to break away from her contacts gradually. Bentley also advised with respect to Duncan Lee that she gave both him and his wife a Christmas present purchased by her on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack".

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BACKGROUND

The Washington telephone directory lists Duncan Lee, residing at 1522 31st Street, N. W., Washington, D.C., telephone North 8707. Duncan Lee is presently employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

Personal History

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b7D [redacted] furnished the Bureau with biographical sketches of the members of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, including the following regarding Duncan C. Lee:

"Lawyer, BA Yale, BA Oxford; Rhodes Scholar from January 1935-38; Sterling Fellow, Yale Law School, 1935-39; associated since 1939 with firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lombard; address - 2 Wall Street, New York, New York."

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflected that Mrs. Duncan Lee (Ishbel), 1522 31st Street, N.W., was in her late 20's, British, married, and had two minor dependent children. This report was dated August 24, 1944, and also indicated that Mrs. Lee formerly resided at 3014 Dent Place, N. W., from November, 1942, until July 15, 1944. The file reflected that her husband, Major Duncan Lee, was a native New Yorker and was presently a Major in the United States Army, entering on active duty in 1942 at the War Department, Washington, D. C. The file stated that Major Lee was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the New York Bar in 1941 and prior to his entry in the Army maintained an office at 2 Wall Street, New York City, after having attended Yale University and Oxford University at Oxford, England.

The 1943 Washington City Directory lists a Duncan C. Lee, whose wife was Isabella S., residing at 3014 Dent Place, N. W., Apartment 18.

In October, 1941, a bulletin issued by the Russian War Relief, Inc., in New York City stated that "Mr. Duncan Lee of the office of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lombard, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, Inc., is handling the legal problems which arise."

In May of 1942, the publication of Russian War Relief reflected that Duncan Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors.

During 1942 the head of the China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, reflected that Duncan Lee was a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. It will be noted that Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Wolfe Price, both of whom were identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in connection with Soviet espionage, was and is the Executive Secretary of the organization China Aid Council.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to the technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Donald Wheeler, a principal subject in this investigation, Mrs. Wheeler was in contact with Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee on December 1, 1945. At that time Mrs. Wheeler asked Mrs. Lee if she and her family would visit the Wheelers at their house on the following day. It was arranged that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. *du*

On December 2 an automobile owned by Donald Wheeler was observed in the vicinity of the Lee home and at 3:45 PM on that day Duncan Lee accompanied Donald Wheeler in the latter's car to the Wheeler residence.

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance of Donald Wheeler disclosed that he stopped at the residence of Duncan Lee and drove Lee and his family to the Wheeler home. On December 8, 1945, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified Duncan Lee as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. In addition, she stated that on one occasion Duncan Lee mentioned to her a friend of his named Donald Wheeler, employed by the Office of Strategic Services. According to Bentley, Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and she said that Lee described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

On December 4, 1945, Duncan Lee traveled to New York City and returned to Washington on December 7, 1945.

December 27, 1945

RE: ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III  
with alias Bob Miller

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following:

"In about April or May, 1941, Golos introduced me to Robert Miller, who operated the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere,' and his wife. Subsequent to this introduction Golos instructed me to make an arrangement whereby I was to meet Miller every two weeks for dinner at about the time the publication 'Hemisphere' came out. At these dinner engagements Miller would furnish me copies of 'Hemisphere' which I would give to Golos. Briefly, Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician who went to Moscow as a correspondent of one of the Baltimore, Maryland, newspapers. While there he met and married Jenny Levy, an American girl who was working for the Moscow Daily News. Apparently while he was in Moscow he became indoctrinated with the Communist philosophy and subsequently returned to the United States and sometime later started the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere.' Apparently this business lost money over a period of time and as a result he attempted to obtain a job in the Government service. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and moved to Washington, D. C., and brought some of the files of the 'Hemisphere' to Washington. Miller informed me his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all this material prior to bringing his files to Washington.

"About the time Miller moved to Washington I was seeing Mary Price in that city and when I went to Washington I was instructed by Golos to also see Bob Miller for any information he might be able to hand out. I did see Miller on many trips to Washington and he furnished me with pamphlets and other information that he had obtained through his official connection with the CIAA. I cannot recall definitely what these documents contained but it is my recollection that they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed by the Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. I am unable to recall whether any of these documents were stamped; 'Restricted' or 'Confidential' but I am rather doubtful whether they had any such stamp. Miller told me that in his capacity at the CIAA he had occasion to see reports written by ONI, G-2, OSS and the FBI concerning Latin-American matters.

"During my initial contacts with Miller in Washington he would hand me a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, G-2, OSS, and FBI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. However, as time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing me these typewritten notes and would merely verbally inform me of the material that he had observed in the above mentioned Government reports.

"Miller's association with the CIAA ceased sometime about November, 1943, and he informed me at that time that he was attempting to locate himself in the State Department. I last saw Miller in about December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department. He was employed at that time as an editorial writer for a State Department news publication that was to be sent to all State Department officials in the various countries to apprise them of the current happenings throughout the world. This information was to be gathered from the cables being sent into the Seat of Government by the various State Department employees throughout the world. This matter I understand was to be of a strictly confidential nature and classified as top secret and not for public consumption. I wish to state, however, that from the time Miller obtained his position with the State Department he has not given me any information whatsoever."

Elizabeth Bentley also furnished information regarding Joseph Gregg. She said that Gregg attended the City College of New York and at the outbreak of the war in Spain he went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists for the duration of the war. Bentley then advised, "He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller, who at that time was operating the 'Hemisphere,' a News Service publication. The 'Hemisphere' went out of existence in the latter part of 1941, as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller."

Elizabeth Bentley informed that Joseph Gregg supplied her with information that he obtained through his employment at the CIAA and then stated, "Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA."

#### BACKGROUND

Walter Anderson, Room 143, State Department, advised that Miller is presently Assistant Chief, Division of Research and Publication, U.S. Department of State, and that he came to the Department on June 7, 1944, from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

On November 17, 1945, a physical surveillance conducted by Agents of the Washington Field Office determined that Robert Miller presently resides at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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### Personal History

Miller was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained in the United States until August, 1934, residing at Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City. No information has been developed concerning his education or his activities during this period, although he apparently became a newspaper reporter by profession.

On August 29, 1934, he left the United States arriving in Moscow, Russia, September 12, 1934, allegedly for a visit. However, while there he obtained employment as correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee, News and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 3, 1935, to Jenny Levy, an American-born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. According to Bentley, it was during his residence in Moscow that Miller became interested in Communist philosophy.

From June, 1937, to August, 1938, Miller and his wife resided in Paris, France, their address during at least a portion of this time being 7 Square de la Dordogne. Their first son, Robert Talbott Miller, IV, was born October 30, 1937, at Neuilly-s-Seine, France. His employment in France was evidently also that of a newspaperman, probably with Reuters Agency of London.

From October, 1939, to September, 1941, Miller resided in Knickerbocker Village, #10 Monroe Street, New York City, and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hémisphère" printed by that Service.

On September 11, 1941, Miller and his family moved to Washington, D.C., and took up residence at 3060 Porter Street, N.W. They remained at this address until October 13, 1944, when they purchased their present home located at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Miller came to Washington as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce, at an annual salary of \$6,500 and later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he transferred to the State Department. Since then he has been assigned to the Near Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On January 10, 1945, Miller became seriously ill, apparently with pneumonia, and spent some time in the Garfield Hospital in Washington. Following this illness, he left Washington February 12, 1945, spending several weeks recuperating with his parents at Mountain Lake Club, Lake Wales, Florida.

Miller's wife, Jenny (or Jennie) Levy was born July 19, 1906, in New York City, her father being Charles Levy, a native of Brest Litovsk,



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Poland, now deceased. She was issued passport #474017 on April 4, 1932, and resided in Russia until 1937 when she accompanied Miller to France. She was married to him in the American Embassy at Moscow on December 3, 1935. Her employment in the Soviet Union was with the Academy of Sciences. The Millers have three children, and Mrs. Miller has apparently done no outside work since their return to the United States, although she was nominally Secretary of the Hemisphere News Service.

A technical surveillance on the Miller residence established during 1945 indicated to her friends that she was thinking of accepting a position with the Research Section of the CIO or in the office of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, a member of the Polish Supply Mission and Polish representative of UNRRA. According to this source, Mrs. Miller decided against the CIO position because of her husband's connection with the State Department, and on July 11, 1945, it was indicated that Dr. Rajchman expressed some doubt as to whether he would employ her, Mrs. Miller, because of her residence in Russia and because of her husband's State Department connections. *ku*

Robert Talbott Miller, Jr., father of the subject, is a native of Kentucky and a retired physician of some means. He is a graduate of John Hopkins University, and at one time was a professor in that institution specializing in tuberculosis surgery. Robert Miller, Jr., has a speaking and translating knowledge of Russian and early in 1945 began doing translation work for the American Review of Soviet Medicine.

Since December 31, 1937, Robert Miller has maintained an account in the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, and has also maintained an account there under the name of the Hemisphere Corporation. Miller's account has always averaged about \$100. It is known that his father maintains custodial accounts in that bank in his own name in the amount of \$20,000 to the credit of Robert Miller.

#### Hemisphere News Service

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939, with an authorized capital of \$25,000 and an actual capital of \$9,000. Robert Talbott Miller, III, was listed as President and other officers were Jack Bradley Fahy, Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller, Secretary. From July 1, 1940, to August 30, 1941, the corporation maintained its headquarters at 154 Nassau Street, New York City, Room 1003. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin American, Canada, and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere"; Robert Miller, III, was the editor of the publication and the bulletins were said to incline toward a Leftist impression.

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In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, with offices in the Washington Building. This concern was managed by Joseph B. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs under a yearly contract of some \$18,000. At the time the concern moved to Washington, Robert Miller became a research analyst with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, was subsequently absorbed into the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

It will be noted that Jack Bradley Fahy, who was Vice President of the Hemisphere corporation when it was located in New York City, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the Daily Worker of October 17, 1938, he published an article renouncing his membership in the Socialist Party which he accused of damaging the cause of the Spanish people.

Joseph Gregg, who was the manager of the "Hemisphere," is according to the technical surveillance on the home of Robert Miller a close friend of the Millers, and he is identical with the Gregg described by Elizabeth Bentley as furnishing information to her from the files of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. *8 u*

#### Contacts With Bureau

In December, 1941, Robert Talbott Miller, Director, Division of Reports, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, conferred with Assistant Director D. K. Ladd in an effort to arrange with the Bureau for the investigation of several individuals and organizations for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. On December 22, 1941, Miller directed a request to the Bureau for an investigation of the organization called the "Society for Pan-American Confraternity."

In February, 1942, Special Agent Jerry Doyle at the request of the then Undersecretary of Navy James V. Forrestal had lunch with John Nitze, a former employee of Forrestal. Nitze was accompanied by Robert Miller, who was described as being in charge of intelligence for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Nitze explained that Miller provided intelligence reports to both the BEW and the CIAA which reports were prepared from information supplied him by the Bureau, ONI and G-2. On this occasion and on March 6, 1942, Robert Miller was very complimentary of the Bureau's work in Latin America.

#### Contacts and Associates

A physical surveillance conducted of J. N. Golos on February 10, and on February 24, 1941, disclosed that Golos met with a man and woman at Paddy's Clam House, 215 West 34th Street, New York City. After each meeting the man *(8) u*

and woman proceeded to the Knickerbocker Village, #10 Monroe Street, New York City. It was subsequently ascertained that the man who contacted Golos was Robert T. Miller, operator of the "Hemisphere" who resided at #10 Monroe Street, New York City. Golos is identical with Jacob Golos now deceased, a Soviet espionage agent for whom Elizabeth Bentley operated. (S) u

By means of a technical surveillance on August 16, 1944, it was determined that Robert Miller was acquainted with a Mr. Silvermaster, who was believed identical with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent subject in this case. Through the same source during the Summer of 1945, it is known that Mrs. Miller asked an acquaintance, Peggy Greenfield, whether she had met the Silvermasters. Miss Greenfield indicated that she had and knew all about them. According to this source, it was evident that Mrs. Miller was also well acquainted with the Silvermasters. X u

The technical surveillance maintained on the Miller residence in Washington, D. C., has determined that Robert Miller and his wife, Jennie, are closely associated with Pelageya (or Polia) Habicht, a native of Russia, who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941 was exchanged to the United States for Gaiik B. Ovakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to his arrest in 1941 as an unregistered agent of a foreign government. Through this source it has been determined that Herman Rollemann Habicht is likewise a close friend of the Millers. On one occasion Herman Habicht advised the Civil Service Commission that Miller was one of his closest friends. Since September, 1944, Herman Habicht has been in Europe, principally Paris, France, as a representative of the Foreign Economic Administration. X u

Through these technical surveillances it was determined that Ed Stevens is a close friend of the Millers as well as an associate of Herman and Pelageya Habicht. Stevens is a writer who returned from Moscow during the Summer of 1944. X u

Margaret (Peggy) Greenfield, an economic writer and assistant chief of the Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, OPA, has been in constant contact with the Millers, particularly Mrs. Miller. According to the technical surveillance on the Miller residence, Margaret Greenfield was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and is considered a Communist. It was reported that she was an active Communist in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1930 during which time she contributed to the Communist Party Daily Worker. X u

The technical surveillance of the Miller residence has determined that the Millers are friendly with Solomon and Florence Trone. Trone, who is a man about 70 years of age, has spent considerable time with the General Electric Company in Russia and was recently in the Soviet Union as a member of the Reparations Committee. He was one of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. X u

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Duncan Aikman and his wife, Lonnie, of the Valley Vista Apartments, Belmont Road and Ashmead Place, N.W., are according to the technical surveillance friendly with the Millers. Duncan Aikman has been employed by the CIAA. Both he and his wife are interested in Russian war relief and are in contact with known Communists. *Q u*

Another contact of the Millers as determined by the aforementioned source is Dr. Nathan Helfgott. He is a Russian doctor and a reported Communist. *u*

The technical surveillance has revealed that Olga and Benjamin Margolin are closely associated with the Millers. He was formerly a Research Consultant and Law Librarian for the Honorable Stanley H. Fuld in the District Attorney's office in New York City. Recently Margolin was employed by the Office of Inter-American Affairs and is now in the employ of the State Department. *Q u*

The Millers, according to the technical surveillance are friendly with Maurice and Edith Halperin. Maurice Halperin has been employed as a Social Service Analyst in the Office of the Coordinator of Information, and he was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with government information for the use of the Soviet Union. *Q u*

Another close friend of the Millers as reflected by the technical surveillance is Dorothy Halperin, a former New Yorker, now in charge of preparing the Soviet Information Bulletin in Washington, D. C. *Q u*

The technical surveillance determined that Charles Sidney Flato, who is employed in the Blockade and Supply Branch of the OEM and later the FEA, was in contact with Robert Miller. Flato resigned from the Government service and went to San Francisco, California, about July 14, 1945. *Q u*

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*Q u*

John Paul Milan Marsalka and Milada Marsalka are, according to the technical surveillance, friends of the Millers. Marsalka was employed in the American Embassy in Moscow in 1934-35, and it is reported that he was dismissed from the OEM for Communist tendencies. *(S)b1*

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was a part-time manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has also worked in the Library of Congress in Washington. His wife has been employed by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Washington. *Q u*

By means of the technical surveillance it has been determined that Robert Magicoff, Moscow correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company, is a friend of the Millers and about May of 1944 took a letter from Mrs. Miller to a Rosie Prekuffia in Moscow. Mrs. Miller later received a reply to this letter, apparently by courier, which was posted in Toronto, Canada. *(Q) u*

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This letter indicated that Rosie is employed by the Moscow News. She inquired of Mrs. Miller concerning Leo Bralio, Mina Finkelberg, Dan and Rose Raifles and Dorothy Keen. [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] (S)

Through the technical surveillance it is known that Shura Lewis has been in contact with the Millers. Shura Lewis is a Russian citizen married to James Lewis, a former employee of the American Embassy in Moscow. [REDACTED] (S)

b1 [REDACTED]

Ed J. Falkowski is a friend of the Millers as reflected by the technical surveillance. Falkowski was head of the Polish News Agency, Polpress, in New York and is registered with the United States Government as an agent of a foreign principal. *qu*

According to a statement made by Florence Levy, sister of Mrs. Miller, Joseph Starobin, the foreign editor of the Daily Worker and a prominent Communist in New York, is a friend of the Millers.

Thomas and Florence Dozier have also been noted through the technical surveillance to be in contact with the Millers. Mrs. Dozier was a member of the Washington Book Shop and her name appeared in the indices of the American Peace Mobilization. Thomas Dozier was listed on the official Red List of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO. *qu*

Through the technical surveillance it was determined that Archibald MacLeish was Robert Miller's superior in the State Department, and it is known that he telephoned concerning Miller's illness in January, 1945. *qu*

Other friends of the Millers are reported to be Jack and Larna Scott of Greenwich Village, New York. They were acquaintances of Shura Lewis in Moscow. Scott has written books on Europe and [REDACTED] (S)

b1 [REDACTED]

The technical surveillance determined that Samuel J. and Bella Rodman have been in contact with the Millers. Mrs. Rodman is a Communist key figure having been a member of the Finance and Executive Committees of the Communist Political Association. *qu*

The technical surveillance has also determined that Charles Albert Page is a close contact of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Page is an employee of the State Department who was under investigation by the Bureau in 1944, which investigation is still open, due to alleged connections with Soviet agents. In May, 1944, by means of a search Miller's address was noted to be in Page's address book. *qu*

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It will be noted that Minter Wood, an employee of the Latin American Division of the State Department, gave Miller as a reference when securing employment in the State Department. Minter Wood is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary to the late Ambassador Constantin Oumansky; she is the daughter of Julius Heiman, a contact of Arthur Adams, who has been identified as a Soviet agent.

Through a check of the toll calls made by Dr. Eugene Jasinski while he was in Washington, D. C., in January, 1945, it was determined that he called the residence of Robert Miller. Dr. Jasinski is the spokesman for the American Polish Labor Council. In November, 1945, he was reported to be employed by the Polish Supply Commission in Washington and was said to be a member of the Communist Party. [REDACTED]

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance on Robert Miller disclosed that he and his wife visited the residence of Hermann Habicht, 3220 Chestnut Street, N.W. on November 20, 1945. According to the technical surveillance on the Miller residence, Miller and his wife had a dinner engagement at the Habicht home. This source also reported on this day that Miller planned to meet an individual identified only as Jack at Pinehurst Circle. The surveillance disclosed that after Miller dropped his wife at the Habicht residence, he traveled to Pinehurst Circle and drove about the vicinity of that place for some little time, but he was not observed to meet with any person there.

On November 28, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Mrs. Habicht contacted Mrs. Miller. *qu*

On the morning of December 12, 1945, this source disclosed that Jennie Miller contacted Mrs. Habicht and during their conversation it was indicated that Hermann Habicht had completed his work in Europe. According to Mrs. Habicht, her husband, Hermann, was looking for a job in Europe and did not plan to return to the United States at the present time. *qu*

Hermann Rollemann Habicht and his wife, Pelageya D. K. Habicht, are the subjects of "Internal Security - R" investigations in the Washington Field Office. Hermann Habicht was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 11, 1893. He studied at Harvard College and subsequently became a news correspondent in Moscow, Russia. While there he married Pelageya D. K. Habicht, who was born in the Soviet Union. Pelageya was interned by the Russians there and was released as an exchange prisoner in 1941. She and two others were exchanged for Gaik B. Ovakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to 1941.

When Habicht and his wife returned to the United States in 1941 he took a position with a Federal agency now known as the Foreign Economic Administration, as the Chief of the USSR Section. Investigation conducted reflected that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During September of 1944, *b1*  
Habicht left the United States destined for England and France to work as a Field Chief for the Foreign Economic Administration, Polish-Russian Section, making an economic survey in conjunction with MID. *(X) u*

Mrs. Habicht is known to spend considerable time with Jennie Miller and also with Jack Marsalka and his wife, Milada. She is also friendly with Edmund Stevens, who visited Russia in the early 1930's as a delegate to an International Young Communist League convention, and who returned to the United States from Russia in the early part of July, 1944.

On November 24, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Minter Wood attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence. Wood stated that he desired to borrow a book from Robert Miller and asked the Miller family to have dinner with him at his home. On the same day, according to this source, in a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Minter Wood was referred to. Miller told his wife that he would bring Mr. Wood with him when he came home and would give him the book. His wife added, "And then dispose of him — unless you need him for his work. Socially, I wouldn't want him around." Mrs. Miller stated that she did not like to have "opportunists" around the house. X u

It will be noted that the technical surveillance on the home of Joseph Gregg, principal subject in this case, disclosed that Minter Wood invited Gregg to his home November 24 for dinner. The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg reflected that he visited Wood at his home on the evening of that day. X u

On November 24, 1945, Minter Wood was observed to accompany Robert Miller to the Miller home and at 5:00 PM on that day Wood and Miller left the latter's house.

On November 27, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Robert Miller contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he thought he, Miller, had left an envelope at Wood's place. Wood advised Miller that he had the envelope and intended to bring it to Miller's home. Miller then said, "It's just got a ticket in there and I've got to use it today." X u

Minter Wood is an employee of the State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the Secretary to the late Constantin Oumansky, the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Beatrice Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent now in the New York area.

On November 28, 1945, a technical surveillance disclosed that Robert Miller contacted Joseph Gregg, principal subject in this investigation, and they discussed the possibility of the dismissal of some of the employees in the State Department. Miller indicated that he was going to attempt to save Gregg's job. X u

On December 1, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Joseph Gregg contacted Miller and they again discussed the employment situation in the State Department. X u

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On December 6, 1945, Rose Gregg contacted Jennie Miller and they discussed the employment possibilities for Joseph Gregg. During their conversation, Mrs. Miller stated that Robert, her husband, had told her that something interesting had turned up for Gregg. At the same time they discussed various personalities in the State Department. X u

On December 9, 1945, Miller phoned Joseph Gregg and discussed with him the opportunities for a job. X u

Joseph Gregg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an individual who supplied her with Government information coming to him during the course of his employment by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Bentley also stated that Gregg was associated with Robert Miller in the operation of a news service publication known as "The Hemisphere," and that around about 1942 Gregg was able to get a job with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as an Assistant to Robert Miller.

The technical surveillance disclosed that on November 24, 1945, Robert Miller was at the home of Jack Marsalka. A physical surveillance reflected that there were numerous cars parked in the immediate vicinity of the Marsalka residence at that time, and a car registered to Mortimer Graves, 3331 Dent Place, N.W., was also observed in the vicinity. It is noted that Mortimer Graves is in the real estate and insurance business and [REDACTED] D C

b1 John Paul Milan Marsalka, residing at 3317 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and obtained a Ph.D. degree from Charles IV University of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Included in his past employment was that of translator for the State Department Foreign Service at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 to August, 1939. In 1940, Marsalka was employed as a Library Assistant at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. and in 1941 was connected with the OPA.

The Civil Service Commission file relating to Marsalka reflected a note that his wife, a translator for the Federal Communications Commission, had been dismissed because of her husband's questionable affiliations with Communists. It was further noted in this file that [REDACTED] (S)

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The Office of Emergency Management by letter dated August 27, 1941 advised that Marsalka had been dismissed from the OPA because of charges of being a Communist or having Communistic tendencies. In 1943 Marsalka was engaged part time as the District Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944 he was connected with UNRRA. According to a [REDACTED] b1

b7C  
b7D [REDACTED] could not be fully trusted with confidential work. [REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D [REDACTED]

On December 1, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Jack Marsalka contacted the Millers. Mrs. Miller was curious to know whether "that gentleman" has returned to New York or Pittsburgh and was advised by Marsalka that the person she was referring to was in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Miller stated that she thought that he was "quite a decent chap" and inquired how it was that he speaks such good English. Marsalka advised her that he, the unknown man, had studied long ago and lived here sometime in 1933 and 1939. Marsalka described this man as a liaison man from Ed's firm, Westinghouse Electric, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and said, "That's where we got him." Xu

A physical surveillance on Robert Miller disclosed that on December 7 Miller picked up Charles Flato and brought him to the Miller home. Thereafter, the Millers, accompanied by Flato, went to the residence of Randolph Feltus, 3212 P Street, N.W. Charles Flato resides at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. and is employed by the "New Council of American Business, Inc." which organization originally began as the "Businessmen of America, Inc."

Flato is a contact of Louise Rosenberg Bransten, who is suspected of Soviet espionage activity. He is also a contact of Winter Wood and Juli Dorn Wood.

On December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife were observed to drive

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the home of Maurice Halperin, 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, where they had been invited for dinner. Maurice Halperin is a principal subject in this investigation and was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information.

The technical surveillance disclosed on December 9, 1945, that the Millers were contacted by a Rowena Rommel, who had arrived from Mexico on the previous day. Miller and Rommel discussed a newspaper story or series of stories which had appeared in Providence, Rhode Island, the home town of Rommel, which indicated that Rommel was being investigated for Communism. *RU*

Rommel consulted Miller as to the best thing for her to do and it was agreed upon that she would not make any statement or denial of the charges which would afford the reporter more material for further articles. *qu*

On the evening of November 28, 1945, and again on December 12, 1945, Miller was observed to enter the residence at 3106 M Street, N.W. On the second occasion it was observed that he emerged from there carrying a large envelope. Through George Parkhurst, a mail carrier covering this address, it was determined that Dr. Robert T. Morse, a psychiatrist, resided there.

On December 12, 1945, Robert Miller and his wife visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Weyl, 1505 28th Street, N.W. Nathaniel Weyl was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted at the request of Vice President Henry A. Wallace during 1942. Weyl, then a Senior Economic Analyst with the Board of Economic Warfare, was designated by the Dies Committee as a member of the National Committee of the Communist-controlled Student Congress Against War, one of the forerunners of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

On April 4, 1942, Weyl was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. During the interview he stated that he had lent his name to a sponsoring committee of the Student Congress Against War. He also admitted that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1937 and of the Socialist Party from 1928 to 1932.

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

**FILE DESCRIPTION**

HQ FILE

SUBJECT Silvermaster

FILE NO. 65-56402

Rommel  
Miller

VOLUME NO. 26

SERIALS

Lee  
Corcoran

673 only  
Raychinsky

4

indexed

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**SECRET****CONFIDENTIAL**

Case Originated At NEW YORK, NEW YORK

51679

File No. 100-17402

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made By
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/1/46	1/16-31/46	FLOYD L. JONES

Title  
**NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER**  
 with aliases et al

Character of Case

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CONF. INFT.

According to confidential source FITZGERALD is socially acquainted with subjects PERAZICH, KAPLAN, and MAGDOFF. Same source advised ELIZABETH SASULY contacted Mr. and Mrs. GOLD on January 16, 1946. PERAZICH contacted BOEYND in New York City on January 16, 1946.

HARRY WHITE contacted GLASSER on January 22, 1946, and gave him advice concerning speech GLASSER was to make in Denver, Colorado. GLASSER departed Washington for Denver on January 22, 1946, and returned on January 28, 1946. Background data re MICHAEL GREENBERG set out. JOSEPH GREGG received letter from Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN, New York City, postmarked January 24, 1946. Selective service data re GREGG set out. GREGG presently working on Argentine matters for BRAHNS at State Department. GREGG had appointment with Dr. WEINSTEIN in New York City on January 11, 1946. GREGG departed for New York again on January 31, 1946, for dental appointment.

MAURICE HALPERIN visited New York City from January 23, 1946, to January 25, 1946. Confidential source advised HALPERIN presently seeking new employment in Washington or New York City. ALGER HISS still in London with UNO. KAPLAN traveled to New York City on January 24, 1946, and returned on January 30, 1946.

Approved and  
 Forwarded

Special Agent 8-5-87

DECLASSIFIED BY: 5/20/83

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[REDACTED] (C) b1  
Lieutenant Colonel DUNCAN C. LEE discharged from U. S. Army January 30, 1946. Presently associated with law firm of Corcoran and Youngman, handling China Defense League as a client. HARRY MAGDOFF left for Cleveland, Ohio, on January 22, 1946, and returned on January 28, 1946. ROBERT MILLER and wife departed for New York City on January 31, 1946, and registered at Lexington Hotel. Confidential source advised GEORGE PERAZICH plans to return to Yugoslavia after about three months' stay in Washington. Mrs. PERAZICH contacted EDWARD FITZGERALD on January 23, 1946. PERAZICH and wife entertained KAPLANS same date. ALLAN ROSENBERG left Washington January 20, 1946, for Boston to visit family; returned January 22, 1946. CLAYTON SCHULTER applied for position at State Department on January 17, 1946. On January 12, 1946, SILVERMASTER received letter from MARY JANE KEENEY, wife of PHILLIP O. KEENEY, prominent figure in instant case. Mrs. KEENEY presently in Europe on government mission. On January 17, 1946, SILVERMASTERS received letter from DAVID R. WAHL. WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN departed U. S. on January 18, 1946, for Berlin, Germany, as special representative of Secretary of Treasury. Confidential source advised HELEN TENNEY traveled to New York City on January 18, 1946, and returned January 20, 1946. (C) (4)

- P -

## REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated January 28, 1946, at Washington, D. C.

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WFO 100-17493

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

CATHERINE

~~CONF. INFT.~~

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In an effort to identify the individual referred to by informant GREGORY as CATHERINE, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HARRIS H. HUSTON.

According to confidential informant [REDACTED] one KATHRYN WARNER (phonetic) occasionally contacts OLIVIA ISRAELI who has been suspected of being the one who maintains the records of the underground government group of the Communist Party in Washington. *W* *b2 b7D*

On October 12, 1945, KATHRYN WARNER contacted OLIVIA ISRAELI and asked her if anyone had advised BILL of the meeting on that day. On another occasion KATHRYN WARNER had lunch with OLIVIA ISRAELI. It was subsequently determined this individual was actually KATHRYN E. WERNER, and she resides in apartment 1, at 520 3rd Street, N. W., telephone District 1171. *(U)*

*Kathryn E. Werner*  
According to the address telephone directory for Washington, D. C., KATHRYN E. WERNER and JOHN J. HOROWITZ are both listed for telephone District 1171. This directory also lists the following individuals as residing at 520 3rd Street, N. W.: Miss PAULINE BAKEMAN, District 1866; ROBERT C. COMSTOCK, Executive 4997; Miss LYDIA L. NEINAS, District 1866; Miss DOROTHY T. PEARSE, District 8379; and GEORGE J. ROTHWELL, District 9504.

The 1943 Washington City Directory contains no listing for KATHRYN E. WERNER, JOHN J. HOROWITZ, or ROBERT C. COMSTOCK. This directory however lists PAULINE BAKEMAN as a district social worker, LYDIA L. NEINAS as a clerk in the Maritime Commission, DOROTHY T. PEARSE as a director of district services to children of working mothers, GEORGE J. ROTHWELL as assistant, Department of Agriculture.

An examination of the premises at 520 3rd Street, N. W., reveals KATHRYN E. WERNER and JOHN J. HOROWITZ are the occupants of apartment 1. This apartment building is operated by Mrs. LORETTA WIGANT who resides at 522 3rd Street, N. W.

Without revealing his identity, Special Agent HUSTON contacted Mrs. WIGANT concerning KATHRYN E. WERNER. Mrs. WIGANT said KATHRYN WERNER was married sometime in the late summer or fall of 1945 to JOHN J. HOROWITZ, and they occupied apartment 1. She explained HOROWITZ was crippled but she believed he worked for a government agency, and she was certain KATHRYN E. WERNER worked in the government but did not know in which department. She described Mrs. HOROWITZ as approximately 5 feet 4 inches tall with brown hair. Inasmuch as this description did not coincide with the description of "CATHERINE" furnished by informant GREGORY, it was thought there was little likelihood of her being identical with "CATHERINE."

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A check of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency concerning KATHRYN E. WERNER was made with negative results.

Concerning JOHN J. HOROWITZ, confidential informant [redacted] has indicated a JOHN HOROWITZ has been a close contact of ELEANOR FOWLER, ESTHER PASKOFF, ELEANOR KOHN, HENRY BEITSCHER, and CHARLOTTE GOLD, all prominent local Communist Party functionaries.

*Referred*

b2  
b7D

Information has been received by the Washington Field Office to the effect that a woman named CATHERINE has on various occasions contacted GERALDINE SHANDROS of the CIO Maritime Commission. This woman has been subsequently determined to be Mrs. CATHERINE DOMICO, 2905 Nelson Place, S. E.

The files of the Credit Bureau reflect in a report dated April 2, 1945, Mrs. BERLE V. DAMICO (KATHERINE A.) resides at 2905 Nelson Place, S. E., apartment 1. She is 35 years of age, white, and married. She has been residing at this address for five years and formerly resided at 247 Delaware Avenue, S. W., and at 84 Alexandria Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. She is employed at Western Union Telegraph Company as an automatic operator, being employed since June 1, 1942. Her husband is a tile setter by trade and has been employed by various contractors in Washington, D. C. He is presently employed by the Railway Express Agency as a driver.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency contain no information concerning the above individuals. From the description and employment of KATHERINE A. DAMICO and her husband, it is not believed they could be identical with the "CATHERINE" mentioned by informant.

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EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD~~SECRET~~

According to information received from confidential informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, on January 23, 1946, during a conversation between Mrs. AMELIA PERAZICH and DOROTHY KAPLAN, wife of IRVING KAPLAN, Mrs. PERAZICH stated on the same night she and her husband had been to visit the FITZGERALDS, meaning Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD, who reside not very far from where the PERAZICH family is now living. (u) b2 b7D b2 b7D

According to confidential informant [redacted] on January 26, 1946, ED, later identified as EDWARD FITZGERALD, contacted BEATTIE MAGDOFF, wife of HARRY S. MAGDOFF, and FITZGERALD said he would see the MAGDOFFS the following Friday and Saturday nights because he would be at the same party which would be attended by the MAGDOFFS on the following Saturday night referring to a party to be given at the home of FEROL M. CORNELISON, 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W. He said BERTHA is managing the party at FEROL's on Saturday night. (The current telephone directory lists FEROL M. CORNELISON, 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., Michigan 3920.) (u)

The same informant advised on January 28, 1946, one HERMAN or IRVIN EDDLESBERG (phonetic) contacted HARRY MAGDOFF and said he was scheduled to give a talk entitled, "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida, and he had been having difficulty in locating material. HARRY asked him if the speech was "for the Senator," (probably meaning Senator PEPPER). MAGDOFF said that KAPPY, meaning IRVING KAPLAN, "did a job on Russia." HERMAN replied he had tried to contact KAPLAN but KAPLAN was in New York. HERMAN mentioned they had "rifled BASSIE's stuff" but had not been able to find a copy of KAPLAN's summary. HARRY said ED FITZGERALD had worked on it. HERMAN said he had just contacted ED FITZGERALD who said he had not worked on it. HERMAN said ED FITZGERALD referred him to MAGDOFF. (u)

No physical surveillance was maintained on FITZGERALD during the period of this report since there were no indications he was to engage in any unusual activities.

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Senator Charles C. Pepper

BELA and SONIA GOLD~~SECRET~~

The mail cover on BELA and SONIA GOLD produced the following results:

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
1/14/46	Ebner R. <del>X</del> Duncan Co., Realtors, Insurance Loans 815 King Street Alexandria, Virginia	Mr. Bela Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/18/46	<del>X</del> Imperial Paper & Color Corp. Post Office Box 231 Glens Falls, New York	Mrs. Sonia Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/18/46	<del>X</del> Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. 1301-1327 South Harrison Street Fort Wayne, Indiana	Bela Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Alexandria, Virginia
1/20/46	The <del>X</del> Mayers (Post Card)	The Golds 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia

"Saturday night

"Dear Mom,

DAD is here with us now and is filling us with stories of your grandson. Everything in New York is fine so you can stay as long as they keep feeding you. Sonia still hasn't told me whether she got the combs I sent her. I want to tear up the receipt so make her write another postcard. I've already worn the blouse and got many compliments. Dad sends his love to all. Love from the Mayers."

~~SECRET~~

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<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
1/21/46	E. <del>X</del> Schluher (?) 8 Plympton Street Cambridge 38, Massachusetts	Mr. and Mrs. B. Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/22/46	Acacia 51 Louisiana Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Mr. Bela Gold, 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/24/46	*New York Publications Office *Royal Institute of International Affairs, 542 Fifth Avenue New York 19, New York	Bela Gold, Esq. 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/29/46	L. <del>X</del> Gold Lakewood, New Jersey President Hotel	B. Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/29/46	*McLachlen Banking Corporation 10th and G Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Bela Gold or Sonia S. Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/29/46	*Society for the Advancement of Management 87 Williams Street New York 7, New York	Bela Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/29/46	Treasury Department Office of Collector of Internal Revenue Richmond 17, Virginia	Bela Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/27/46	I. <del>X</del> Steinman 847 East 172nd Street Bronx 60, New York City	Mr. and Mrs. B. Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia

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<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
1/30/46	*Curtis Company's Service Bureau 13th Avenue & South 2nd Street Clinton, Iowa	Mrs. Sonia Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/28/46	*Zirkin 821 - 14th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Sonia S. Gold 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia
1/28/46	Rosalie *Mayer 1150 Grand Concourse Bronx, New York City	The Golds 3007 North Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia

\* \* \* \* \*

The following information was received from ~~Confidential Informant~~  
relative to BELA and SONIA GOLD: *Q(4)*

*b2 b7D*

On January 16, 1946, at 9:20 P.M., ELIZABETH SASULY contacted SONIA GOLD and discussed her health. ELIZABETH has been in bed for two days with some sort of pneumonia. She said her husband, DICK, is getting it too. As a result of her illness, ELIZABETH will have to cancel the party to which the GOLDS have been invited at her place on the following Saturday night. SONIA GOLD stated she wouldn't plan to have the SASULYS over to dinner until they both felt better. The background of ELIZABETH SASULY has been covered in a previous report. *Q(4)*

On January 17, 1946, at 9:41 P.M., ELIZABETH SASULY contacted BELA GOLD and discussed with him the house which he had recently purchased; however, no indication was given as to the location of this house. *Q(4)*

On January 18, 1946, at 9:13 P.M., SONIA and BILL GOLD received a long distance call from one LILLIAN in New York, and the GOLDS inquired about her visit to MITTEIMAN (phonetic), who is apparently a psychiatrist or psychoanalyst. LILLIAN replied her visit was rather disappointing, and that *Q(4)*

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MITTELMAN had told her the woman she had previously visited had advised her in a rash manner. LILLIAN'S "mom" and "pop" also talked to BILL GOLD. Mom mentioned leaving Lakewood. BILL, or BELA GOLD, also addresses them as Mom and Pop. Apparently the individuals to whom the Golds were talking were the parents of BELA GOLD. *RM*

On January 22, 1946, at 9:58 P.M., an unknown woman contacted BELA GOLD and stated "We had a meeting at State with WALTER SURREY (phonetic) in the Economic Security Control Section there. We were talking about negotiations with neutrals on German external assets - the question of disposition of assets and how to prevent them falling into the hands of Dupont and Standard if they were sold to the United States and Britain. The idea of the small business man came up. She said she suggested to WALTER that he have lunch with BELA GOLD and discuss the question. She advised BELA he might be able to get WALLACE interested. WALTER SURREY has tried to get WALLACE interested through JOE FISHER. GOLD says he would be glad to talk to SURREY, although some of his (GOLD'S) ideas are not agreeable to some people in the State Department. The unknown woman inquired of BELA GOLD as to whether he knows how to evaluate worth of property which is to be put up for sale and bids. GOLD replied he had some ideas on the subject. *RM*

A review of the indices of the Washington Field Division revealed that in the case entitled, "League of Women Shoppers" a Mrs. WALTER SURREY is mentioned as being a member of this organization. *RM*

A file entitled "National Lawyers Guild" reveals the name of WALTER SURREY as being a member of the National Lawyers Guild. It is not known whether these individuals are identical with the WALTER SURREY referred to above. *RM*

In the case entitled, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] it is not believed that this individual is identical with the abovementioned JOE FISHER. *b7c*

On January 31, 1946, BELA GOLD telephonically contacted New York City, Trafalgar 7-2242, and talked to one BOE LIND, (phonetic). GOLD advised LIND that he wanted to talk to him at length and wanted to know when would be the best time. LIND mentioned the semester started the following Monday and suggested that GOLD come to New York about the first of next week. BILL advised that he would arrive in New York the following Monday at 1:00 P.M. *RM*

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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**SECRET**

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, Residence 5410 Cathedral Ave., NW  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Telephone EMerson 9283  
 Employment:- U. S. Treasury.

During the period from January 16, 1946, to January 31, 1946, no physical surveillance was conducted on the activities of HAROLD GLASSER and the mail cover reflected that a letter was addressed to Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, Postmarked January 12, 1946, bearing the return address of 4006 Alto Road, Baltimore, Maryland. *(u)*

A second letter was addressed to Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER on the same date bearing the return address of L. LARRY LEONARD, U. S. Treasury, American Embassy, APO 8817, Postmaster New York. *(u)*

During the above period Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished the following information relative to the activities of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER:- *(u)* b7D

On January 20, 1946, HELEN SNIDER (ph) informed HAROLD GLASSER that her husband, BILL, will be home soon. HELEN stated that she would drop by GLASSER's office the next day. On the same date HAROLD GLASSER advised Mr. BERNARD BERNSTEIN that he had recommended BERNSTEIN to SACERDOTTI (ph) the head of an Italian Technical Mission in the United States. GLASSER stated that BERNSTEIN would act as a general adviser to SACERDOTTI and stated that SACERDOTTI would employ the person recommended by GLASSER. GLASSER stated that he recommended Mr. GEORGE SILVERMAN but that SILVERMAN is tied up with the French and did not want to put a full time job in on the matter. BERNSTEIN stated that he could contact SACERDOTTI concerning this matter. *(u)*

On January 22, 1946, LUCILLE EZEKIEL informed FAY GLASSER, wife of HAROLD GLASSER that she went to a meeting of the Russian Relief Board and it was the first one she had attended for a year and a half. *(u)*

Mrs. EZEKIEL stated that she was going to "that dinner" and Mrs. GLASSER said she wanted to attend but that HAROLD said it was too expensive being \$6.00 a person. Mrs. EZEKIEL advised Mrs. GLASSER that HELEN SNIDER (ph) is back in town and that BILL is returning from Paris. On the same date HARRY DEXTER WHITE contacted HAROLD GLASSER and advised him of certain changes that should be made in the speech GLASSER planned to make in Denver, Colorado, concerning gold mining policies. *(u)*

On the same date BERNARD BERNSTEIN contacted GLASSER and stated that he had received an offer from the Alien Property and asked GLASSER if *(u)*

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WFO 100-17493

he knew anybody there. GLASSER stated that he knew ~~TUTLER~~ (ph) but is not acquainted with any of the other officials of Alien Property. ~~(u)~~

On January 24, 1946, ELIZABETH ~~COHEN~~ (Ph) informed FAY GLASSER that she had a wonderful time the other evening. FAY GLASSER stated that HILDEGARDE ~~NIELAN~~ (ph) was enchanted by ELIZABETH COHEN and that Mr. ~~DELOIS~~ (Ph) was also impressed, as well as ERNA. It is believed that the ERNA referred to by Mrs. GLASSER is ERNA ~~ROSENBERG~~. ~~(u)~~

HAROLD GLASSER left Washington, D. C. on January 22, 1946, for Denver, Colorado, to make a speech to mine owners with reference to gold mining policies. He returned to Washington, D. C. on the morning of January 28, 1946. ~~(u)~~

On January 25, 1946, ALLEN contacted Mrs. GLASSER and inquired about HAROLD GLASSER. Mrs. GLASSER advised ALLEN at that time that Mr. GLASSER was in Denver for a speech. It is believed that the ALLEN referred to by the Informant is ALLEN ~~ROSENBERG~~. ~~(u)~~

HELEN SNIDER visited Mrs. FAY GLASSER on January 25, 1946. ~~(u)~~

On January 28, 1946, GLASSER contacted his office and advised that he would not be in until later inasmuch as he had just returned from Denver. His secretary advised him that FRANK ~~JOE~~ wanted to talk to him. ~~(u)~~

On January 29, 1946, Mrs. GLASSER attempted to make a luncheon engagement with Dr. ~~NIELAN~~ (ph). It is believed that Dr. NIELAN is identical with HILDEGARDE ~~NIELAN~~ (ph). ~~(u)~~

On January 29, 1946, GLASSER advised an individual by the name of SAM that HARRY's name has gone up to Congress. They discussed HARRY's future and GLASSER said that HARRY will be at liberty to spend 100% of his time on "that work" now. GLASSER was possibly referring to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. ~~(u)~~

On January 31, 1945, ISABELLE ~~HUDSON~~ (ph) advised FAY GLASSER that she had just returned from New York and wanted the complete name of FAY's friend SHEPHERD. She advised ISABELLE HUDSON that his complete name is SHERPERD ~~LEHNHOFF~~ and that his telephone number is Columbia 3462. ~~(u)~~



**SECRET**

WFO 100-17493



~~SECRET~~

Re: MICHAEL GREENBERG

A check of the Washington Field Office indices furnished the following information regarding the subject in the case entitled, "PHILIP JACOB X JAFFE, was, et al, ESPIONAGE - C":



It is to be noted that at the time he was first employed by the Federal Government, GREENBERG was not a citizen of the United States and investigation was conducted of him by the Civil Service Commission from October, 1939 to January, 1941. This investigation is summarized as follows:



~~SECRET~~

*Referred*

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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2 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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WFO-100-17943

**SECRET**

RE: JOSEPH B. GREGG

There follows the results of a mail cover placed on the residence of JOSEPH GREGG, 6829 Piney Branch Road, NW., Washington, D. C.

<u>POSTMARK</u>	<u>ADDRESSOR</u>	<u>ADDRESSEE</u>
Jan. 16, 1946 NYC	ISIDORE <del>X</del> ORTENBERG 135 William Street, New York, New York.	JOSEPH B. GREGG
Jan 21, 1946 NYC	HARRY A. <del>X</del> GREENSTEIN (GREGG's brother) 89 Midland Boulevard, Maplewood, New Jersey.	JOSEPH B. GREGG
Jan. 23, 1946 Washington, D. C.	JHA. AUDIT COMM. Box 73, Benjamin Franklin Station Washington, D. C.	JOSEPH B. GREGG
Jan. 24, 1946 NYC	Sixth Floor, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City (Dr. ABRAHAM <del>X</del> WEINSTEIN's office)	Mr. J. B. GREGG
Jan 29, 1946 NYC	THE VANDERBILT HOTEL New York City	Mr. JOSEPH GREGG
Jan 30, 1946 Washington, D. C.	HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK 619 14th Street, NW, Washington, D. C.	Mr. JOSEPH GREGG

BACKGROUND

According to New York Field Division teletype of February 19, 1946, directed to the Bureau and the Washington Field Office, JOSEPH B. GREGG is registered for the Selective Service at Local Draft Board 14 in New York City. The record of this Board reflected that GREGG was born on May 2, 1909, at Columbus, Ohio. He studied 1 1/2 years at Ohio State University and from 1936 to 1937 was employed by the Writer Project of the Works Progress Administration as a reporter. From 1937 to 1939 he was in the real estate promotion business and from 1939 to 1942 he was Business Manager in charge of business activities, circularization, editorial assistant, et cetera of the Hemisphere Corporation of 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

WFO 100-17493

In this connection information previously reported in this case reflects that according to credit reports GREGG represented the Hemisphere Corporation in Washington, D. C. The Board records also indicate that since September 19, 1942, GREGG has been employed as Assistant Chief of the Political Analysis Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State Building, Washington, D. C. GREGG described this position as "Assistant in direction of the Section responsible for the reports, analyses, digests and other processes involving political and related affairs of the Inter-American Field."

GREGG is also stated to maintain liaison with other officials in the Office of Inter-American Affairs as well as officials in other Agencies in order to render advice upon political problems and give information on political developments throughout Latin-America. In this capacity he is directly responsible for the digesting of work done on clippings from the Latin-American Press.

GREGG is now employed in the Office of African Affairs in the main building of the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Attention is invited to referenced report relative to an individual by the name of JERRY ~~KRAMER~~ who according to a surveillance log of December 14, 1945, was observed in contact with GREGG. (u)

The records of the War Department, Washington, D. C. reveal the following data concerning Captain JEROME DAVID ~~KRAMER~~, Serial Number

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**SECRET**

*Referred*

**SECRET**

WFO 100-17493

Referred

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, supplied information to the effect that a letter bearing the postmark "Georgetown, Delaware, December 10, 1945" was directed to J. B. GREGG, 6829 Piney Branch Road, NW, Washington, D. C., by the Recorder of Deeds, Court House, Georgetown, Delaware. This letter is as follows:

b2  
b7D

"November 28, 1945

"Office of the Recorder of Deeds,  
Georgetown, Delaware.

"Gentlemen:

"I wish to record two deeds covering two lots I purchased on Fenwick Island from State Highway Department.

"Would you be good enough to advise me how I can do this by mail, what is required to send to you in fees, documents and etc.

"I would appreciate very much your providing this information at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

s/ J. B. GREGG  
6829 Piney Branch Road  
Washington, 12, D. C."

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

WFO 100 17493-

The following notation was written on the bottom of the above quoted letter by the Recorder of Deeds:

"Mail above mentioned deeds to this office and we will mail you bills--"

CHARLES W. HURLEY,  
Recorder of Deeds"

A photograph of the above letter is being retained in the file of instant case as a handwriting specimen of subject GREGG.

There is being set out below a summarization of the data supplied by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] during the period of December 28, 1945, through January 31, 1946: b2b7D

On December 29, 1945, an individual by the name of CARL (possibly CARL SPAETH of the State Department) contacted JOSEPH GREGG. CARL stated that he is holding down three jobs, one of which is dying, one borrowed and one potential. GREGG remarked that according to an individual by the name of BENTON everything has been reorganized completely, but nothing has actually been done, although the set-up is prepared. CARL referred to an Executive Order which must be issued, and said that he is working with NELSON on reorganization planning. He also advised that his boss is having an argument with BRADEN, which argument has extended to the whole Geographical Department. In this connection CARL advised that he does not believe "we" will win the argument, whereupon GREGG stated it doesn't involve CARL's outfit in any event, but that WILLIAM LANGER's group is effected. CARL referred to DEAN \*ACHESON as being "bull-headed about having a central set-up" and stated RUSSELL is "sort of in between." CARL also advised "We're in a pretty good position because MCCORMACK would like to keep us and NELSON would like to take us over to their place." (u)

CARL also told GREGG that for the last two months he has practically been NELSON'S right hand man. CARL also related that he has done MC CORMACK a lot of favors such as obtaining the FEA Building for his outfit. As for his own group CARL advised that they have just obtained the LA SALLE BUILDING and so they probably won't move into the FEA Building with MC CORMACK. CARL continued by relating that he went up to the Harvard Graduate School where he saw some big-time professors who perused "our work" and want to use it as they are teaching some "corporation people." (u)

CARL also advised that NELSON is "temporary" and according to rumor will join the New York Life Insurance Company. He further advised GREGG that both "NELSON and MC CORMACK know that CARL is in a private business (possibly the manufacturing of prefabricated [REDACTED] someplace in Virginia)." (u)

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

GREGG then stated he is working on Argentine matters for BRADEN and now has an office in the Main Building of the Department of State. *Q (u)*

According to the Informant, Mrs GREGG conferred with MINTER WOOD on December 31, 1945, concerning a party for that night at the GREGG home, which WOOD will attend. Shortly subsequent to the above, Mrs. GREGG invited GEORGE GROSS who resides in the neighborhood of 17th and I Streets, NW., Washington, D. C. to attend the aforementioned party. She stated that JOSEPH GREGG will pick up the ham at MINTER WOODS' home and the liquor at GROSS' place. *Q (u)*

ROSE GREGG conferred with HELEN MAC KAY(?) at which time she invited her and her husband to the above mentioned party. HELEN and her husband will be unable to attend. *Q (u)*

ROSE GREGG again contacted HELEN MAC KAY on January 3, 1946. *Q (u)*

On January 4, 1946, ROSE GREGG and JENNIE MILLER (Mrs. ROBERT T. MILLER) exchanged New Years' greetings. *Q (u)*

Also on January 4, 1946, ROSE GREGG attempted to contact a Mrs. SEEGER of Kirk Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, only to learn that she was in New York City. The Telephone Directory reveals that CHARLES and RUTH CRAWFORD SEEGER reside at 7 West Kirk Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, telephone Number Wisconsin 7277. *Q (u)*

ROSE GREGG conferred with the aforementioned Mrs. SEEGER on January 5, 1946, whom she advised that she will call on her regarding the Manuals, et cetera. She addressed this individual as "RUTH." It is believed Mrs. GREGG and Mrs. SEEGER are interested in some type of school work. *Q (u)*

On January 8, 1946, an individual named INEZ MUNOZ conferred with JOSEPH GREGG for the purpose of advising him that she had been offered a part-time temporary job at the Pan-American Union. She inquired if she could leave the job she now has "with dignity." GREGG stated that she surely may and there would be nothing said of it. GREGG and INEZ agreed to get together for lunch the following week and he told her not to resign without first talking it over with him. INEZ will check with him after she talks the matter over with PAU. GREGG stated his extension at the Department of State is 3033. *Q (u)*

INEZ MUNOZ again conferred with GREGG on January 9, 1946, at which time she told him that the job under PAU at the Pan-American Union is very vague so she has decided to do nothing about it for the time being. GREGG suggested that she see the man at the State Department who had stated he will recommend her for a position to some publishers in New York. *Q (u)*

**SECRET**



~~SECRET~~

On January 10, 1946, JOSEPH GREGG conferred with his wife and told her that he had planned to take the 5:00 P. M. train to New York City. GREGG stated he will not be in New York City long as he believes he will only go to see the dentist (Dr. WEINSTEIN). (u)

On January 13, 1946, CARL (probably SPAETH) discussed matters pertaining to their respective jobs at the Department of State. CARL stated, "Your boss has been after my boss to take intelligence away from him." Whereupon GREGG inquired whether CARL refers to BRADEN. CARL replied in the affirmative, and include the "Geographic" boys. He stated "they want to have the intelligence work under them." CARL also advised that Secretary BYRNES was supposed to have made a decision in this matter but went to London, England, consequently the day before he left he temporarily centralized matters referring to intelligence under MC CORMACK. GREGG remarked that this was a victory, but CARL was not so sure of it, as a final decision won't be made for several months. GREGG believed McCORMACK would be well entrenched in this time and CARL stated that this will depend upon the help he receives from the "other guys" as his information now comes from "you people." (u)

CARL also advised that he is working practically full time with NELSON who is in favor of cutting it up a bit and giving each office an intelligence outfit. In other words he opposes McCORMACK'S stand and CARL does also. (u)

They continue to discuss the process of the consideration of having separate desks for intelligence work in the various countries such as Italy, France, et cetera, by going into great detail. CARL believes they should have an intelligence outfit for EUROPE as a whole with Special Assistant Secretaries such as McCORMACK, CLAYTON and BENTON who would have an over-all policy for the world. CARL advised that for example in BENTON'S case he would divide the coverage into four parts. The methods of furthering this type of breakdown are also fully discussed. (u)

Informant states that at the completion of the conference between GREGG and CARL ideas and methods for the entire reorganization of the Department of State had been discussed. (u)

On January 14, 1946, a Mrs. MACKING left word for Mrs. GREGG to contact Mrs. VAN VECKTIN (ph) at Shepherd 6408. (u)

Later in the day MARGARET TERRY (ph) informed Mrs. GREGG that she has a publisher, namely LEO HUBERMAN (National Maritime Union, New York City) lined up for the Manual. Mrs. GREGG then conferred with a woman named ELENORE and they tentatively agreed to attend an American League for Women Voters lecture on the following day for the purpose of hearing a speech by Congresswoman HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS. (u) ~~SECRET~~

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According to Informant's report of January 15, 1946, the GREGG'S lease of the house at 6829 Piney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., will not be renewed, but they will be permitted to retain possession on a month to month basis. *QW*

On January 20, 1946, an individual by the name of MARY STEWART conferred with Mrs. GREGG to obtain her reactions with reference to a school report which she is writing. Mrs. GREGG will expand her reactions upon reading the report. *QW*

According to Informant, Mrs. GREGG conferred with a Mrs. RUSSELL on January 22, 1946, for the purpose of referring her to Dr. FRANK D. COSTENBADER, who has an office at 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C., and resides at 4649 Garfield Street, NW. *QW*

Later in the day JENNIE MILLER, wife of ROBERT T. MILLER, contacted ROSE GREGG with reference to GREGG's school manual and music in general. ROSE will talk with Mrs. MILLER'S teacher about American folk songs which are to be used in the nursery school and included in Mrs. GREGG'S Manual. Mrs. GREGG mentioned that her husband, JOE, was recently in New York where he went to the dentist. As a result of an inquiry concerning JOSEPH GREGG'S work ROSE stated it is "not terribly exciting I guess, but who knows--- You know he is just doing it and waiting, that is about all." ROSE GREGG invited the MILLERS over Saturday evening, the acceptance of which depends on the condition of Mr. MILLER'S cold. *QW*

On January 24, 1946, a woman who works in GREGG'S office told him she desired to resign her position inasmuch as she did not have enough work to do during the day. GREGG suggested she do some private work for additional money, which will serve the purpose of keeping her occupied as well as increase her earnings. GREGG said he will see one of the "big shots" to see if he can get something for her to do. He said she should contact him at home inasmuch as a matter such as this should not be discussed around the office. *QW*

Later in the day an individual by the name of MINNER (ph. Could be MINTER WOOD) inquired of JOSEPH GREGG concerning one "LEFFIE." GREGG stated LEFFIE (female) called him that morning. MINNER informed GREGG that he is studying Russian. GREGG inquired as to what sort of a man PARKER MAY is, to which MINNER replied that he is an Executive Officer of OIC and was also formerly employed by OWI. MINNER also related that the place is swarming with Ex-OWI guys. GREGG asked if anything interesting is going on, whereupon MINNER advised that it is the same old thing with everybody knifing everyone else. GREGG stated he would hate to work under ARNISON. ARNISON was described as the Chief of the Evaluation Unit and formerly of OWI. *QW*

**SECRET**

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Also on January 24, 1945, ROSE GREGG conferred with MINTER WOOD (at the Scientific and Cultural Club). She invited him to supper on the following night but he regretted inasmuch as he has to attend his Russian Class. *RCW*

On January 28, 1946, it was ascertained from the informant that a girl by the name of "BETTY" telephone number Randolph 5070, is a baby-sitter, who is employed by the GREGGS. *RCW*

On the same day ROSE GREGG informed an unidentified woman named DOROTHY who has a husband named FRANK and a daughter named LOUISA, that her husband, JOSEPH GREGG is going to the dentist in New York on Thursday. She stated that he will go directly from downtown and will spend the entire day in the dentist's chair. She also advised that this should finish the job on his teeth and "it was the only place we could get it done. It has been quite a chore going up there." *RCW*

Informant advised that ROSE GREGG conferred with Mrs. SAMUEL HORNE, 9112 Alton Parkway, telephone number SLigo 1207, on January 29, 1946, to discuss the Association of Childhood Education for Montgomery County, Maryland. Mrs. GREGG stated the Association is interested in the public schools as this is a "right field." Mrs. GREGG also advised that she is preparing a paper on home education for the forthcoming convention of the above Association. She wants Mrs. HORNE to review this material. Mrs. GREGG stated that MARGARET FAIRLEY (ph) has made a real contribution to the work. *RCW*

ROSE GREGG visited RUTH SEEGER of West Kirk Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, on the night January 30, 1946. *RCW*

On the same day the maid at the GREGG home chatted with an unidentified colored woman at which time she advised that GREGG is going to New York City on January 31st to visit his brother. (HARRY A. GREENSTEIN of Maplewood, New Jersey.) *RCW*

On January 31, 1946, CLAIRE, the maid at the GREGG HOME conferred with an unidentified woman. She referred to her relations with ROSE GREGG whom she describes as being "no good, lazy and dirty." She mentioned that ROSE GREGG has talked about the letter from HARRY GREENSTEIN which stated that he, GREENSTEIN, has "everything ready for him (JOSEPH GREGG) for Sunday and Saturday." CLAIRE doesn't know why JOSEPH GREGG is going to New York this time inasmuch as the last time he went was for dental work. *RCW*

A short time subsequent to the above JOSEPH GREGG conferred with his wife. He advised her that he has just sent a telegram to his brother in New Jersey and he believes he will stay with him during his trip to New York. *RCW*

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has supplied a membership list of the Silver Spring Nursery School, which contains many names that come up in connection with the information supplied by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. In view of this the list is being incorporated into this report as follows:

SILVER SPRING NURSERY SCHOOL  
Membership List, November 1945

Director: Mrs. Helen Makie, 816 Hemlock Court, NW., RA 2090  
Teacher - 4 yr. olds., Miss Mary Stewart, 817 Bonifant St., SL 6620  
Teacher - 3 yr. olds., Miss Louise Pratt, Apt. 402 - 7701 Ga. Ave., N. W., TA 6851

Name	Address	Phone	Child	Age
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Four-year old group meets at 1737 Capitol View Ave.

ADAMS, R. Baird	10710 Old Bladensburg	SH 5264	Marilyn	3.11
AIKEN, Marshall	310 Hilltop Drive	SH 1094	Bobby	4.7
ANDREWS, H. L.	9511 Gwyndale Drive	SH 3458	Alice	3.10
BASSETT, Edward	8427 Woodcliff Court	SH 8238	Joyce	4.3
BOOBERG, Carl	9406 Saybrook Ave.	SH 7440	Carl	4.5
BULL, Joseph	8716 Geran Road	SL 6168	Michael	4.6
COFFIN, Tris	8408 Woodcliff Court	SL 8956	Stephen	4.
FORD, William	10617 Lorain Avenue	SH 7025	Nancy	4.2
GOLDBERG, Lester	210 Normandy Drive	SH 1976	Paula	4.1
NOLTE, Walter	216 St. Lawrence Dr	SH 3072	Bobby	4.0
ROBISON, Joseph	9702 Lawson Place	SH 7762	Toby	4.5
STALEY, Donald	712 Hankin Street	SL 2948	Susan	4.2
TRAGLE, Frank	606 Dale Drive	SH 8929	Jay	4.4
WARD, Paul L.	8469 Piney Branch Ct	SL 9514	Betsy	3.11
WYATT, George M.	301 Williamsburg Dr.	SH 9417	Bill	4.4

Three-year old group meets at 10710 Old Bladensburg Rd.

ANTONI, Charles	1115 Flower Avenue	SH 2719	Cynthia	3.6
CLARK, David S.	619 Bay Drive	SH 8096	David	3.3
HOLSTEIN, Charles	704 Chesapeake	SH 2928	Martha	3.9
KRAMER, Harold	117 Cranville Drive	SH 6827	Ellen	3.4
LOUGHMAN, James	416 Ellsworth Drive	SL 6795	Carol	3.8
MELNICOVE, Harold	9701 Lawson Place	SH 8124	Gary	3.9
PETERSON, Oliver	1737 Capitol View Ave.	SH 3705	Iver	3.3
STAPP, Peyton	8449 Woodcliff Court	SL 5297	Tommy	3.11

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*VAN ECHTEN, J. J.	9409 Thornhill Road	SH 6408	Jimmy	3.2
*WILLIAMS, James	10610 So. Durmoor Dr.	SL 2379	Patricia	3.10
*WRIGHT, William	10206 Sutherland Road	SH 3765	David	3.4
*ZANER, Meyer	107 Hamilton Ave	SH 6941	Judy Ann	3.2

Two-year old group meets at 9409 Thornhill Road.

*BOOBERG, Carl	9406 Saybrook Ave	SH 7440	Beverly	2.5
*BULL, Joseph	8716 Geren Road	SL 6168	Alden	2.6
*DINKEL, Robert	724 Guilford Court	SL 4890	Tara Jane	2.9
*HALL, Harvey	1915 Locust Grove Rd.	SL 6762	Tommy	2.6
*HARRINGTON, D. W.	8935 Colesville Rd.	SH 8436	Susan	2.5
*HORNE, Samuel	9112 Alton Parkway	SL 1207	Caroline	2.8
*GREGG, Joseph	6829 Piney Branch Rd.	RA 5070	Nora	2.3
*TREY, Philip	617 Underwood St., NW	GE 3609	Sharon Ann	2.9
*TRAUGER, Donald	108 Denver Road	SH 8980	Jane	2.1
*WRIGHT, Robert	9215 Worth Avenue	SL 8362	Betsy	2.6

SURVEILLANCE

At 4:45 P. M. on January 31, 1946, JOSEPH GREGG was observed to board the 5:00 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad Train at Union Station Terminal, Washington, D. C. The surveillance of subject was conducted by Special Agent ALBERT W. STEWART and it was noted that GREGG alighted from the train at Newark, New Jersey, at 8:50 P. M., where he was met by a man later identified as HARRY A. GREENSTEIN of 89 Midland Boulevard, Maplewood, New Jersey. At this point the surveillance was turned over to Special Agents FRANK J. NOLAN and JOHN HENRY DOYLE of the New York Field Division who in turn relinquished it to four agents of the Newark Field Division.

In connection with the above Special Agent BYRON H. MATHEWS ascertained from Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, that at 1:57 P. M. on January 31, 1946, GREGG directed a Western Union telegram from the National Press Building sub-station of Western Union to H. A. GREENSTEIN, 89 Midland Boulevard, Maplewood, New Jersey. The telegram reads as follows: b2  
b7D

"HOTEL RESERVATIONS CANCELLED SUDDENLY. JAN I SLEEP ON COUCH YOUR HOUSE. MEET ME NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, SCHEDULED ARRIVE EIGHT FORTY THREE P. M. TODAY. SORRY BUT MANY THANKS.

s/ JOE"

6829 Piney Branch Road, NW.

**SECRET**

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Field Office indices were checked for information concerning ~~KENNETH PORTER~~, ~~MARGARET TERRY~~, HAMMOND, SAMUEL H. and Mrs. HORNE and Mrs. NAIMAN with negative results.

However, it was ascertained from the 1946 Washington, D. C. telephone directory that a ~~MARGARET D. TERRY~~ resides at 1865 Park Road, NW, telephone number HOBart 3291, and a ~~KENNETH J. PORTER~~ resides at 8606 Manchester Road, Silver Spring, Telephone number SLigo 7745.

It will be noted that Mrs. ~~GRACE~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ with a ~~SYLVIA~~ ~~GOODKIND~~, whose husband was referred to as "~~BERNIE~~". The indices of this office reveal that according to ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Informant ~~██████████~~ whose identity is known to the Bureau, ~~HARRIET BOUSLOG~~ of the ~~International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union-CIO~~, advised ~~BERNARD~~ ~~GOODKIND~~ on September 21, 1945, that she would be unable to attend a Lawyer's Guild Meeting (u) 6267D

It is further noted that ~~BERNARD A.~~ ~~GOODKIND~~ of 51 Chambers Street, New York City, was a member of the ~~National Lawyers Guild~~ as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY dated May 15, 1941, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "~~NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.~~"

The 1946 Washington, D. C. telephone directory lists a ~~BARNARD A.~~ ~~GOODKIND~~ of 2825 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, as a subscriber to telephone Number GL 9096. ~~GOODKIND~~ may possibly be employed by the Consumers Goods Division, Price Control Section, of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C.

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WFO 100-17493

ANATOLI B. GROMOV

Reference is made to the conference teletype from the New York Field Division dated January 4, 1946, requesting that the Washington Field Office

[REDACTED]

It was pointed out that informant GREGORY advised that she recalls that JACK, in the early spring of 1945, told her that AL (ANATOLI B. GROMOV) was a wonderful fellow and good to him because he visited him almost daily and even squeezed oranges for him. (u) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] b1

**SECRET**







**SECRET**MAURICE HALPERIN

There is being set forth below a summarization of the information supplied by ~~Confidential Informant~~ during the period of January 16 - 31, 1946, inclusive. *EX (S)(U)* *b2 b7D*

On January 17, 1946, Mrs. HALPERIN conferred with PHILIP DUNAWAY, at which time the HALPERINS were invited over for the evening. On the same date, JOHNNY WILTON, (phonetic) attempted to reach Mrs. HALPERIN. *EX (S)(U)*

Subsequent to the foregoing, MAURICE HALPERIN sent the following Western Union telegram to LAFFERTY, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, (probably THEODORE LAFFERTY, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, whose car was noted parked at subject's house on December 22-23, 1945). "Unless you wire to contrary, coming with SNODGRASSES Saturday, 19th, after lunch. Returning same evening. Signed MAURICE HALPERIN". *EX (S)(U)*

PHILIP DUNAWAY conferred with MAURICE HALPERIN on January 18, 1946, for the purpose of advising him that he was unable to fix anything for this evening. DUNAWAY stated "this chap is going back on Wednesday and has promised to have breakfast with us on Wednesday or Thursday morning". DUNAWAY and HALPERIN agreed to lunch together at 1:00 P.M., on Monday. *(U)* *EX (S)(U)*

Later in the day, Mrs. SNODGRASS conferred with MAURICE HALPERIN relative to their contemplated trip to Frederick, Maryland, to visit THEODORE LAFFERTY on the following day. Also, on January 18, 1946, an unidentified woman advised MAURICE HALPERIN to call Randolph 5938, inasmuch as his daughter, JUDY, has been attempting to reach him. This number is listed to NATHAN MORRIS, 821 Sheridan Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The same address was given by JUDY when she asked her father to pick her up in the automobile. *EX (S)(U)* *Halperin*

BOB ROGERS conferred with MAURICE HALPERIN on January 19, 1946. They discussed various aspects of HALPERIN obtaining appointments with a number of unidentified individuals. ROGERS mentioned that CARL GREEN, *EX (S)(U)*

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(possibly identical with CARL PRESTON GREEN) will be back the following day, whereupon HALPERIN asked if anyone has a job for him. According to ROGERS, GREEN is a veteran and as such can get his old job back with a rating of P-6 at \$5,600 a year. *Q X (S) (u)*

Subsequent to the foregoing, DEAN DOYLE, of George Washington University, advised HALPERIN that the annual meeting of the Club will be held at 8:30 P.M. DOYLE requested HALPERIN to write letters of recommendation for two of his new candidates for the Club, namely, RAY ITASCO DAVIS and LOUIS HENKIE. He stated that Dr. ZOOK will also be a recommendation of DOYLE'S for membership. *Q X (S) (u)*

HALPERIN also conferred with WOODROW WILSON BORAH, of OSS, on January 19, 1946. They discussed possible future connections which may be advisable for HALPERIN to look into. HALPERIN mentions the National Research Council, stating he got a letter confirming his connection therewith. BORAH mentions that this might not actually lead to anything, but anyhow HALPERIN will become a big man in committee work. BORAH also made the statement, "Don't worry, you can stay around the Government for three years", to which HALPERIN replied, "I'm going to have to dig in somewhere -- some fortified position". BORAH then referred to the article by DREW PEARSON relative to Colonel McCORMACK buying a house. He stated in this connection, "Someone is feeding PEARSON the stuff straight and it is coming out of State, not coming out of FBI". HALPERIN mentioned that CARL (possibly SPAETH) has left town to get a house in Cambridge (Massachusetts). HALPERIN also advised that he wants to pin Colonel McCORMACK down and talk to him seriously as "catching him on the run isn't any good". *Q X (S) (u)*

An individual by the name of W. A. OWEN conferred with Mrs. HALPERIN on January 21, 1946, concerning old clothes. She will bring the old clothes to OWEN'S house the following day. *Q X (S) (u)*

EDWARD MCKINNEY inquired for Mrs. HALPERIN on January 22, 1946. *Q X (S) (u)*

MAURICE HALPERIN conferred with DAVID R. WAHL on January 23, 1946. *Q X (S) (u)*

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Later in the day, HALPERIN conversed with his wife, <sup>\*Halperin</sup> EDITH, whom he advised he was at the Union Station and would leave on a train in fifteen minutes. Mrs. HALPERIN asked if there is anything new, and he said the only thing was that BARTON had called WOODROW (BORAH), who said they are getting out a directory of personnel and LANGER (WILLIAM LANGER) had asked BARTON to call BORAH relative to placing the names of the three top officials of the organization in the directory. HALPERIN advised BORAH told BARTON that since HALPERIN is going to be named February first, he thought his name should go in the directory. However, BARTON had orders from LANGER just to put BORAH'S name in the directory. HALPERIN then said he called LANGER and told him that according to AL, he, HALPERIN, would be named on February 1, 1946, HALPERIN continued by advising that BARTON draws up all the directories. He said everybody is happy and it looks very good. HALPERIN further advised that he called up General DONOVAN, who very pleasantly gave him an appointment for 10:30 A.M. in the morning (probably in New York City, thus necessitating instant trip). HALPERIN informed his wife he has a room at the Hotel Embassy (New York City), which was obtained through BOB'S (ROGERS) father who is an insurance man and handles the account for the hotel. *R X (A) (u)*

A short while subsequent to the above, Mrs. HALPERIN advised an unidentified woman that her husband has gone to New York City and will return on Friday. *R X (A) (u)*

According to informant, Mrs. HALPERIN advised JOSEPH GREGG on January 24, 1946, that MAURICE HALPERIN is in New York City. She then spoke to ROSE GREGG about a relative who wants to get a divorce. *R X (A) (u)*

WOODROW BORAH contacted MAURICE HALPERIN on January 25, 1946. HALPERIN had just returned from New York City, whereupon BORAH stated he would probably go up there this afternoon. BORAH also advised that there is an "air of gloom" at the office as they just sensed that everything is not well. HALPERIN said he had a long talk with the "old boss" (General DONOVAN) who was very cordial and thought there is some chance (HALPERIN'S future), although he was not too optimistic. According to HALPERIN, DONOVAN believes everything will depend on SAUER (phonetic), and DONOVAN expects to be consulted by this individual relative to the matter. HALPERIN stated that SAUER apparently could set up an independent staff under the "JCS" (phonetic). *R X (A) (u)*

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directive. BORAH replied this is a very peculiar setup, and he has a suspicion that LOUIE REED (phonetic) is a friend of SAUER. HALPERIN then advised that the boss (DONOVAN) is interested in their fate and talked a great deal about "the institute". HALPERIN went on to relate that he spent an hour and a half with the "boss" and had seen SCHUYLER WALLACE this afternoon. According to WALLACE, they do not have any money for the Latin-American Institute and Russia has the first priority (probably Russian Institute), and the next allocation is for the East Asia Group. HALPERIN also advised that the boss said that TANNENBAUM (phonetic) is not going to be the Director of the Institute, but he will be consulted as to who the head should be. HALPERIN also advised that JERRY ROBINSON (phonetic) has talked to TANNENBAUM about HALPERIN, so apparently "J.C." (phonetic) came through. It would appear that MAURICE HALPERIN travelled to New York City on a GTR and feels as though he got away with something as funds for the Latin-American Section of OSS have been held up and the State Department won't issue any more. (It is apparent to informant that WOODROW WILSON BORAH and MAURICE HALPERIN are very close, both socially and in business.) BORAH referred to a JACK FOX (phonetic), who was passing through Washington on his way back from Paris enroute to Seattle for a Maritime Conference and then to Mexico for a regional conference. He stated FOX' headquarters are still in Montreal, whereas FOX' family is residing in California. They agreed FOX is a prosperous young executive. BORAH maintained FOX has a wonderful career with the I.L.O. (International Labor Organization).

*Phil Dunaway*  
 X (S) (U)

Subsequent to the foregoing, it was ascertained that Mrs. HALPERIN was spending the evening with Mrs. DAVID R. WAHL. HALPERIN explained to an unidentified individual (possibly Mrs. WAHL) that he had been to New York "nosing around". He also stated he saw ALFRED KNOFF at Columbia University. HALPERIN then talked to PHIL (PHILIP DUNAWAY) about current happenings with reference to Colonel McCormack's office.

X (S) (U)

On January 26, 1946, HALPERIN contacted a Dr. ROGERS, of the U. S. Department of State, (possibly BOB ROGERS). He thanked ROGERS for arranging for his hotel room in New York City. ROGERS mentioned he had a long talk with LOUIE (phonetic) the previous day and this individual seemed lonesome for someone to tell his "scoops" to. ROGERS said LOUIE does not know too much about the situation. For instance, he said he, LOUIE, did not know

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Secretary EYRNES' Order creating ORI had an automatic expiration date of February 28th. They discussed the present importance of General DONOVAN and the tremendous amount of money he must be making through his law practice. HALPERIN told ROGERS about his interview with DONOVAN. ~~Q~~ ~~X~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

Also, on January 26, 1946, an individual named ELIZABETH VAN LEER (phonetic) conferred with EDITH HALPERIN. ELIZABETH is employed at the Department of Agriculture and lives with Mrs. C. B. MILLER in Chevy Chase. She invited the HALPERINS to dinner, but they were unable to make it. ELIZABETH can be reached at Wisconsin 2351. ~~Q~~ ~~X~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

On January 30, 1946, EDITH HALPERIN and LILLIAN DONAWAY discussed their mutual work as school teachers. ~~Q~~ ~~X~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

The following data has been obtained with reference to information contained in previous reports: ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

It is noted that EDITH HALPERIN attempted to contact SHEPHERD 7972 on December 4, 1945, only to learn that the telephone was disconnected. This phone was listed to WILLIAM OWENS, JR., 304 Edgewood Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, and was disconnected November 23, 1945. No information is contained in the Washington Field Office indices concerning this individual. ~~Q~~ ~~X~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

It is believed that DONALD OWENS, who was mentioned by Mrs. HALPERIN on December 4, 1945, is the son of WILLIAM OWENS, JR. It is further noted that an unidentified person located at SHEPHERD 3988 attempted to reach Mrs. HALPERIN on December 7, 1945. This phone is listed to ROBERT F. PFAFMAN, 121 Noyes Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland. The Washington Field Office indices are negative with reference to PFAFMAN. ~~Q~~ ~~X~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

On December 4, 1945, it is noted that an unidentified woman stated to Mrs. HALPERIN that DAVID could be reached at Silver Spring 0413. This phone is listed to LEONA V. KREE, 9017 First Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. No information concerning KREE is contained in the Washington Field Office files. ~~Q~~ ~~X~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

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The indices of this office were also checked with reference to JOERN WILSON, RAY ITASCO DAVIS, LOUIS HENKIE, Mrs. SNODGRASS, JEAN DOYLE and BILLY STONE with negative results.

As a result of the information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] to the effect that MAURICE HALPERIN and PHILIP H. DUNAWAY would lunch together at the Cosmos Club on January 21, 1946, the following surveillance was conducted by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS and JEROME M. GARLAND. (U) Q \* K

At 2:50 P.M., HALPERIN and PHILIP DUNAWAY were observed to leave the Cosmos Club at H Street and Madison Place, and enter an automobile (Government), which proceeded to the OSS Building at 401 - 23rd Street, N.W. At this point, DUNAWAY alighted from the car and entered the building. In view of the fact that the surveillance could no longer be discreetly maintained without identification on the part of Agents, it was dropped at this point. It is presumed, however, that DUNAWAY is employed in this building as he is believed to be currently connected with the State Department in some way. 62670

PHILIP E. DUNAWAY is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	220 lbs.
Hair	Black and close cropped
Head	Round
Face	Full; looks Germanic
Complexion	Ruddy
Eyes	Believed dark
Age	38 to 40
Glasses	Wears black horn rimmed glasses and seldom wears a hat.

With reference to the trip to New York City on the part of MAURICE HALPERIN, it should be noted that this information was conveyed to Special Agent EDWARD DOOLEY, of the New York Field Division, on February 1, 1946. HALPERIN departed via the 4:30 P.M., Congressional Limited, occupying Seat 5 in Parlor Car 532. The New York Field Division was requested to determine his activities in New York City.

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ALGER HISS

The following information was obtained from ~~confidential~~ informant concerning the activities of ALGER HISS and his family from January 16 to 31, 1946, inclusive.

On January 18, 1946, at 9 a.m., Mrs. PRISCILLA ~~X~~ HISS, wife of ALGER HISS, contacted a woman named ~~X~~ LOLA, and they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, in which MILLARD ~~X~~ LAMPELL, a former sergeant in the U. S. Army Air Forces and author of the forthcoming book "The ~~X~~ Long Way Home," appeared together with BILL ~~X~~ MAULDIN, the cartoonist, and Lieutenant Colonel ARTHUR A. ~~X~~ EIRNKRANT to answer the question, ~~X~~ "What Does the Returning GI Expect at Home?" LAMPELL wrote an article in ~~X~~ "PM" on January 18, 1946. b7c b7D

During this conversation Mrs. HISS said the audience was the junior chamber of commerce but they gave terrific applause to very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN and the other fellow. She remarked that particular part of it is interesting. LOLA said she liked what LAMPELL said: that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the union. She said she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists; that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS remarked, "You see, that is what democracy is. There are just thousands of people who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow." Mrs. HISS stated her husband wrote her that he was very busy, and that she could call him for \$12. She said a story appeared in the Herald Tribune to the effect that the American delegation in London had booked passage for February 3, 1946.

On January 31, 1946, Mrs. HISS contacted a Mrs. ROBERT ~~X~~ WYMAN ~~X~~ MORTON at which time Mrs. HISS said her husband wrote her he is to escort Mrs. ROOSEVELT to a dinner party. She said ALGER thought he would sail for home on February 15, 1946.

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IRVING KAPLAN**SECRET**

The mail cover presently in existence on IRVING KAPLAN, 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, produced the following results from January 16 through January 31, 1946:

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
January 16, 1946	Department of Commerce Office of International Trade Operations Foreign Economic Administration Washington 25, D. C.	IRVING KAPLAN 3354 Martha Custis Drive Alexandria, Virginia
January 16, 1946	Mrs. Dorothy F. Kaplan 3354 Martha Custis Drive Alexandria, Virginia  (Letter returned to sender)	IRVING KAPLAN O.M.G.U.S. Division of Investigation of Cartels APO 742, P.M. New York City, N. Y.
January 17, 1946	War Agencies Employees Protective Association Room 524-525 515 - 22nd Street, N. W. Washington 25, D. C.	IRVING KAPLAN 3354 Martha Custis Drive Alexandria, Virginia
January 17, 1946	Mrs. Dorothy F. Kaplan 3354 Martha Custis Drive Alexandria, Virginia	IRVING KAPLAN  (Returning to U. S. from Overseas)
January 22, 1946	F.P.E.A. Post Office Box 2451 Denver 1, Colorado	IRVING KAPLAN 3354 Martha Custis Drive Alexandria, Virginia
January 30, 1946	The Munsey Trust Co. Munsey Building Washington 4, D. C.	Irving or Dorothy Kaplan 3354 Martha Custis Drive Alexandria, Virginia

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The following information concerning the activities of IRVING KAPLAN was obtained from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] from January 16 to January 31, 1946: b2 b7D

On January 19, 1946, at 10:40 A.M., the informant advised that DOROTHY KAPLAN contacted BEADIE VAN TASSELL and invited her to the KAPLAN home for dinner; however, Mrs. VAN TASSELL declined the invitation due to a previous engagement. X(U)

The indices of the Washington Field Office reflected in the case entitled, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA; INTERNAL SECURITY -C", that a highly confidential source advised in March, 1944, that one ALFRED J. VAN TASSELL was the National Representative of the United Federal Workers of America in Philadelphia during 1938, at which time Local No. 118 was organized. This source stated that VAN TASSELL, early in 1944, was working in Washington, D. C., and added that when he was in Philadelphia he was very friendly with ROSE COHEN, wife of ROBERT COHEN, Communist organizer for the First Congressional District. This individual is probably identical with ALFRED J. VAN TASSELL, the husband of BEADIE VAN TASSELL, contacted by Mrs. KAPLAN. X(U)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that on September 30, 1943, a Captain HETZEL was advised by a Mr. HALLIEG that Mr. WOODWARD refused to release one SETH LEVINE, presently employed by the National Maritime Union as Research Director. HETZEL told HALLIEG he would see what he could do. On November 12, 1943, ALFRED J. VAN TASSELL contacted SETH LEVINE, who said he had gotten out several news letters and was working on other projects. b2 b7D VAN TASSELL then made a luncheon date with GERRY SHANDROS. On January 7, 1944, VAN TASSELL, who is on a first name basis with everyone in the Committee Office, talked to ANNE ZUCKER and SETH LEVINE regarding the party he had planned for office personnel for Saturday night and decided to postpone the party. It was mentioned that in two weeks, SETH LEVINE was going to New York to attend the CIO Political Action Conference. VAN TASSELL at that time was employed by some Government Agency being dismantled. X(U)

On February 24, 1944, SADIE HERMAN SOKOLOVE said that she saw MARTIN CHANCEY yesterday and might see him again over the weekend. YOUNG mentioned that E. (ELIZABETH) SEARLE and JAMES BRANCA had been over and also X(U)

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that ELAYNE ~~GOLDSTEIN~~ had returned on Tuesday night and had spent the night at the VAN TASSELLS. On April 24, 1944, GERRY SHANDROS talked to ALFRED J. VAN TASSELL and told him about the article on the W.U. attempting to get greeting messages reinstated on the front page of the New York Times and on the fifth page of The Washington Post. GERRY stated they were attempting to get a resolution into the House or Senate today to stop them and that she was going to ask Senator MURRAY or DOWNEY to do it. VAN TASSELL said MURRAY was out of town and asked GERRY if she knew HERB SHIMAL of War Mobilization, pointing out that SHIMAL might get KILGORE to enter it. VAN TASSELL said he would get him to break the ice. (u)

On August 5, 1944, GERRY SHANDROS told VAN TASSELL that ART PHILLIPS would like to have him come to his apartment tonight to discuss his "general problem". VAN TASSELL agreed to meet GERRY at ART'S, whose address is 315 18th Street, N. E., telephone LDolc 0336. On December 18, 1944, ALFRED J. VAN TASSELL, of the Senate Small Business Committee, was advised by SETH LEVINE that a man had been in SETH'S office that morning inquiring about a vacancy in a small war plants corporation and that he wanted to place him. SETH stated that Senator MURRAY could suggest someone, to which VAN TASSELL agreed, and also asked if Senator PEPPER was on that Committee and received an affirmative answer. SETH stated he wanted to see VAN TASSELL later and invited him to his house on Christmas. (u)

On March 12, 1945, VAN TASSELL made a dinner engagement with GERRY SHANDROS, stating he would meet her at the CIO Maritime Committee. On April 18, 1945, GERALDINE SHANDROS told VAN TASSELL she was sorry to have missed seeing him in New York City, and they agreed to lunch together at the Athens Restaurant at 9th and H Streets, N. W. On April 30, 1945, VAN TASSELL agreed to come over to the CIO Maritime Committee to take GERRY SHANDROS out for a drink. On August 11, 1945, VAN TASSELL talked to SETH LEVINE and they both discussed the war news and seemed very pleased and decided the news was all good. (u)

On January 23, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that AMELIA PERAZICH, wife of GEORGE PERAZICH, another subject in the instant case, contacted DOROTHY KAPLAN and advised that she and GEORGE now live at the Alban Towers, Wisconsin Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue, Apartment 131. DOROTHY wondered how the PERAZICHES had obtained an apartment, and Mrs. PERAZICH (u)

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*Senator Claude Pepper  
Senator James C. Murray*

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stated that DAVE WEINTRAUB lives at that address and had some friends who left and sub-let this apartment to the PERAZICHES furnished. Mrs. PERAZICH stated that her furniture was still in storage in New Jersey, that she and GEORGE would be in Washington only about three months and then they may go to Yugoslavia. Mrs. PERAZICH invited DOROTHY KAPLAN and IRVING KAPLAN to her place for dinner on the following evening, and this invitation was accepted by the KAPLANS. Mrs. PERAZICH stated that she had just talked to ED FITZGERALD, another subject in the instant investigation, and that he had suggested that she call DOROTHY KAPLAN, but Mrs. PERAZICH had replied to ED FITZGERALD that she was feuding with DOROTHY KAPLAN and decided to wait a while. DOROTHY inquired as to why she was feuding with her, and Mrs. PERAZICH said she felt she was being neglected and therefore was going to be neglectful herself. DOROTHY said when she puts her arm around her tomorrow night all will be forgiven and they would start fresh again. (u)

On January 25, 1946, DOROTHY KAPLAN contacted an unknown woman, apparently in Baltimore, and advised the KAPLANS would drive to Baltimore that evening after work, that IRVING KAPLAN would proceed to New York by train and that she, DOROTHY, would return the car to Washington. (u)

On January 29, 1946, IRVING KAPLAN contacted DOROTHY KAPLAN from New York City and advised that he would return to Washington, D. C., on the following day. (u)

On January 30, 1946, IRVING KAPLAN contacted an unknown woman and stated he had a real estate agent for FRANCES and asked her if she wanted to move. KAPLAN stated that JIBBIE (phonetic) gave him the name, DAVID HORNSTEIN, Tower Building, 14th and K Streets, N. W., Attorney. KAPLAN advised that HORNSTEIN is the real estate agent who rented the "joints to all the Russians". KAPLAN stated that if FRANCES would mention JIBBIE'S name to HORNSTEIN, he could probably get a house for FRANCES. (u)

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] the following individuals were contacted by IRVING KAPLAN on January 1, 1946. (u)

FRANCES RICE

A check of the Washington Field Office indices revealed under a file on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, in a press release

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put out by the WCDA on its Conference for Civil Rights held at the Hotel Washington on April 20 and 21, 1940, there is mentioned the name FRANCES RICE as being Chairman of Committee on Living Standards, Washington League of Women Shoppers and as a member of one of the panels at the discussion meeting of the conference.

In the case entitled, "FRANCES RICE - INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT", it is indicated that FRANCES RICE, also known as Mrs. HERBERT FUCHS and FRANCES RICE FUCHS, appeared on the indices of the League of Women Shoppers, the Capital City Forum and as a Socialist Subscriber. It was determined she was employed by the Department of Labor and resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., TELEPHONE EMerson 9283. From the personnel files on FRANCES REGINA RICE FUCHS, at the Labor Department, it was determined that she applied for a position there on September 28, 1933, at which time she gave as her residence 1408 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., and her legal residence as New York City. The file indicated that she was born in New York on June 29, 1907; that she graduated from Mt. Holyoke in 1927 and received a JD degree from New York University in 1931. Her father is ARTHUR RICE, of Hewlett, Long Island, New York. She was employed for one year in Research for the President's Committee on Social Trends and for a like period in Research for the New Jersey Pension Survey Commission and the National Bureau of Economic Research. She also spent one and a half years in Research work for the National Industrial Conference Board. On September 28, 1933, she was given a temporary appointment as an Assistant Economic Analyst, Bureau of Labor Statistics, at \$2600 per annum. This position was made permanent on April 26, 1934. She was appointed Associate Statistician and Economist (Chief of Section), Bureau of Labor Statistics, at a salary of \$3200 per annum on June 1, 1935. On June 23, 1937, a notation in the file indicated she had recently married and recommended the change of her name in the records to FRANCES R. FUCHS. She received a salary adjustment on June 1, 1938 to \$3400 per annum, and another salary adjustment on May 1, 1940 to \$3500 per annum.

On November 8, 1939, RICE directed a memorandum to Mr. ISADOR LUBIN, stating she had been offered a chairmanship on the Living Standards Committee of the National League of Women Shoppers. She stated she had been acting as Chairman of the Local Committee for the past year and a half. In the past,

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she has done Economic Research at the British Ministry of Labor and in the Library at the University of Labor on Unemployment Invoice and Employment Exchanges in London. This occurred in 1927. She is the holder of the Patric Memorial Fellowship for Social Betterment. She has done editorial work for the Vanguard Press. Her previous United States Government employment consisted of work as Research Assistant and Statistician, Department of Agriculture, for the President's Committee on Social Trends from 1931 to August, 1932.

In the file entitled, "~~AMERICAN~~ PEACE MOBILIZATION", the name FRANCES RICE appears on a list of members of this organization. In a file entitled, "~~CAPITAL CITY FORUM~~", a report thereon dated May 26, 1941, reveals that FRANCES RICE, of 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., telephone EMerson 9283, was stated to have been found on a list maintained at the ~~Socialist~~ Party Headquarters under the group heading "Capital City Forum". This list also identified her as being a ~~Socialist~~ Party contact. In a file pertaining to the ~~Socialist~~ Party, District of Columbia, the name FRANCES RICE was included in a list of persons attending the 1940 ~~Socialist~~ Party Convention and who made contributions thereto. It also indicated FRANCES RICE is on the mailing list of "The ~~Socialist~~", published by the ~~Socialist~~ Party of the United States, as of January 22, 1941.

In a file entitled, "THOMAS I. ~~EMERSON~~ - DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT", it was indicated that THOMAS I. EMERSON was found to be a radical with Communistic inclinations. During the course of the investigation, an address book belonging to THOMAS I. EMERSON was observed, and this book contained the names of numerous individuals known to be subversive. Among the names mentioned therein was FRANCES RICE.

PEGGY ~~NIERENBERG~~

A check of the indices of the Washington Field Division in a file entitled, "~~Industrial Union Council~~", a list of the delegates to the Industrial Union Council as of August, 1944, included the name of PEGGY NIERENBERG, 2529 - 14th Street, N. E.

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According to information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] regarding a conversation between Mr. ~~SIMS~~ (phonetic) and KAPLAN, KAPLAN mentioned that HERBERT ~~WEXLER~~ returned with him on the plane (apparently from Europe). ~~(u)~~ b2 b7D

According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] HOYT ~~HADDOCK~~, of the CIO Maritime Committee, in a conversation with HENRY ~~COLLINS~~ of the Kilgore Committee on October 23, 1943, had the suggestion made to him by COLLINS that HADDOCK discussed certain revisions of the Maritime Laws with HERBERT WEXLER of the Department of Justice. b2 b7D

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CHARLES KRAMER

The following is the result of a mail cover placed on the address of CHARLES KRAMER, 4621 South 34th Street, Arlington, Virginia.

<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Address</u> <u>From</u>
1/28/46	Mr. CHARLES or Mrs. MILDRED <del>G. KRAMER</del>	P. O. Box 1819 North Capitol and Mass. Avenue Station Washington 13, D. C.
1/26/46	Mr. CHARLES KRAMER	<del>Witt and Cammer</del> 9 East 40th Street New York 16, New York
1/25/46	Mr. CHARLES KRAMER	General American Life In- surance Company 1501 Locust Street St. Louis, 3, Missouri
1/24/46	CHARLES KRAMER	<del>Consumer's Union</del> 17 Union Square New York 3, New York
1/21/46	CHARLES KRAMER	F. P. E. A. Denver 1, Colorado
1/18/46	Mrs. MILDRED <del>KRAMER</del>	H. <del>WEIGEL</del> 235 West 13th Street New York 11, New York
1/17/46	Mrs. CHARLIE <del>KRAMER</del>	<del>Address</del> 120 Hillside Street Asheville, North Carolina
1/20/46	Mr. CHARLES KRAMER	H. <del>T. L. BLAT</del> (or <del>BOLD BLAT</del> ) 1603 Macomb Road New York 52, New York
1/30/46	Mr. C. <del>KRAMER</del>	R. <del>BALE</del> 2156 Cruger Avenue Bronx 60, New York

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated January 28, 1946, wherein mention was made of a conversation reported on Jan-

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~~Christian Colleges in~~  
~~✓ (X) (C)~~

American Labor Party in 1943.

In August, 1944, the Washington Field Office verified the residence of JOY HUME FALK at 2804 Terrace Road, S. E. (Naylor Gardens) whose husband was listed as LESLIE A. FALK, M. D.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Philip H. Jones dated January 11, 1946, wherein mention was made that according to [REDACTED]

JONES dated December 11, 1945. [REDACTED]

In the same report the informant advised on [REDACTED] b7C



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[REDACTED] (C) (u) b1

In the same report the informant advised on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C)

6267D

ESTHER PETERSON was employed as the Washington representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, room 1034, Earle Building, telephone Executive 3962.

[REDACTED]

CONF. INFO

6267D

[REDACTED]

61

On March 9, 1945, JACK RUTNER mentioned that ESTHER PETERSON, legislative representative of the Union, had called him regarding JEANETTA BROWN. (u)

On June 6, 1945, GERRY SHANDROSS asked EDITH PRATT of the CIO if she had a list of the Congressmen who signed the FEPC discharge petition. PRATT said she had a list of those who did not sign, and would send a copy to SHANDROSS, as well as to ESTHER PETERSON. (u)

On July 9, 1945, HARRIET BOUSLOG attempted to contact Mrs. ESTHER PETERSON at Amalgamated. Her secretary said the Congressman was greatly interested in the wage increase and for HARRIET to bring copies of DAVIS' and WINSON's statement showing administration support to PETERSON's office that afternoon. (u)

On July 16, 1945, ESTHER PETERSON and HARRIET BOUSLOG discussed the agricultural amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act. They agreed that pressure would be brought and SIDNEY HILLMAN would help. (u)

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On July 25, 1945, HARRIET BOUSLOG and ESTHER PETERSON discussed a meeting for the following Wednesday, and PETERSON said ELIZABETH SASULY wanted appointments made with senators and that new amendments had to be drawn up. (u)

ESTHER said she thought WALLING should be consulted on speeches and the committee see SCHWELLENBACH. (u)

On September 11, 1945, CLIFFORD XCAVOY contacted AM XINGER and left a message for HOYT HADDOCK that a New York delegation of 1000 people would arrive in Washington, D. C., September 19, 1945, and the CIO legislative committee had appointed the Maritime Committee and Amalgamated to be responsible for that delegation. They should arrange for a large caucus room at the Capitol for press conferences and make appointments with as many New York Congressmen as possible. They should work closely with ESTHER PETERSON and CEDRIC FOWLER of CIO News. (u)

On September 21, 1945, ESTHER PETERSON contacted HOYT HADDOCK to know if he could be ready with testimony on the Hill next Thursday so they can go before Admiral LAND. She wanted to know if he could have a torpedoed seaman at 11 a.m., September 26, 1945. HADDOCK said he could but wanted to know what questions the seaman would be asked so he could choose the right man. ESTHER said CHARLIE XIRVING would ask the questions and IRVING is "all right." (u)

On October 2, 1945, HARRIET BOUSLOG contacted ESTHER PETERSON regarding a meeting of Southern Conference people in PETERSON's office. (u)

On October 3, 1945, HARRIET BOUSLOG contacted ESTHER PETERSON regarding testimony. ESTHER went with MURRAY to see Senator TUNNEL. She said MURRAY is to come in a hearing Friday and is going to lay the law down to TUNNEL. HARRIET says she is expecting a call from KRAMER who probably wants to know if BRIDGES can be here to testify on Friday. (u)

According to the indices of the Washington Field Office of [REDACTED] (u) (c)

In the case entitled National Council for a Permanent Internal Security - C, a Mrs. DOROTHY NORMAN was named as a member of the executive committee. In the case entitled, EDWIN XIONIG alias XHENIE; Espionage - R, in 1942 a DOROTHY NORMAN was editor of Twice a Year, a non-profit publication. DOROTHY NORMAN was born in 1905 in Philadelphia and is a member of the Civil Liberties Committee and the Women's City Club of New York. (u)

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The indices of the Washington Field Office further reflect one DOROTHY SMITH ~~NORMAN~~, 1331 Taylor Street, N. W., applied for a position with the Bureau as a clerk in February, 1943. She had been employed up to that date by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company in Washington. This DOROTHY NORMAN was born February 4, 1917, in Brewer, Maine. She married WILLIAM STIRLING ~~NORMAN~~ employed by the FBI in 1943. This investigation reflected she was well regarded and was described as a patriotic citizen. It appears very unlikely this woman is identical with the DOROTHY NORMAN mentioned above.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following information was obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C) b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C)

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b1

b1

b1

b1

b1

The following surveillance was conducted by Special Agents MAURICE  
TAYLOR and JEROME M. GARLAND.

At 7:40 p.m., Special Agent TAYLOR observed two women, a young attractive blonde and a brunette about 38 to 43 years of age, enter Alfonso's Restaurant and seat themselves at a table. At 7:55 p.m., CHARLES KRAMER was observed by Special Agent TAYLOR to join these two women at 8:05 p.m., an unidentified man joined the above mentioned individuals at the table. At 9 p.m., the blonde woman left the restaurant alone and was surveilled by Agent

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GARLAND to a late model Pontiac or Buick sedan bearing New York license N67-17 which was determined to be registered to IAN HUNTER, 1505 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This automobile was parked in the lot located at Vermont Avenue and K Street, N. W. It is possible this person is identical with ALICE HUNTER or is some relation to ALICE HUNTER. (u)

At 9:30 p.m., CHARLES KRAMER and the remaining unidentified couple left the restaurant. It is believed this couple may be BARNEY LEROY and FRIEDA. The man believed to be LEROY was surveilled by GARLAND to a Buick sedan parked at L Street and Vermont Avenue, N. W. He entered this car which bore Pennsylvania license 89-17V and drove away. This car was subsequently determined to be registered to BERNARD LEROY, also known as BERNARD LEVY, 6112 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, employed as a consulting expert in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. (u)

KRAMER and the remaining woman believed to be FRIEDA walked to 13th and L Streets, N. W., being surveilled by Agent TAYLOR, where they entered a Packard automobile bearing Virginia license 105-366. This car is known to be registered to CHARLES KRAMER. At 9:50 p.m., Special Agent TAYLOR observed the woman depart from KRAMER's car at Union Station terminal. At this point, the surveillance as to her was discontinued. (u)

Following is the description of the woman believed to be ALICE HUNTER:

Age:	30-35
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	115
Hair:	blonde, shoulder length, wore no hat
Build:	medium
Complexion:	fair
Facial appearance:	nice looking but a little on the hard side
Dress:	wore brown fur coat

Following is a description of the woman believed to be FRIEDA:

Age:	38-43
Height:	5' 4-5"
Weight:	130
Build:	stocky
Hair:	dark brown
Race:	Jewish
Eyes:	piercing, dark
Nose:	prominent and slightly hooked

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Dress: ..

wore light gray coat, brown shoes,  
large brown hat, leather bag with  
strap over shoulder; also carried a  
square handbag made of striped red  
and green cloth.

✓ [REDACTED] b1

(c)

[REDACTED] b1

(c)

[REDACTED] b1

(c)

[REDACTED] b1

(c)

[REDACTED] b1

(c)

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DUNCAN C. LEE

The mail cover maintained on the residence of DUNCAN C. LEE, 1522 - 31st Street, N. W., reflects that under postmark of January 8, 1946, he received a letter from one E. R. ~~REICHOLZER~~, American Embassy, APO 1160, Postmaster, New York, New York. (u)

There is being set forth below a summarization of the information supplied by Confidential Informant [redacted] during the period of January 16 through January 31, 1946. (u) b2 b7D

On January 19, 1946, Mrs. ~~GEORGE~~ ALEXANDER contacted Mrs. LEE for the purpose of renting a room in the LEE home. Mrs. ALEXANDER mentioned that she is now stopping at the Commodore Hotel and would like very much to hear from Mrs. LEE. (u)

Later in the day, ~~ISHBET~~ LEE is reported to have advised an unidentified man named BILL that her husband, DUNCAN LEE, is to work for the China Defense League in Washington, D. C. BILL stated that he is leaving for Hartford, Connecticut in the very near future. (u)

Also, on January 19, 1946, ~~DICK~~ BAKER was invited to dinner at the LEE home on the following Tuesday, and VIRGINIA MARSHALL (phonetic) invited the LEES to cocktails on the following day. (u)

Informant also reported on January 19, 1946, that DUNCAN LEE conferred with ~~BILL~~. BILL is apparently a lawyer and will share a law office with ~~KIMBERLY~~ CHENY (phonetic), presumably in Hartford, Connecticut. LEE mentioned that he has a job which pays well, but he does not like the other aspects too much. He also advised he does not want to go back to General DONOVAN'S law firm right away. (u)

On January 20, 1946, DUNCAN LEE attempted to reach an individual named ~~GUY~~ MARTIN, who later conferred with LEE and agreed to have dinner at LEE'S home that night. (u)

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Mrs. LEE contacted PEGGY MILLER on January 21, 1946, for the purpose of discussing mutual school matters. (u)

Subsequent to the above, DUNCAN LEE, during a conversation with his wife, remarked that he saw YOUNGMAN and that "the step is taken". (Law firm of CORCORAN and YOUNGMAN). (u)

Later in the day, DUNCAN LEE told his mother-in-law, Mrs. GIBBS, that he will be late for supper inasmuch as he is stopping by to see BILL CAREY. (u)

It was ascertained from informant on January 23, 1946, that HARRY LITTLE invited the LEES to a cocktail party on the following Monday. Informant also states that Mrs. LEE informed a woman by the name of Mrs. MARCUS HENRY (phonetic) that her husband, DUNCAN LEE, is going to go to work for the law firm of THOMAS CORCORAN and YOUNGMAN. Mrs. LEE implied that her husband's duties will entail more than merely working for the China Defense League and it will have a larger scope than his old employment with General DONOVAN'S firm. She also stated that General DONOVAN has given his "blessing" to DUNCAN LEE. (u)

On January 26, 1946, CARLYLE BYERS (phonetic) invited PRISCILLA LEE, sister of DUNCAN LEE, to his apartment for cocktails on the following day. BYERS resides in apartment 13A, at the Alban Apartments. (u)

On January 27, 1946, an unidentified woman, probably Mrs. LEE, sent a radiogram to MARTIN, 47 Woodstock Row, Oxford, England, which read as follows: "Glad to hear CHRISTINE all right. Hope not too disappointed. All send love. Signed DIDE LEE". (u)

According to informant, DUNCAN LEE made a statement on January 28, 1946, to the effect that he has "just finished my first day's work over there ..." Possibly LEE refers to his new employment with the China Defense League. (u)

Mrs. ISHREL LEE conferred with Mrs. ROBERT BARNETT (PATRICIA), of the State Department, Extension 2247, on January 29, 1946. Mrs. BARNETT is in the Research and Analysis Section and was formerly connected with OSS. They engaged in a social conversation. (u)

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It was also ascertained from informant on January 30, 1946, that Mrs. LEE sent a Western Union telegram as follows: "Mrs. MAGNOLIA ~~SHEPHERD~~, 2004 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. \_\_\_\_\_ Sorry knee bad. Please telephone evening. We hope to leave tomorrow. Signed LEE". *Q (u)*

On January 31, 1946, YOUNGBERT ~~SERVACE~~ (phonetic) conferred with DUNCAN LEE. LEE advised that LLOYD ~~GEORGE~~ has intimated that certain persons "in this organization" were leaving to form some sort of South American Agency. LEE stated that WHITNEY ~~SHEPARDSON~~ is familiar with the setup, but he didn't tell him anything about it, in spite of the fact that he probably jumped the gun in discussing the matter in the first place. He also advised that he does not think any of us would be in the position of "putting through those papers" and then having ~~SERVACE~~ disappear. At any rate, according to LEE, ~~SHEPARDSON~~ does not know, or is not aware, of ~~SERVACE~~'S connection with the matter. LEE also stated ~~SHEPARDSON~~ has promised not to talk about this matter to anyone. LEE mentioned that he and his wife are going down to Chatham, Virginia, to see LEE'S family. *Q (u)*

Subsequent to the above, an individual named GUY (possibly MARTIN) conferred with LEE. LEE stated that he received a letter from DICK ~~GREENLEAF~~ (phonetic) announcing his withdrawal from the group, inasmuch as his friends "out there" made him a proposition for direct representation which he feels would conflict if he did not withdraw. LEE also mentioned that TOMMY ~~DAVIS~~ is obviously out also. *Q (u)*

Also, on January 31, 1946, DUNCAN LEE contacted L. K. ~~TAYLOR~~, whom he advised that he is going to Chatham, Virginia, on the following day to visit his father. ~~TAYLOR~~ mentioned that he and his wife, LUCY, are staying with LOUISE ~~WILLARD~~ (phonetic). LEE mentioned that he received his discharge from the Army on January 30, 1946. They will get together upon LEE'S return from Virginia. *Q (u)*

Informant further relates that MARIAN ~~COWEN~~ or ~~COLEMAN~~ (phonetic) conversed with DUNCAN LEE on January 31, 1946. She congratulated him on his new job, to which he replied that he is quite pleased with it. She stated, "I hear you're going to work for TOMMY, the cork". He said the rumor is substantially correct, but "let me say I shall be associated with him". LEE *QW*

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also advised he only recently made this decision. MARIAN said she is moving to Cherrydale around May 1st. MARIAN then conversed with Mrs. LEE, who advised her that the reason that DUNCAN decided to work for CORCORAN was that LEE'S salary will not depend on keeping the clients that LEE has been working for, but he will be paid by the office anyway. *AN*

The Washington Field Office indices were searched with reference to VIRGINIA MARSHALL with negative results. However, the 1946 Washington Telephone Directory lists a VIRGINIA A. MARSHALL as residing at 2809-A Sherman Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone Columbia 9512.

There is no reference in the Washington Field Office indices as regards GUY MARTIN.

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RE: SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY  
 2002 "B" Fort Davis Street, SE  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Employment: UNBRA  
 1344 Connecticut Avenue, NW

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During the period from January 16, 1946, to January 31, 1946, the following mail was received by LISCHINSKY, which may prove of interest to this investigation:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressor</u>
1/24/46	The National Capitol Bank Washington, D. C.
1/24/46	Central Pennsylvania National Bank Box 7588 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1/12/46	WINN A. FIELD Post Office Box 6462-61 Point Breeze Station Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1/21/46	St. B. PAUL 0928392 1454 Morris Avenue Bronx, New York, N.Y.

It is to be noted that mail has previously been received by LISCHINSKY from the Central Pennsylvania National Bank and from WINN A. FIELD.

The physical surveillance for December 11, 1945, reflected that a Naval officer and a woman visited at the LISCHINSKY residence from 9:05 PM to 10:25 PM on December 11, 1945, and left the residence in a Studebaker bearing Virginia tags 108-803. It has been ascertained that this car is registered to GERALD GRAZE, 311 Arlington Village, Arlington, Virginia.

The indices of the Washington Field Division reflect in a report by Special Agent WIRT R. JONES dated September 9, 1944, at Dallas, Texas, in the case entitled Mrs. VICTOR PERLO, nee KATHERINE WILLS, Internal Security-R, that Mrs. VICTOR PERLO (former wife of VICTOR PERLO) advised Special Agents W. P. JONES and SIDNEY M. WOLF on September 6, 1944, concerning individuals in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. whom she believed to be connected with the Communist Party. This list included the name of GERALD GRANZE and Mrs. PERLO stated this individual was formerly employed by the Civil Service Commission but she was unable to recall whether or not she had seen this individual at any meetings of the Communist Party. It is believed that the GERALD GRANZE referred to by Mrs. PERLO is possibly identical with GERALD GRAZE.

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**SECRET**HARRY S. MAGDOFF

The following are additional results of a mail cover placed on the residence of HARRY S. MAGDOFF at 3226 Ravensworth Place, Alexandria, Virginia.

<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
1/30/46	<u>BEATRICE</u> or <del>HARRY MAGDOFF</del>	Munsey Trust Company Munsey Building, Wash. D. C.
1/22/46	HARRY MAGDOFF	Mrs. C. <del>WEINSTEIN</del> 1299 Grand Concourse New York City
1/21/46	Mrs. HARRY MAGDOFF	Mrs. STANLEY <del>FIELD</del> 317 North Quincy Street Arlington, Va.
1/27/46	Mr. HARRY MAGDOFF	Time - Life International Time and Life Building Rockefeller Center, N. Y.
1/16/46	HARRY MAGDOFF	Pilot Life Insurance Company Sedgefield, Greensboro, N. C.
1/14/46	Mr. and Mrs. MAGDOFF	L. <del>MAGDOFF</del> 3424 Gates Street New York 67, New York
1/14/46	HARRY MAGDOFF	H. A. <del>STORE</del> 1051 26th Road South, Arlington, Va.
1/19/46	MAGDOFF	Mrs. C. WEINSTEIN 1299 Grand Concourse New York 52, New York

The following information was obtained from confidential informant [redacted] concerning the activities of HARRY MAGDOFF from January 16, 1946, to January 31, 1946. *KW*

On January 16, 1946, BEATTIE MAGDOFF, wife of HARRY MAGDOFF, contacted JOAN ~~DEWIND~~ and said she had talked to BETTY ~~COULTER~~ who told her she hoped she wasn't taking it for granted that she BEATTIE was going to be the delegate to the convention. JOAN said she was quite eager to see BEATTIE go *KW*

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to the convention. JOAN said they were able to get a list of the voters of the 6th ward in Alexandria from ~~ELLIS EDRINGTON~~ (Judge ~~ELLIS PRENTICE EDRINGTON~~, 115 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia, Temple 1556). JOAN said Mrs. WEAVER invited Mrs. EDRINGTON to a meeting of one of the groups and when Mrs. EDRINGTON learned the league was unable to obtain a list of registered voters of Alexandria she thought she would be able to get them a list through her husband, a council judge. However, the judge was only able to get them a list of the voters of the 6th ward. *RLW*

JOAN said ~~BEADY VAN TASSEL~~ now has the list which she is checking against her poll tax list for anti-poll tax list. She said they can have the list for two weeks and may be able to get the complete list of registered voters of Alexandria through Judge EDRINGTON. JOAN then gave her impressions of Mrs. WEAVER whom she saw at the meeting at which HARRY MAGDOFF presided the previous Friday night. JOAN said Mr. WEAVER is employed by the Treasury Department. They then both critically appraised ~~PHILOMENA SATES~~ who is a well educated woman with "delusions of glamour." The above conversation apparently referred to the American League of Women Voters in which Mrs. MAGDOFF is very active. *RLW*

On January 17, 1946, JOYCE ~~FIELD~~ contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF and said she was doing all the typing for the league. Mrs. MAGDOFF gave her the names of people from different groups who were coming to an unspecified meeting. These names were as follows: Mrs. WEAVER, Beverly Hills Group, Temple 3873; Mrs. MITCHELL, Temple 5996; ~~JOAN DE WIND~~, Temple 8256; and a woman from Mrs. NURICK's group whose telephone number is Temple 8268; and Mrs. DASCHER, Jackson 2140-W. *RLW*

On the same date MELVA ~~LISCHINSKY~~, wife of ~~SOLOMON LISCHINSKY~~, contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF. Mrs. MAGDOFF said her group was going to have a radio program at 7:30 p.m., on Alexandria radio station WPIK. *RLW*

On January 18, 1946, Mrs. MAGDOFF contacted ~~PEGGY KILKENBERG~~ at the National Maritime Union and they discussed personal matters. They also discussed the fact that HARRY MAGDOFF was going to Cleveland the following week in order to deliver an address. *RLW*

On January 19, 1946, CATHERINE ~~STONE~~ contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF and mentioned she is going on a week's trip to New York. Mrs. MAGDOFF mentioned her mother lives in Peakskill, New York. Mrs. STONE said she will make some speeches in Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut, and Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany, New York, on the subject of city manager form of government in Alexandria, Virginia. Mrs. STONE mentioned she has a son PAUL who attends some sort of private school on Wednesdays. *RLW*

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On the same date JOYCE FIELD contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF, and they discussed the full employment bill. JOYCE said a friend of hers, EDITH ARZANI (phonetic), of Press Research has some information on the full employment bill. She read the information which consisted of the feelings of various Congressmen in relation to the bill. Mrs. MAGDOFF suggested the league members write as individuals to the Congressmen instructing them how to vote. Mrs. MAGDOFF asked JOYCE to have copies of the information made and to distribute them to the league chairman and sign Mrs. MAGDOFF's name to the letter which will be sent to the chairman. (u)

Later on the same date JOYCE FIELD contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF and said she needed the address of the chairman of the various groups. Mrs. MAGDOFF furnished her the following names: Mrs. FREED, 715 North Wayne, Arlington, Virginia; Mrs. SASCHER, 1212 South 25th Street, Arlington, Virginia; Mrs. PLANCK, 3234 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia; Mrs. HISKIN, 2244 North Quebec, Arlington, Virginia; Mrs. DIMOND, 3713 Lyon Lane, Alexandria, Virginia; and Mrs. GATES, 213 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia. (u)

On January 20, 1946, an unknown man contacted HARRY MAGDOFF and during the conversation HARRY MAGDOFF said he is going to Cleveland on the following Thursday for the meetings of the Statistical Association. (u)

On January 21, 1946, a woman named FEROL, subsequently identified as Mrs. FEROL CORNELISON of 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., contacted HARRY MAGDOFF and invited him and his wife to a party at her home on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, beginning at 5:30 p.m. She said food and liquor would be served. Mrs. CORNELISON said she and BERTHA and the FITZGERALDS are cooperating in giving the party for ELEANOR, stating that there will be twenty-five or thirty people there. Mrs. CORNELISON said, "the old crowd gathering." HARRY said he would be glad to come and would discuss it with his wife. (u)

A surveillance was maintained on the above party at the CORNELISON residence and will be mentioned in the next report in this case. (u)

On January 22, 1946, Mrs. MAGDOFF contacted her husband at which time HARRY stated he is taking the 8 p.m. train on Thursday for Cleveland, Ohio. (u)

On January 24, 1946, LESLIE KISH (?) contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF and wanted to know if he was supposed to come to the MAGDOFF home on the following Sunday. He was advised he was to be there about 1 p.m. It is known that LESLIE KISH resides at 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., the same residence as FEROL CORNELISON. KISH is also a known contact of BELTRICE WEIMAN, well known to the Washington Field Office. (u)

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On January 26, 1946, ED (believed to be EDWARD FITZGERALD, subject of instant case) contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF to determine if HARRY MAGDOFF had returned home from Cleveland. He was advised MAGDOFF had not returned. ED said he would see Mrs. MAGDOFF Friday and Saturday nights because the MAGDOFFS are coming to ELEANOR's party to be given at the FEROL's (FEROL M. CORNELISON). Mrs. MAGDOFF mentioned she was on the radio the previous day. *RGW*

At 10:12 a.m., Mrs. MAGDOFF contacted her husband at the Commerce Department and HARRY mentioned his train was two hours late on arrival in Cleveland, and that the meeting had already begun. He said there were about one hundred people and his talk was well liked. *RGW*

On January 28, 1946, HERMAN or IRVIN EDDLESBERG (phonetic) contacted HARRY MAGDOFF and said he was scheduled to give a talk "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida and had been having difficulty in locating material. HARRY asked if he referred to the Senator (probably meaning Senator PEPPER). MAGDOFF said KAPPY (IRVING KAPLAN) "did a job on Russia." HERMAN replied he had tried to contact KAPLAN but he was in New York for a couple of days. HERMAN mentioned they had "rifled BASSIE's stuff" but they had not been able to find a copy of KAPLAN's summary. HARRY said VEET had a copy and that ED FITZGERALD worked on it. HERMAN answered he had just called ED FITZGERALD who said he had not worked on it. HERMAN said he wanted to know the extent of devastation in Russia and he was going to call ED STONE who might have gotten a copy from KAPLAN. *RGW*

At 8:30 p.m., on January 29, 1946, an unknown woman contacted Mrs. MAGDOFF and they engaged in a personal conversation in which the woman asked about HARRY MAGDOFF, his job, and how much money he was making. Mrs. MAGDOFF said he was being promoted to the highest grade at about \$8,500, but the money was nothing. HARRY was offered a job at \$15,000 with a publishing company but did not take it. Mrs. MAGDOFF said the money meant nothing to them if HARRY was not happy in his work. *Henry A.*

At 8:45 p.m., on January 30, 1946, WALTER QUINN (phonetic) contacted HARRY MAGDOFF and said he is now with the OPA; that he likes his job and is learning a lot. QUINN said TRUMAN is going along with WALLACE, probably at the point of a gun. HARRY MAGDOFF said there is no point in his not going along with WALLACE. QUINN asked if the department was making any progress and HARRY replied it was not and the situation was not good. *RGW*

During the entire period of this report, it is noted BEATTIE MAGDOFF is continually engaged in activity relative to the League of Women Voters in her community and makes many contacts with members in order to promote its activities. *PAJ*

~~SECRET~~

ROBERT TALBOT MILLER III~~SECRET~~

Additional results obtained from mail cover placed on the address of the subject MILLER are set forth as follows:

<u>Date:-</u>	<u>To:-</u>	<u>From:-</u>
December 11, 1945 Wash.D.C.	Mr. Robert T. <sup>D</sup> Miller 3223 Northampton St.	Hotel Statler Wash. 13. DC
December 11, 1945 Wash.D.C.	Mrs. Robert <sup>*</sup> Miller	Thomas E. <sup>*</sup> Clark 4434 Conn Ave. Wash.DC
Dec 14, 1945, NY	Mr. Robert T. Miller	Chemical Bk & Trust Church St. PO, NY
Dec 14, 1945, Richmond, Va.	<sup>*</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Magnusson	Alvin <sup>*</sup> Cuttag 3216 Patterson Ave Richmond, Va.
New York, NY, Circular	Mrs. J. <sup>*</sup> Miller	<sup>*</sup> Harpers Magazines 637 Madison Ave NY
Jan 21, 1946, NY	Mrs. Robert Miller 3rd	Best & Co. 372 5th Ave. NY, NY
Jan 21, 1946, DC	Robert T. Miller	The Hecht Co. Wash, DC <sup>*</sup> Address 33rd Floor, One Wall St. NY
Jan 22, 1946, NY	Mr. Robert T. Miller	
Jan 21, 1946, NY	Mr. Robert T. Miller	Chemical Bk & Trust Co. Church St. PO. NY
Jan 23, 1946, Lake Wales	Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Miller	Mrs. Robert T. Miller, Jr., Mountain Lake Club Lake Wales, Fla.
Jan 25, 1946, DC	Robert T. Miller	Louise E. Wilson Treasury Dept. Offs Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, DC <sup>*</sup> Address 1010-25th St. NW, DC
Jan 25, 1946, DC	Mr. Robert <sup>D</sup> Miller	
Jan 24, 1946, NY	Mrs. J. Miller	The <sup>*</sup> Nation, 20 Veasey St. NY.

~~SECRET~~



Date

To

From

**SECRET**

Jan 27, 1946  
Lake Wales, Fla.

Mr. Robert T. Miller

Robert T. Miller, Jr.  
Mountain Lake  
Lake Wales, Fla.

Jan 28, 1946  
Durham, NC

.. Mr. and Mrs. Robert  
Miller III

P. M. Dawson  
Duke Univ. School of  
Medicine, Dept of Phy-  
siology & Pharmacology  
Durham, NC.

Jan 28, 1946  
NY

Mr. Robert T. Miller III

Chemical Bk & Trust Co.  
Bank Window, Church  
St. PO. NY.

Information set forth hereafter was obtained from ~~Confidential~~  
Informant ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ during the period of this report from January 16th to January  
31st inclusive. (u) b2 b7D

On January 15, 1946 OLYA ~~MARGOLIN~~ discussed with JENNE MILLER Jewish problems and JENNE told OLYA that she was going to hear a woman name not mentioned who had been quite a success in New York and who was going to give a talk here at 8 PM on Thursday. JENNE stated that the topic for discussion would be on the Soviet Union and that the lady had discussed Social Security matters at her last meeting. JENNE characterized the unknown woman as a fearless speaker and that she speaks freely and does not mind stepping on peoples toes. (u)

On January 17, 1946 FLO ~~LEVY~~ inquired of Mrs. MILLER whether or not her guest had left. Mrs. MILLER told her that everybody was fine and they discussed a young girlfriend at length. On that same day Mrs. MILLER made arrangements for attending a meeting on R Street near Connecticut Avenue and she stated that she was going to call SHERA ~~LEWIS~~ and tell her to come over to Arbours for dinner. (u)

On January 18, 1946 Mrs. MILLER inquired of Mrs. RANDY ~~FELTUS~~ and when she learned that she was not at home she left her number and wanted to be contacted. (u)

On the same date Mrs. MILLER tried to contact Mrs. MARGOLIN but without success. (u)

On January 20, 1946 Mrs. ROSENA ~~SMELL~~ contacted Mr. MILLER stating that she was to attend a meeting at the Book Club tonight and asked for suggestions for her reading list. She also inquired as to who the author was of "Faints and Strangers" (phonetic). She was advised that GEORGE WILLISON (phonetic) was the author of the above book. He suggested that ~~SMELL~~ (u)

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have the book ~~"Aglama"~~ (phonetic) put on her list. She advised MILLER that she already had ~~"Marx the Communist Manifesto"~~ and MILLER also suggested that she add to her list ~~"Days and Nights by Sound," "Escaping from Freedom"~~ by ERIC ~~FROMM~~, ~~"Patterns of Culture"~~ by RUTH ~~BENEDICT~~ and also ~~"Black Metropolis"~~ a book on Negroes. ROY ~~TELL~~ advised that she had a book on the list ~~"Reveille for Radicals"~~ by PAUL ~~LINSKI~~. *RM*

On January 22, 1946 FLO LEVY contacted JENNE MILLER and discussed some unknown woman who FLO stated was a smart Russian and JENNE agreed!

On January 22, 1946 Mrs. VOX of the State Department contacted MILLER and stated that Mr. SPAULDING wanted to talk with him. SPAULDING asked MILLER about Mrs. LEECH's December report, and MILLER thought it was in the file. SPAULDING said BILL called up, and thought the request for \$330,750 for the last quarter is too much, and thought Congress would not approve this budget. They discussed various items of the budget. MILLER mentioned \$6000 for the San Francisco volume. SPAULDING asked if they were going to publish the Annual Report of the National Munitions Control Board. MILLER said he has heard nothing new on this. SPAULDING said that they are going to publish the Security Manual, but is not sure about the Economics Manual. They discussed the \$6000 for San Francisco Docks volume being charged against another allotment. SPAULDING mentioned the item of \$1500 for the ~~"Conduct of Foreign Relations"~~, and said he doubted that they would get that. MILLER said "she" obligated that for something else, and wanted to get it back. They discussed amounts requested for a number of other items of publication, and agreed that the \$5000 requested for publications on Pearl Harbor, under ~~"Informational Pamphlets"~~ is a phony. SPAULDING mentioned an item of \$4000, and MILLER said that that was another thing, that it was taken out of something else, and that was put in to get it back. MILLER said that all the items under ~~"Informational Pamphlets"~~ are either legitimate or have other things that are coming along to take their places. *RM*

SPAULDING said that some of the estimates are pretty big, and if they could give way on a few of the items, maybe it would shut BILL up. MILLER agreed. MILLER repeated that some of those are to get money back for misobligated funds, but it would not do to tell BILL that. MILLER said the fact is that they are overspent, and must get it back some way. SPAULDING said he has checked the \$5000 for Pearl Harbor, \$1500 for Conduct of Foreign Relations, \$5000 for Official Texts of the Declarations of War, \$500 for the Keltsman (phonetic) thing, and \$4000 for Imperfected Treaties. SPAULDING said the total of these five items is \$16,000, and it is safe to concede them. MILLER agreed. MILLER asked him to go through the list of pamphlets after the Economics ones. SPAULDING said they want to keep those. SPAULDING said he is trying to get JOHN ~~HONE~~ (phonetic) on the phone, as they have to know what FENTON is planning. They mentioned a number of other publications, and decided whether each one should be kept in the budget. SPAULDING said that they could concede about \$16,000 in addition to the \$30,000. *RM*

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MILLER said that they should not go much further than that, because there is a War Crimes pamphlet coming up on Japan, and one on Relief also being started. SPAULDING said he wished he knew where they stood. MILLER asked if ~~BARON~~ (ph) and DICK would be able to revise the budget in 3 days, and SPAULDING said that was ~~BARON~~'s estimate, but DICK is not so sure about it. After some further discussion on the budget, SPAULDING asked MILLER about his health. MILLER said he had been in bed all afternoon, and will come to the office tomorrow, although he would be late. *RM*

On January 23, 1946 JENNIE MILLER contacted OLYA MARGOLIN and inquired as to the address of BEN and OLYA replied that his address was Box 2, Bedford Hills, New York. JENNIE advised OLYA that BEN had written to her and had asked BOB to send her a certain report and that is what she wanted the address for. *RM*

On January 26, 1946 JENNIE MILLER inquired as to the telephone number of ~~PAUL KAHN~~ and she was advised that it was TR 3376. PAUL KAHN is the subject of Bureau file 100-310760. *RM*

On the same date subject contacted PAUL KAHN for directions to his home and was advised that he resided at 2115 R Street, SE. *RM*

On January 26, 1946 MILLER contacted JOE GREGG and they engaged in a lengthy discussion concerning the setup at the State Department after which GREGG invited the MILLERS over for the evening. *RM*

On the same date JENNIE MILLER contacted Mrs. GREGG and advised them that she would accept an invitation to have dinner with the GREGGS and will arrive there as soon after 7 PM as possible. *RM*

On the same date January 26th, Mrs. MILLER contacted PEGGY (~~MARGARET GREENFIELD~~) and discussed a movie which is playing at the Hippodrome and also commented on information appearing in the Post written by ~~WYNE MORRIS~~. The conversation was general with remarks made about steel workers getting unemployment insurance. Both women were partial to the General Motors strike fund. PEGGY advised Mrs. MILLER that she had received a card from the O'CONNORS and when Mrs. MILLER invited PEGGY to her home on Monday, PEGGY declined stating that she was going to see the CALLISTERS. Mrs. MILLER advised PEGGY that she had seen the LUNTS and PEGGY stated that she had also seen them. PEGGY advised Mrs. MILLER that she had mailed several contributions and was presently taking up more collections for the ~~General CIO Strike Fund~~. It is to be noted that it was in this connection that the article by ~~WYNE MORRIS~~ of the Post was mentioned. *RM*

On January 28, 1946 CYNTHIA ~~DICKIE~~ contacted JENNIE MILLER and advised her that JOHN and BOB had had lunch together the other day and decided that they should all get together for dinner some evening. CYNTHIA stated that the MILLERS were coming over to her house that night. *RM*

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On the same date JENNIE MILLER tried to contact the subject and when advised that he was out to lunch JENNIE inquired as to whether he went out with a Mr. RANDY FELTUS. (u)

On the same date the subject contacted his wife JENNIE and he was advised by her that CYNTHIA BURKES (phonetic) had invited them to dinner. He stated that the engagement was OK, however he had a previous engagement to see RANDY FELTUS. (u)

On January 30, 1946 JENNIE MILLER contacted PEGGY GREENFIELD and advised her that the MILLERS were going to New York on the 31st on the Congressional which leaves Washington at 4 PM. JENNIE advised PEGGY that she had finally collected some money and stated that a check should be made out. PEGGY advised her that it should be made out to E. ROSS, Secretary of the Washington Committee for the Support of Families of the General Motors Strike. PEGGY advised JENNIE that she would give her the complete address the following morning. (u)

On the same date subject inquired for one Mrs. THELTON, phonetic, and when advised that she had gone to North Carolina MILLER left word for her to call him when she returned. (u)

On January 31, 1946 ALICE JOHNSON contacted JENNIE MILLER and after conversing with her for several minutes the "Doctor" spoke to JENNIE. Upon advising the Dr. that she was going to New York he suggested to JENNIE that she save enough time to see a couple of shows particularly "The Last Chance." (u)

The Dr. advised JENNIE that he wanted to speak to JOHN MILLER's brother and that he thought that maybe he could work one day a week at "Hopkins" (Johns Hopkins Hospital). The Dr. inquired whether or not BOB's brother was in the pathological laboratory and JENNIE said that he is now teaching and has been made an Assistant Professor. (u)

#### Physical Surveillance

The following is the result of the physical surveillance maintained on MILLER from January 31, 1946.

Subject and his wife were observed by Special Agent JOHN A. STERTZ to board train #158 "The Arlington" of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7 PM on January 31, 1946. This train was due to arrive in New York City at 11.35 PM. Subject and his wife were traveling in day coach #3205 which was the eighth car from the engine. The above train was met in Newark, New Jersey by Special Agent AL STERTZ of the Washington Field Division and Agents DOYLE and NOLAN of the New York Office. The subject and his wife arrived in New York at 11.45 PM and proceeded by cab to the Lexington Hotel in New York where they registered and proceeded to their room. The Surveillance was discontinued by the Washington Agents at this time.

**SECRET**

Reference is made to information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] on December 19, 1945 that MARJORIE BULON had been in contact with JENNIE MILLER. The indices of the Washington Field Division were checked with negative results in regard to MARJORIE BULON and further efforts to identify her through various city and telephone directories proved negative.

**SECRET**

b2  
b7D

Reference is made to information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] on December 19, 1945 in which it was reported that the MILLERS plan to visit the DURKES (phonetic). Due to the lack of further identifying data it has been impossible to identify the DURKES.

b2  
b7D

Reference is made to information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] on December 28, 1945 wherein Mrs. MILLER discussed with one Mrs. BEN MARGOLIN personal matters and Mrs. MILLER mentioned she planned to go to New York about February 22, 1946 to see her husband.

The indices of the Washington Field Division reflect information furnished by [redacted] follows concerning BEN MARGOLIN:

b2  
b7D

On August 7, 1944, Mrs. MILLER talked to BEN MARGOLIN at the State Department asking about the operation of Mrs. MARGOLIN and about their vacation.

On September 20, 1944, Mr. MILLER talked to BEN telling him that the next time he, BEN, questioned him, MILLER, over the phone that he should bear in mind where MILLER was talking from. BEN said that was why he was vague himself on his questions. MILLER said the whole thing is innocent enough "God knows" but you asked me if I had gotten any information on such and such. If anybody has been listening, you know that is why I brushed you off. BEN said he understood.

On May 20, 1945, Mrs. MILLER talked to OLYA MARGOLIN, BEN's wife, and told her that BEN's name was not on the list of employees in some Government branch. OLYA said she would write and tell BEN. They both agreed that BEN probably has not been dropped from the payroll but Mrs. MARGOLIN said it seemed strange BEN's name was not on the list. Mrs. MARGOLIN said she thought possibly BEN had been transferred as he said something before he left. OLYA said that was with reference to an approach made to him by someone from the State Department but that there had been nothing official about it. She said he was still getting his checks.

[redacted] also furnished the following information on Mrs. OLYA MARGOLIN:

b2  
b7D

**SECRET**

On August 27, 1944, ROBERT MILLER told OLYA MARGOLIN they would be over about 9 PM. On August 7, 1944, Mrs. MILLER talked to Mrs. LESLIE GRAY about OLYA MARGOLIN's operation. *WJ*

**SECRET**

On May 22, 1945, Mrs. MILLER again discussed with OLYA the fact that the failure of BEN'S name to appear on the list was not indication of fact that he was out of a job but was just an error. Mr. LEVY, BEN's immediate and direct superior, who is General Counsel for the Office of Inter-American Affairs, has assured her that BEN may have his job back any time he wants it. BEN is out West undergoing treatment. They discussed whether there would be some reorganization in the State Department. *WJ*

On August 9, 1945 BOB MILLER wanted to get in touch with OLYA MARGOLIN, who at that time was vacationing for one week in Tennessee, her address being in care of T. J. GREEN, 901 Anderson Street, Bristol, Tennessee. *WJ*

**SECRET**

**SECRET**GEORGE N. PERAZICH

Reference report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated January 28, 1946, contains information concerning PERAZICH's stopping at the Hotel Sheraton in Washington on December 30, 1945, and January 1, 1946. During that period it was determined he contacted an individual at telephone Union 4519. It was determined subsequently through confidential informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, that this telephone is listed to DUDLEY L. MARTIN of 5706 31st Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland. b2  
b7D

According to confidential informant [redacted] who is conversant with activities of subject IRVING KAPLAN in instant case, it was determined on January 23, 1946, AMELIA PERAZICH, wife of GEORGE PERAZICH, contacted DOROTHY KAPLAN, wife of IRVING KAPLAN, and Mrs. PERAZICH said she and GEORGE now live in apartment 131 at the Alban Towers Apartments at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Wisconsin Avenue, N. W. Mrs. PERAZICH said that DAVE WEINTRAUB (phonetic) lives in the same building, and he had some friends who left and sublet their apartment to the PERAZICH family furnished. Mrs. PERAZICH said their furniture is still in storage in New Jersey. b2  
b7D

She said GEORGE PERAZICH will only be in Washington about three months and then he may go to Yugoslavia. Mrs. PERAZICH said she doesn't know whether or not she will go with him because she doesn't care so much for the boat ride. It was indicated during this conversation that the PERAZICH family have two children. Mrs. PERAZICH said they arrived in Washington the previous Friday night after having a long but pleasant trip from California. Mrs. PERAZICH said her husband was having a man from the office to dinner the following night and asked if DOROTHY and IRVING KAPLAN could also come. DOROTHY said KAPPY had an appointment at 8:30 p.m., and could pick up DOROTHY at 11 p.m. if this would be all right. Mrs. PERAZICH said dinner would be at 6:30 p.m., and it was agreed the KAPLANS would come and that KAPPY could be excused for his 8:30 appointment. X(u)

Mrs. PERAZICH said the man whom GEORGE invited from the office is a "nice old Southern reactionary." They both said they hoped the man would leave by 10 p.m. in order that they could spend some time talking. Mrs. PERAZICH said she had contacted ED FITZGERALD previous to contacting Mrs. KAPLAN. X(u)

On the evening of this date Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and FLOYD L. JONES maintained a surveillance at the Alban Towers Apartments from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. in order to verify the visit of the KAPLANS and the unknown guest to the PERAZICH apartment. During this period none of the guests was observed to enter the apartment building; however, at 7:30 p.m., it was noted a 1940 Plymouth coach bearing Virginia license 469-637 registered to DOROTHY KAPLAN, was parked near the apartment building on the same side as the PERAZICH apartment and immediately near the entrance thereto. X(u)

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WFO 100-17493

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During the course of the surveillance, the noise of children could be heard in apartment 131, but it was impossible to determine who else was in the apartment at the time. A close surveillance of the KAPLAN automobile failed to reflect that KAPLAN left in order to keep his 8:30 appointment as set out above. *(u)*

~~SECRET~~



RE: VICTOR PERLO

~~SECRET~~

A mail cover placed on the above-named subject during the period of this report has been unproductive. ~~(u)~~

The following is a summary of information furnished on the above-named subject by ~~Confidential Informant~~ during the period of this report: ~~(u)~~ b2 b7D

On January 17, 1946, VICTOR PERLO contacted Mrs. PERLO, who said she was going to Brentano's with her father to get some books. ~~(u)~~

On January 18, 1946, a man who was referred to by Mrs. PERLO as Uncle ~~CARL SHERMAN~~, contacted Mrs. PERLO, saying that he was staying at the Carlton Hotel, and that he was going to be in Washington frequently during the next few weeks and would probably see the PERLOS. (the records of the Carlton Hotel indicate that CARL SHERMAN of 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, registered at the Carlton Hotel on January 17, 1946. ~~(u)~~

On January 18, 1946, Mrs. PERLO told her mother that she had heard from CARL SHERMAN, who had come in last night and was leaving today for New York. ~~(u)~~

On January 24, 1946, a man giving his name as ~~HUGH~~, of 2140 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., invited the PERLOS over for drinks at 6:00 to 6:30 p. m. on the following Saturday night. HUGH remarked that CHARLES is a very good friend of ~~JAMES~~ (phonetic) and Mrs. PERLO says that VICTOR has met him. HUGH said that he lived on the roof top or on the 5th floor at 2140 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. ~~(u)~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT~~SECRET~~~~\*CONF. INFT~~

Informant [redacted] furnished the following information covering the activities of REDMONT from January 16, 1946, through January 31, 1946, inclusive: (u) (u)

January 16, 1946 (u) (u)

At 9:16 A. M. REP or RHET ~~\*SCOBIE~~, ph) called JOAN ~~\*REDMONT~~ and discussed possible positions with OPA and AAA. He indicated that the previous night he had wired HERMAN ~~\*POLLOCK~~ hoping that they could get together for lunch. REP then spoke with BERNIE ~~\*REDMONT~~ and invited him for lunch. He told BERNIE that he was interviewing a girl who was with VARIETY or something, indicating that DOROTHY ~~\*HOLLOWAY~~ (?) had told him that the interview would take place. (u) (u)

At 2:45 P. M. HELEN ~~\*SCOTT~~ called JOAN REDMONT and asked if they were going to the party at SHIRLEY ~~\*ELLINGBOUGH~~'S. JOAN indicated she would let her know later. (u) (u)

January 17, 1946

At 8:05 P. M. [redacted] JOAN REDMONT contacted BILL ~~\*REMINGTON~~ indicating that they would get together the following evening. JOAN tells REMINGTON about her husband's new job in South America. (u) (u)

January 18, 1946

At 10:04 A. M. DON ~~\*ROTHENBERG~~ spoke to JOAN REDMONT. During the conversation JOAN said, "Remember my friends the HECHT twins? Remember this guy went into the FBI? You don't? Well, he has been in the FBI for five years." (u) (u)

(u) [redacted] DON: "Yes."

JOAN: "Well he has gotten worse and worse. I mean he has gotten very tolerant--anti-nig-- I mean intolerant, anti-Negro and everything. Well, it seems, and we were very much surprised, but got notice he was leaving the FBI, which surprised us because BERNIE said that he didn't think that people were allowed to get out because they had so many secrets." (u) (u)

(u) [redacted] DON: "Is that so?"

(u) [redacted] JOAN: "I don't know, but anyway he is out."

~~SECRET~~

JOAN indicated she was having the REMINGTONS and COOKS over because they wanted to meet each other. (U)

January 19, 1946 (U)

At 9:35 A. M. HELEN SCOTT called JOAN REDMONT and advised that the COPELANDS and DICK BARR were at her place for dinner last night and that DWIGHT and GERRY came in for a while after dinner. HELEN remarked that ELLIE had located another apartment for her at 19th and F Street. JOAN is to assist HELEN in trying to find another dentist. (U)

At 10:50 A. M. DON called JOAN and asked about her family. JOAN indicated that the REMINGTONS and the COOKS were in for dinner last night. (U)

January 21, 1946 (U)

At 5:55 P. M. an unknown woman in conversation with JOAN indicated she had a good time at the party last night. JOAN related that she hears that MATTY'S wife and child are coming back. JOAN asked the caller what DUNC plans to do and the caller says, "He will write some articles for the Atlantic Monthly and work on his book." As far as JOAN and the caller know the BOWMANS are still going to Chile. The unknown woman says that HELEN SWEENEY is supposed to leave by plane for a vacation in Mexico tonight. (U)

January 23, 1946 (U)

At 8:23 P. M. BERNIE REDMONT called WILMA SITCHER in New York, telephone LE 2-2579, stating that he, JOAN, MIL, DON, ANN, BILLY and DOTTY, who are all at REDMONT'S, wish her a happy birthday. She congratulates BERNIE on his new job. BERNIE indicates he is coming to New York for a few days next week. (U)

January 24, 1946 (U)

At 11:35 A. M. JOAN called BERNIE at his office and told him they were having dinner tonight with DICK BARR and that she wanted to see the COOKS afterwards. (U)

January 25, 1946 (U)

At 11:45 A. M. HELEN SCOTT called BERNIE REDMONT. He indicated he was studying Argentine matters and that they would probably leave around March. HELEN indicated she had received a letter he had written while she was in Europe and stated that she was getting her mail at ALEX'S. (U)

SECRET

January 26, 1946 (u)

At 12:55 P. M. HELEN SCOTT called BERNIE and discussed Argentine research. He indicated he was going away Monday probably on the same train with DICK and IRVING. Then JOAN talked with HELEN and they mentioned HELEN'S boy friend, AVERY ARONBERG, who it appears differs with her pro-labor views. (u)

At 2:35 P. M. an unknown man contacted BERNARD REDMONT and discussed BERNIE'S new job. The caller indicated he is working under CHESTER BOWLES in Surplus Set-up and is now living at his new address, 3525 A Street, SE, Greenway Apartment No 505. (u)

January 27, 1946 (u)

At 10:25 A. M. ESTHER contacted JOAN and discussed family affairs. Then BESSIE talked with JOAN and discussion was carried on in a foreign language. (u)

January 28, 1946 (u)

At 3:45 P. M. DON called JOAN and he talked about going to the opera on February 4. JOAN indicated BERNIE was in New York and that GERRY is coming over for supper tonight. She related that HELEN called Saturday and mentioned ELEANOR ERIESEN. (u)

At 4:05 P. M. HELEN called JOAN and talked about coming out and DWIGHT coming out later. (u)

At 6:00 P. M. JOAN called NORA, who has just moved to NAYLOR GARDENS on 29th Street, no number given. JOAN indicated she received a call from someone connected with the League of Women Voters, who wanted her to do some work on housing. She hasn't the time to devote to it. JOAN indicated that a distant cousin of BERNIE, DAVID SCHWARTZ (ph), an employee of the Department of Justice, lives in the same development (NAYLOR GARDENS) and NORA, whose husband is apparently ALEX of the Department of Justice, will be asked by NORA to look up BERNIE'S cousin. (u)

January 29, 1946 (u)

JOAN called HELEN SCOTT at 10:15 A. M. and told her that DWIGHT and GERRY invited themselves out last night and it turned out to be a lousy evening. They then discussed studying Spanish and gossiped about other people. (u)

~~SECRET~~

January 30, 1946

At 4:20 P. M. HELEN SCOTT called JOAN and said that she has some bad news; that LUTHER SWAMI, SHIRLEY ELLEN BOGAN and ALIX SCHROEDER (all phonetic) have been fired. (u)

At 4:24 P. M. JOAN calls HELEN back and they continue the previous conversation about some of the office staff being laid off. HELEN thinks BERNIE ought to do something for ALIX (female), who is apparently upset and needs a job. (u)

At 5:38 P. M. GERRY calls BERNIE who is not at home and advised JOAN that it is not true about all of those people being fired. She said she spoke to LUCILLE RICHIE (ph) and that the list of persons were individuals who have not been placed. (u)

January 31, 1946

GRIF (ph) calls JOAN. He is apparently a friend of RUTH'S. She invited him for dinner tomorrow night and he states he has a previous engagement. He gave his phone number as Republic 7500, Extension 6626. She indicates she will be calling him when BERNIE leaves and that he can squire her around town. (u)

\* \* \* \* \*

Previous information has been set out regarding HELEN SCOTT, a contact of both subject REDMONT and subject REMINGTON, and information regarding HELEN SCOTT'S bank account has been reported under the material regarding subject WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in this report. (u)

**SECRET**

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON**SECRET**

On January 2, 1946, a thirty days mail cover was placed on the address of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia, and since January 16, 1946, the following information has been developed as a result of that mail cover:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Date</u>
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 1 Madison Avenue, New York, 10, New York	Ensign William W. Remington RFD #1, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 14, 1946
The Key Reporter Publishing Office, Concord, New Hampshire (The Phi Beta Kappa News Magazine -- Winter 1945 Issue)	William W. Remington 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 17, 1946
The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. 246 N. High Street, Columbus, 16, Ohio	William W. Remington, 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 22, 1946 (Double reply postal card)
Dartmouth Alumni Magazine Publishing Office, 73 Main Street, Brattleboro, Vermont	Ensign William W. Remington Route 1, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 24, 1946
F. C. Remington 560 Upper Boulevard Ridgewood, New Jersey	Ensign W. W. Remington, USNR 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan 31, 1946
Office of Secretary Williams College Williamstown, Massachusetts	Mr. William W. Remington RFD No. 1, Alexandria, Virginia.	Jan. 30, 1946

The following information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] concerning activities of REMINGTON from January 16, 1946 through January 31, 1946:

January 16, 1946

At 8:00 A. M. IRVING, a neighbor and a member of the car-pool, advised ANN REMINGTON that no one would be driving in with him, but WARD ALLEN would come home with him.

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At 9:00 A. M. ANN REMINGTON called VIRGINIA and asked if she got her message about Thursday night. ANN said that they are coming out about 5:30 P. M.

At 12:40 P. M. BOB DAVENPORT advised ANN REMINGTON that he was going to the hospital to see BETTY and asked that ANN look after his child. He would be back around 5:00 P. M.

At 7:51 P. M. JESSIE SCHWARTZ asked ANN REMINGTON if she would be able to attend a short meeting of the Executive Board tomorrow night to appoint a teacher. JESSIE said the meeting would follow the Staff Meeting set for 8:00 P. M. ANN declined, stating that they were entertaining tomorrow night.

At 8:00 P. M. an unidentified woman asked ANN REMINGTON what MURIEL'S address was and was given the address 95 Glenburn Road, Arlington, Va.  
January 17, 1946

At 6:10 P. M. FRED NEAL advised ANN REMINGTON he was running late, but would be over in a little while.

At 8:04 P. M. JOAN REDMONT, wife of BERNARD REDMONT, asked BILL REMINGTON if "she" were going to see you folks tomorrow night. It was agreed that they would see each other and then JOAN advised BILL "We're going to Argentina. BERNIE'S going for a new magazine called 'World Report.' (DAVID LAWRENCE'S newest venture.) BILL indicated he had a friend named GEORGE SLAYMAN (ph) who is working for the same magazine.

January 18, 1946

BING REMINGTON advised BERNIE REDMONT that they were to be together tonight and the REMINGTONS are to drive over in their car. BERNIE stated he was going to Argentina about March 1st. The REMINGTONS were to leave at about 7:00 P. M.

January 20, 1946

At 10:40 A. M. ANN REMINGTON advised HARVEY FRANNY that she had invited BOB DAVENPORT and his family over to dinner, but had to cancel it because of her husband's illness. She requested FRANNY to invite the REMINGTONS if she cared to.

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~~SECRET~~

January 21, 1946

At 9:20 A. M. ANN REMINGTON advised her husband's office that he would not be in to work for a couple of days, and contacted the office of Mr. COMBS, National War Agencies, and advised that BILL could not make the luncheon today because of his illness.

At 1:28 P. M. CORA advised ANN REMINGTON that LILLY ~~ERLICH~~ (ph) agreed to meet with them tomorrow night at HELEN'S house with those interested in carrying on the music program.

At 8:30 P. M. BILL REMINGTON sent the following message by Western Union:

"PRESIDENT BAXTER,  
WILLIAMS COLLEGE,  
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLING TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT ON BASIS DESCRIBED IN YOUR LETTER."

At 8:45 P. M. BERT ~~FOX~~ called from Williamstown, Massachusetts and spoke with BILL REMINGTON, who advised of the above telegram. BERT said that was fine inasmuch as the Committee on Instruction met this afternoon and there was to be a Trustees Meeting later in the week. REMINGTON advised that he would be out of the Navy by mid-June, but if not the Navy has a special system to permit early release of teachers. He advised that he and his wife would be up in a few weeks to look over the housing situation.

At 8:50 P. M. BILL REMINGTON called DICK ~~SHERMAN~~, Chestnut 4748, and advised that BERT FOX was going to call him. They then discussed DICK'S conclusions about accepting an appointment. DICK is still undecided.

January 22, 1946

At 10:50 A. M. JANE \_\_\_\_\_ called BILL REMINGTON. She said she had to write ROBINSON and wondered if he could help her. He was trying to hang on to the study he is making, which is under the auspices of the Regional Council on Southern Population of War Veterans, Workers, et cetera. She mentioned ROBINSON was formerly with NLRB and got into trouble in Alabama or Tennessee or someplace.

At 4:58 P. M. CONNIE \_\_\_\_\_ asked ANN REMINGTON if they are considering moving as CONNIE has friends in Los Angeles who would like to take over the house. ANN said they are moving about June first and will probably rent the house while her husband is teaching.

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January 23, 1946

At 10:45 A. M. a Miss PETERSON (ph), apparently secretary for "CHARLIE" called BILL REMINGTON and later CHARLIE talked with REMINGTON about a meeting this afternoon of the "Reconversion Steering Committee" on the Southern Forest Products."

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January 25, 1946

At 3:48 P. M. ANN REMINGTON invited Mr. and Mrs. WARD ALLEN over for dinner tonight. ANN said that the girls could talk while BILL and WARD study their Russian.

January 27, 1946

At 5:42 P. M. ANN REMINGTON talked with BOB DAVENPORT and learned that they would arrive for dinner about 7:30 P. M.

January 28, 1946

At 9:15 A. M. ANN REMINGTON talked to Mrs ROBERTY LAYMAN (ph) who said that they went to a house-warming at McUNES (ph) in Forest Glen Saturday night. Mrs. LAYMAN invited the REMINGTONS for a party Saturday night saying that FRED SWEET, one of those people who never last very long at a job, but an interesting character, will be there. She indicated that the NEALS could not come because they were in Florida.

January 29, 1946

At 11:57 A. M. LUCY VAUGHN (ph) invited ANN REMINGTON to tea at her house at 4:00 P. M. this afternoon. She also asked ANN to tell Mrs. BIBERMAN, telephone Temple 0402, about it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reference is made to previous information reflecting that HELEN SCOTT is a contact of both subject REMINGTON and subject REDMONT and the indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that it has been determined that HELEN SCOTT maintains a checking account at the MORRIS PLAN BANK, usually running into three figures. She is employed at the Office of Inter-American Affairs, REpublic 7500, Extension 6114. Upon opening her account she listed as a reference BERNARD REDMONT, Room 3701 Commerce Building. She is reported to have formerly had an account with the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, Grand Central Branch, New York City. She has the use of a safe deposit box which is registered in SCOTT'S name and the name VERDA M. WIGLESWORTH, 2124 I Street, NW. According to the current telephone directory,

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VERDA M. WIGLESWORTH resides at 2124 I Street, NW., telephone Republic 3404.

Reference is also made to the conversation on January 5, 1946, between HERB KALE and Mrs. REMINGTON at which time it was mentioned that BILL REMINGTON rides with WARD ALLEN. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that WARD ALLEN, a Special Attorney with the Department of Justice, resides at 324 North Thomas Street, Arlington, Virginia, and has been listed on the mailing list of the Washington Bookshop and as a member of the American Peace Mobilization. There is also a WARD ALLEN listed in the DIES INDICES.

The Washington Field Office also has a file entitled "WARD PHILIPPS ALLEN, Associate Attorney, Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice" in which he is the subject of an Internal Security, Hatch Act, Case. This reflects that ALLEN is an American citizen, born at Battle Creek, Michigan, on April 16, 1915. He received a BA Degree from the University of Michigan in 1936, and a Law Degree from the American University in 1939. He came to Washington, D. C. in the same year.

During the investigation of WARD ALLEN it was determined that interviewees considered ALLEN as liberal, but there was no evidence that he was connected with the Communist Party. ALLEN himself in an interview stated that he had never had anything to do with the American Peace Mobilization and was at a loss to know how his name might be connected with that organization. He did advise that he was a member of the Washington Bookshop for two months prior to September, 1941, and that he served as President of the Buckingham Civic Association on a temporary basis, and wondered if it was possible that this might have caused his name to have been obtained by the American Peace Mobilization.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES in instant case dated January 28, 1946, in which it is noted that on January 16, 1946, at 4:10 P. M. the name JOHN MAGNUSSON is mentioned by HERB KALE while conversing with Mrs. REMINGTON. (u)

The records of STONE'S MERCHANTILE AGENCY reflect that JOHN S. MAGNUSSON and wife, MARGARET L. MAGNUSSON, reside at Number 15 Wamsutta Road, Tauxemont, Alexandria, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age and since May, 1938, has been employed as an attorney in the United States Housing Authority, Interior Department. (The Credit Bureau records indicate that he has been employed since August, 1942, as an attorney for the Federal Public Housing Administration, and was formerly with the National Housing Authority) MARGARET L. MAGNUSSON has been employed as a Clerk in the Department of Agriculture since November, 1940. Former addresses were indicated as prior to 1935 at 2332 North Hampton Street, NW., and September, 1939 at 4303 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, and October 25, 1945, at Tauxemont, Alexandria, Virginia.

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RUTH RIFKIN

A mail cover was placed on the address of RUTH RIFKIN, 3665 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (McLean Gardens), and the following results have been observed:

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
January 13, 1946	Rifkin 19 East 98th Street New York City	Miss Ruth Rifkin 3665 - 38th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

\* \* \* \*

Since the last report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated January 28, 1946, at Washington, D. C., no information concerning RUTH RIFKIN has come to the attention of the Washington Field Office through any of its available informants or sources of information.

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RE: ALLEN R. ROSENBERG  
Residence: 6955 Brook Lane  
Brookmont, Maryland.

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The following information was furnished by ~~Confidential Informant~~ whose identity is known to the Bureau, and covers the period from January 16, 1946, to January 31, 1946. (u) b2 b7D

On January 16, 1946, SUMNER ~~MARCUS~~ advised Mrs. ~~ERNA ROSENBERG~~ wife of ~~ALLEN ROSENBERG~~, that he is trying to line up some sort of a position in connection with the BOLEN-SMITH lead he has been working on. SUMNER stated that he would leave for St. Paul on January 22, 1946, and he and Mrs. ROSENBERG discussed an individual by the name of LEONARD ~~APPEL~~. (u)

On January 16, 1946, an unidentified individual contacted ALLEN ROSENBERG and they agreed to get together with HAROLD on the following day. It is believed that the HAROLD referred to is identical with HAROLD GLASSER. (u)

On the 17th an individual by the name of SERGE (ph) contacted ROSENBERG and stated that he had discussed the business with HAROLD. It is believed that this business refers to the transactions ROSENBERG has been conducting for the Greek National and that the HAROLD referred to is HAROLD GLASSER. (u)

ALLEN ~~ROSENBERG~~ left Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1946, with his sister, ~~BEATRICE~~ to see their father, in Boston, who was ill. They returned to Washington on January 22, 1946.

On January 20, 1946, Mrs. ROSENBERG contacted Mrs. ~~FLY GLASSER~~. (u)

On January 21, 1946, Mrs. ROSENBERG advised ~~CHARLOTTE FOX~~ that her husband is out of town and that they planned to get together. (u)

On the same date Mrs. ~~EMILY SHARFELN~~ contacted Mrs. ROSENBERG and Mrs. ROSENBERG stated that she had been out with the GREENBERG DuBOIS and the EZEKIELS. It is believed Mrs. ROSENBERG referred to Mr. and Mrs. MORDECAI ~~EZEKIEL~~. (u)

On January 21, 1946, an unidentified man conversed with Mrs. ROSENBERG about ROSENBERG's new law practice. (u)

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On January 21, 1946, ALLEN ~~SAYLOR~~ (ph) contacted EMMA ROSENBERG and she advised him that ALLEN ROSENBERG and BEATRICE had left town. Mrs. ROSENBERG invited him out and he stated he would try to make it if Mr. ROSENBERG returns to Washington. Mr. SAYLOR said that FRANCES and the kids have been ill. (u)

Reference is made to the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated May 8, 1944, in the matter entitled COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, which reflected that FRANCES ~~SAYLOR~~ is the wife of ALLEN SAYLOR. FRANCES was employed at that time by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N. W., and ALLEN was reported to be employed by the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company in Baltimore, Maryland. (u)

The Washington Times-Herald for August 27, 1941, reported the marriage of ALLEN SAYLER, Federal Communications Commission to FRANCES LULU WHEELER, the daughter of Senator BURTON K. WHEELER.

Information has been received by the Washington Field Office indicating that FRANCES SAYLOR is a possible member of the White Collar Branch of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

On January 29, 1946, Mrs. ROSENBERG made a luncheon engagement with Mr. LOU ~~SOREN~~. (u)

On this same date, Mrs. EMILY SHARFMAN invited the ROSENBERGS out to dinner for the evening of February 2. It was decided that they would go to the CREDIGHTONS(ph) afterwards. (u)

On January 30, 1946, Mrs. ROSENBERG stated that the KAMELSTEINS (ph) are in town and Mr. ROSENBERG then mentioned that he had lunch with BOB ~~SHANDLER~~, who is in the infantry and is going to California to be discharged. (u)

On January 31, 1946, Mrs. ROSENBERG discussed the law office work of her husband with EMILY SHARFMAN. EMMA ROSENBERG remarked that ALLEN is terribly nervous and that they have gotten heavily into debt. She said, "Of course, the Intercontinental is coming in pretty steadily" and if things break, they will be really rich. Mrs. ROSENBERG stated that ALLEN considered SIMON ~~WILLNER~~ (ph), NAT WITT and ALLEN SAYLOR (ph) as clients. Mrs. SHARFMAN stated that Mr. SHARFMAN might have to go to Columbus on an OPA matter on a new client. Mrs. ROSENBERG mentioned that MAX ~~LOWENTHAL~~ was regarded as being a good big contact and she hoped he would throw some things their way. Mrs. ROSENBERG asked Mrs. SHARFMAN whether she thought that JOE (u)

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✓ ~~R~~ALPH (ph) had called ~~TOM Y~~ CORCORAN and ~~EMILY~~ remarked that they were intimate friends. Mr. SHARFMAN hopes that ~~TOM Y~~ CORCORAN can throw a lot of things to them. Mrs. ROSENBERG then asked, "Does ~~LOU HARRIS~~'s contact with Mr. SHARFMAN have something that he can go and speak to him about?" Mrs. SHARFMAN said that Mr. SHARFMAN would get in touch with TOMMY CORCORAN, that TOMMY had been told by LOU HARRIS. Mrs. SHARFMAN said that there is another thing that LOU HARRIS is going to do again and said, "BEN ~~COHEN~~ is a good friend of LOU and he is going to have lunch with BEN and TOMMY and mention it in front of TOMMY CORCORAN so that in case TOMMY has forgotten and BEN doesn't know." ✓ Mrs. ROSENBERG asked, "What about ~~ISIDORE LUBIN~~ (ph)?" and Mrs. SHARFMAN stated that he is going out to the West Coast and go into the movie business and they hope that LUBIN can throw some motion picture business their way. (u)

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Re: CLAYMER SCHLUTER

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On January 17, 1946, at 11:00 a. m., Special Agent JAMES E. McMAHON observed the subject, CLAYMER SCHLUTER, entering the office of Mr. RICHARD BANNERMAN, Security Officer of the State Department, and noted the subject talking to Mr. BANNERMAN's secretary. Immediately after subject had left BANNERMAN's office, BANNERMAN was requested to advise the nature of the subject's visit. The agent was advised that the subject was applying for a position with the State Department and that he was now an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. No further inquiry was made at this time.

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**SECRET**ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

The following information concerning the activities of SILVERMAN was obtained from confidential informant [REDACTED] covering the period from January 15 to January 31, 1946. (u) b2 b7D

On January 18, 1946, GEORGE SILVERMAN contacted an unidentified man who was then at the SILVERMAN residence at which time they made a luncheon engagement for 1 p.m. that date. The unknown man said he would come to SILVERMAN's office after which SILVERMAN will take him to a French place near his office. They referred to this place as the La Parisienne. (u)

Special Agent ANKER B. HARBO conducted a surveillance at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., at 1:25 p.m. in the vicinity of SILVERMAN's office and also in the vicinity of the Cafe Parisienne at 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. This surveillance was conducted until 3:15 p.m., and during this period SILVERMAN was not observed to leave his office or to enter the Cafe Parisienne. (u)

On January 18, 1946, RICHARD SILVERMAN, son of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, contacted an unidentified boy, and they discussed the boys' school work at college. DICK SILVERMAN arrived the previous night from Harvard University. During their conversation the boy referred to a Marxian class which he was in. He then said, "Well, you know the Students Citizens League, there are a few people in it, six people, and they have gotten together and there is a guy from the party who is teaching it. We are studying political economy and boy it is terrific. It's good and we are studying this book 'Leontez's (phonetic) Political Economy.'" The boy then said, "The guy (teacher) is good and the way he runs the class in quite interesting. We've only had one session of it so far and I'll have to tell you about it when I see you." SILVERMAN said he is returning to Harvard the following Wednesday by plane. (u)

On January 20, 1946, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN contacted CHRIS WAGNER who resides at 2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., apartment 601, and invited him to have lunch with him the following day. CHRIS said he has an 11 a.m. appointment with MURPHY of the British. During this conversation they discussed the resignation of DE GAULLE as head of the French government. (u)

On January 21, 1946, JOE GOLD contacted SILVERMAN and asked him if CHRIS WAGNER had called him. SILVERMAN said he had not. GOLD said CHRIS wants GOLD to come to his house tonight with Mr. SCHAEFFER whom GOLD wants SILVERMAN to meet. SILVERMAN said it might be difficult for him to come since he has a previous engagement. They finally agreed that SILVERMAN would meet GOLD and SCHAEFFER at CHRIS WAGNER's house at 8 p.m. (u)

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During the remaining period of this report, the majority of SILVERMAN's contacts according to informant were with ~~FRANK CONNOLLY~~, ~~CHRIS WAGNER~~, JOE GOLD, and Mr. SCHAEFFER who are engaged in a proposed business set-up concerning the purchasing and disposition of various sorts of surplus property. It appears this is a strictly business proposition and has nothing to do with instant investigation. *Q(u)*

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Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER**SECRET**PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

On January 30, 1946, it was determined from informed sources that the subject, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, were having dinner with ELIZABETH SASULY at 7:30 p. m. at the latter's apartment, No. 436, Alban Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Surveillance was maintained by Special Agents JEROME GARLAND and M. A. TAYLOR. The SILVERMASTER Chrysler Sedan, D. C. tags 99-741, was observed parked in front of the Alban Towers Apartments.

At 12:25 a. m., January 31, 1946, a group of individuals was observed leaving the SASULY apartment. Subject SILVERMASTER and his wife were identified, as was Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. Subject and his wife proceeded to drive VITO MARCANTONIO to the Mayflower Hotel, where he alighted from the car and entered the hotel, at which time the surveillance was discontinued.

The following surveillance was obtained regarding the activities of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] from January 16 through January 31, 1946: (u) \*

January 16, 1946:

10:25 a. m.: Mrs. SILVERMASTER was contacted by one Mrs. GOODHART with reference to her Nurses' Aid work at the Hospital. A discussion was held with reference to the luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel on the following Saturday for the Nurses' Aids. (u)

January 17, 1946

8:50 p. m.: An individual, identified as IRVING, contacted SILVERMASTER to say goodbye to him. He also asked SILVERMASTER if "he is getting off" tomorrow. SILVERMASTER then added, "Be sure you get my secretary shifted to somebody else." (u)

January 21, 1946

3:48 p. m.: SILVERMASTER's secretary contacted SILVERMASTER at his residence, advising him that Mr. FISHMAN was speaking with Mr. NIGESS over at the Capitol about Producers' Goods and he was calling about tanks, and Mr. NIGESS asked him if he knew about the memorandum that was circulating to the effect that SILVERMASTER was the Assistant to the Chairman of the Board in Charge of Research and in Charge of Exchange. SILVERMASTER indicated that he didn't know it. SILVERMASTER requested his secretary to check on it and find out where the memorandum is and why it wasn't called to his attention. (u)

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January 24, 1946~~SECRET~~

7:47 p. m.: JOSEPH GAER contacted SILVERMASTER, advising him that he had just arrived and is at the Union Station. SILVERMASTER advised him that they could put him up for the night, and further advised that they were going over to LEE PRESSMAN's tonight, and if not inconvenient, he should accompany them. (u)

7:55 p. m.: HELEN SILVERMASTER contacted LEE PRESSMAN, stating that GAER had just arrived and if it would be satisfactory to bring him along so that they would not have to postpone their visit again. PRESSMAN agreed that it would be satisfactory. (u)

8:20 p. m.: RUTH GRUBER contacted HELEN SILVERMASTER and advised that she was leaving for Europe tonight, going to England, France, Germany, Egypt, and Palestine. RUTH GRUBER advised that she had been up to Oswego and when she returned, the Post gave her this assignment to follow the Anglo-American Committee. She is leaving from New York and will be gone about four months. HELEN SILVERMASTER then inquired if she had heard anything from her people in Alaska. RUTH stated that she had received a letter from MARGO, who wanted to buy her house so that they could be neighbors. (u)

January 25, 1946

2:50 p. m.: OTTO SAUL contacted Mrs. SILVERMASTER, indicating that he had attempted to reach them upon several occasions since his return from Europe in order to inquire about Dr. SILVERMASTER. OTTO SAUL indicated he enjoyed his trip to Moscow and Potsdam very much, and that he made some very nice connections while there. SAUL further indicated that he had just received a call from the War Department, asking him whether he knew anybody who would be interested in going to Germany with the Civil Affairs Committee, the first requirement being that he must know Russian. SAUL indicated that he believed that the SILVERMASTERS may know of someone who would want to undertake the job inasmuch as he is not interested in it himself. Mrs. SILVERMASTER then indicated that she wouldn't know a soul who speaks Russian fluently. He then asked her about a party named KAPLAN, and she indicated that she did not believe that KAPLAN would be interested at this time. HELEN SILVERMASTER further advised that she was no longer acquainted with the Russian colony here. Some discussion was had with reference to an individual by the name of MARSALKA, and it was agreed between them that he would not be satisfactory. (u)

January 26, 1946:

9:45 P. M.: "IZZY" SASULY contacted Mrs. SILVERMASTER, requesting her to meet her for lunch, but was advised that she was unable to keep that (u)

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appointment. In a discussion that follows, Mrs. SILVERMASTER was advised that DICK SASULY was working today, helping RUSS (NIXON). It was further stated that DICK SASULY was to testify before the Kilgore Committee on the 30th, and Mrs. SILVERMASTER asked if he is going to testify with or without permission. "Permission from whom?" Mrs. SILVERMASTER says, "Well, there was an order against helping him." Both indicate that they would like to hear him testify, but were unable to make it. IZZY says she had a party last night for Congressman \_\_\_\_\_, strictly business. She says that COFFEE and SAVAGE, of Washington, BOLEN, of Chicago, GAYLOR of Connecticut, LAND of Ohio, and WEBB, of Michigan, who is here with R. G. THOMAS were all there. (u)

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9:50 a. m.: An individual identified only as "IS" contacted HELEN SILVERMASTER inquiring of the present whereabouts of GREG SILVERMASTER, and was advised that he was at home, but had just taken a visitor, SETH GEAR, down town. He was invited out to see them early this afternoon and stay for dinner, and accepted. He further indicated that he was helping RUSS NIXON prepare for his hearings today. IS then indicated he may go out to the coast for a couple of weeks and visit his younger sister. She and her husband live out there. HELEN SILVERMASTER indicated she still had some friends out there he could visit, although it has been ten years since she has been out there. IS indicated he knew a lot of people out there now, and that CHARLOTTE and EDDIE YOUNG were still there. (u)

January 27, 1946

11:00 a. m.: An individual identified as "MIN" contacted ELIZABETH WALKINS, indicating that BRUCE returned home this morning and advised that they were snowed in at SILVERMASTERS—DICK and ELIZABETH SASULY and me. BRUCE then advised that he never wants to see the ocean again. He further stated that RUSS is testifying before the KILGORE Committee, and he does not have any of the documents on declassification to implement his case. He further states that he was going to DAN SCHWARTZ' (phonetic) (u)

11:10 a. m.: IZ SAULKINS contacted FLORENCE NIXON, wife of RUSSELL NIXON, saying he cannot come to dinner tonight; that he has a date at DAN SCHWARTZ', whom he has not seen since that were in Europe together. (u)

11:28 a. m.: ELIZABETH SASULY contacted ELEANOR PRIESEN (phonetic) and asked whether she was acquainted with JOE GAER of PAC, advising that he is in town and is the individual who writes the pamphlets. She indicated that he has another project about which she wanted to talk about. He is joining a publishing firm in order to put out the PAC books. The firm will be called BONI and GAER, and they are about to publish an excellent book on Spain, written by an individual who was in Spain. He was a former Press Attache there in the embassy under CARLTON HAYES, U. S. Ambassador, and has a wealth of information. (u)

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It will be published in several months and will be the first book that they have put out. GAER is getting out statements for the cover and would like to obtain one from JOHN COFFEE. ELIZABETH further indicated that GAER has a book on South America which they are interested in publishing. She was advised to have GAER contact her in the morning. (u)

11:45 p. m.: ELIZABETH SASULY contacted her maid and asked her whether there were any messages. Her maid advised that a Mr. WALTON, of New York, had called her, but Mrs. SASULY indicated that she did not know who he was. (u)

12:10 p. m.: JOSEPH GAER contacted an unidentified woman, stating he would be here tomorrow and would talk to a few more people. "At present, the situation is such that we may have to drop it." She indicated that he should attempt to get some other people to do it. He stated that he talked to PALMER WEBER (phonetic); that he knows several young people on the Herald and may have an idea. (u)

1:48 p. m.: JOSEPH GAER contacted an unidentified woman, stating that he had hoped to run out and see her but it looks impossible because of the weather and he is returning tomorrow noon. The unidentified woman congratulated GAER on his new venture and further stated that they were experiencing difficulty in finding both an office and an apartment. He advised that he was staying at the SILVERMASTERS while in the city and indicated that he would be coming down here from time to time. He advised that HARRY FRIEDMAN (phonetic), the lawyer, is handling the sale of his house (3731 Appleton Avenue, N. W.) (u)

2:00 p. m.: JOSEPH GAER contacted Mrs. P. OWEN WALKINSHAW, 3727 Appleton Avenue, and advised, "This is your absentee neighbor." He inquired the name of her neighbor on the right, as he said he left a package there, and was advised that their name is HENRY FORSBURG, 3723 Appleton Avenue. He then stated that the house he lived in is sold, and the people who purchased it will move in about the first of February. (u)

2:10 p. m.: ANATOLE contacted his mother, HELEN SILVERMASTER, from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and, among other things, he was advised that the SILVERMASTER guests were snowed in last night, ELIZABETH and DICK SASULY, CAULKINS, and JOSEPH GAER. (u)

January 30, 1946

5:40 p. m.: RUTH GRUBER's secretary contacted HELEN SILVERMASTER and advised that RUTH had left for Europe, but that she will return HELEN's book on photography. (u)

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6:22 p. m.: ELIZABETH SASILY contacted HELEN SILVERMASTER, reminding them that they were to come over this evening, and she advised that they would attempt to be there about 7:30 p. m. (u)

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January 31, 1946

12:55 p. m.: GREGORY SILVERMASTER contacted his wife and advised he had not heard from New York about the reservations; however, if he gets the reservations, he will leave tomorrow; if not, he will cancel the trip. He further indicated he would be gone only a day or two, but if he does go, he will stop at the Regional Office there. (u)

The results of the mail cover placed on the subject furnished the following information:

On January 12th, a communication was addressed to the subject at his residence from MARY JANE KEENEY, Office of Political Affairs, Cmgus, APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

On January 17th, a communication was addressed to Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER at her residence from Mrs. JOHN E. BURKS, 2705 30th Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

On January 18, 1946, a communication was addressed to Mrs. GREGORY SILVERMASTER at her residence from M. PARKNOFF, 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On January 19, 1946, a communication was addressed to Mrs. HELEN SILVERMASTER at her address from A. SILVERMASTER, 1139 East 105th Street, Los Angeles, California.

On January 22, a communication was addressed to Mrs. HELEN SILVERMASTER at her residence from P. WOOG, 128 East Anaheim Street, Wilmington, California.

On January 15th, a communication was addressed to N. G. SILVERMASTER at his residence address from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42d Street, New York, New York.

On January 15, 1946, a communication was addressed to Dr. GREGORY SILVERMASTER at his residence address from BONI and GAER, Inc., Publishers, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

On January 17, a communication was addressed to Mrs. HELEN SILVERMASTER at her residence from DAVID R. WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland.

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On January 30th, a communication was addressed to Mrs. GREGORY SILVERMASTER at her residence from ~~American Society for Russian Relief~~ Inc., 924 17th Street, N. W.

Reference is made to information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on December 28, 1945, where ANGUS furnished HELEN SILVERMASTER the address of MARY JANE KEENEY as Angel Mission, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, U. S., APO 742, in care of Postmaster, New York City.

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MARY JANE KEENEY is the wife of PHILIP OLNEY KEENEY and is identical with the person referred to by ANGUS. The indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that Mrs. KEENEY's name appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Relief Committee; that she was interested in obtaining financial support for the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago; and that her name appears in the active indices of the Washington Book Shop.

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Referred

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The following information was furnished by Confidential Informant

On September 25, 1944, MARY JANE KEENEY asked CARL FORCOFF if the Book Shop had a file on the Cooperative League. He said he thought so. She wants him to look up the proposed budget for 1940-1941, find out the increase and find out "what she paid per capita to the League." (u) b2 b7D

On November 4, 1944, ESTAR PASKOFF asked MARY JANE KEENEY if she could furnish names and address of people to whom invitations should be sent for the CAREY McWILLIAMS Reception. McWILLIAMS wrote the book "Prejudice." Mrs. KEENEY said she would consider it and mail the information (u) b2 b7D

On November 8, 1944, ESTAR PASKOFF commented that she had talked with Mrs. KEENEY who wants to have that man from Chicago speak during the week of January 14th. The man was ALVIN WINSPEAR of the Abraham Lincoln School (u)

On November 18, 1944, ESTAR PASKOFF inquired of FRANK CALIGURE, the Hotel Continental caterer, as to the price for throwing a party for newly elected congressmen and senators. She said she expected about 150 people and that among these would be ten blacks because one of the newly elected congressman is a negro. She mentioned that HUGH DELACY, Congressman from Washington, would be there. She said MARY JANE KEENEY is in charge of the party and that MARY would get in touch with CALIGURE. A tentative date for the party was January 12, 1945 (u)

On December 13, 1944, ESTAR PASKOFF told ELEANOR WHEELER that MARY JANE KEENEY had just informed her she had received a letter from CHARLES WINSPEAR advising he was willing to speak to them the night of January 18th on the topic "Education for National Unity and Racial Understanding." (u)

On March 6, 1945, Mrs. KEENEY inquired of ESTAR PASKOFF as to the welfare of her son. ESTAR said he was better and that they had spent his second birthday with the HUGH DELACYS. Mrs. KEENEY then invited ESTAR to a (u)

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WFO 100-17493

cocktail party on March 14th at the David Porter Art Gallery in honor of Senator WAYNE MORSE and Congressman DELACY. Mrs. KEENEY then also invited ELEANOR WHEELER (u)

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On March 4, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that EUGENE CLAY HOLMES inquired of Mrs. GEORGE WHEELER as to whether or not Mrs. MARY JANE KEENEY was from Washington. Mrs. WHEELER said they were from Washington or Montana. HOLMES wanted to know why they should be entertaining Congressman DELACY and MORSE inasmuch as MORSE is from Oregon. Mrs. WHEELER said that she thought DELACY and ANGUS (MORSE) were teaching at the same time and possibly belonged to the same teachers union. HOLMES recalled then that they were and said that he now understood. He said that was the famous KEENEY case when he was librarian at the University of Montana, but MORSE they know too. Mrs. WHEELER said, "Yes, we had dinner up there one time when they invited MORSE in. I think they like bigshots better than littleshots." (u)

b2  
b7D

Re: JOSEPH GAER

Reference is made to the information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] on January 27th and from the information set out in the report of Special Agent FLOYD JONES in the instant case on December 13, 1945, in which the physical surveillance log indicated that the subject SILVERMASTER deposited an unidentified man at 3731 Appleton Avenue, N. W. on November 27, 1945, the owner of which house was subsequently identified as being one JOSEPH GAER, who allegedly was living in New York City. (u)

b2  
b7D

A check of Stone's Mercantile Agency furnished the following information with reference to JOSEPH GAER:

In a report dated December 23, 1941, it was indicated that JOSEPH GAER and his wife, FAY, lived at 3731 Appleton Street, N. W., but since 1924, he was engaged in writing for periodicals and was known as an author. His wife, FAY GAER, was formerly employed at the Farm Credit Administration. It was indicated that he formerly resided in New York and acquired the property at the above address in December, 1941. A further report from the same source indicates that GAER formerly lived at 2131 Observatory Place, N. W.; that in 1935, GAER came to Washington, D. C. from Berkeley, California, at which time he lived at 2009 Kenmore Street, Cherrydale, Virginia. From January, 1936 until September, 1936, he lived at 204 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and from 1936 to March, 1940, he lived at 3621 Newark Street, Washington, D. C.

The file also indicated that the subject was born March 16, 1897, and had at one time also resided at 7819 Eastern Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington.

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It was also indicated that the subject formerly lived at 3902 Supten Dwybil Parkway, New York City; that his former address in Berkeley, California was 1220 Glen Avenue; that on May 2, 1942, the subject was employed by the Treasury Department as a Consulting Expert, a War Service Appointee with a salary of \$6500 per year, and was formerly employed by Harcourt Brace and Company, New York City, Publishers, as an Editorial Specialist. He was also engaged in compiling information at the Congressional Library for High School text books.

As of December 3, 1945, GAER's address was indicated to be 5998 Palisades Avenue, Riverdale, New York.

A check of the indices of the Washington Field Office furnished the following information with reference to JOSEPH GAER:

In a report entitled "The Washington Committee for Democratic Action" by Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, made on January 21, 1941, it was indicated that the WCDA maintains an index card system, entitled "Membership List." JOSEPH GAER, 7819 Eastern Avenue, N. W., and Mrs. JOSEPH (FAY) GAER, 2131 Observatory Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on this list. In a report entitled "League of American Writers, Internal Security - C", made at New York City, by Special Agent L. O. PRIOR, on December 10, 1941, the name of JOSEPH GAER, 7819 Eastern Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., appears on the National Membership list of the League of American Writers. In the report entitled "Washington Book Shop Association - Internal Security - C", made by Special Agent JOHN A. SCHWARTZ on May 18, 1944 at Washington, D. C., the name of Mrs. JOSEPH GAER appears on the list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association. In the case entitled "League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C. - Internal Security - C", made by Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY at New York City on March 8, 1941, Mrs. JOSEPH (FAY) GAER, 2131 Observatory Place, Washington, D. C., appears as an active member of the League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C., as of January 1, 1941. She also appears in the instant report as a member of the Education Committee, and also on a list of contributors to the organization as of November 10, 1938 and November 6, 1939. In the same report, her name appears on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The indices of the Washington Field Office further indicate that the Washington Field Division was authorized to conduct a Hatch Act investigation on JOSEPH GAER, Consulting Expert, War Savings Bond Group, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. It is to be noted that on October 14, 1943, GAER filed an application requesting a change in status from the position then held by him as Consulting Expert in the Treasury Department to a Consultant, CAF-14, with the Office of War Information, overseas office of the Assistant Deputy Director, Public Operations. GAER's resignation to the Treasury Department was approved on April 20, 1944, to take effect May 17, 1944. Inasmuch as his resignation was tendered before the institution of this investigation, no further Hatch Act investigation was conducted by the Washington Field Office.

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The indices of the Washington Field Office in the case entitled, JOSEPH GAER, also known as JOSEPH ~~FISHMAN~~, ELY YOSSEF ~~FISHMAN~~ - Employee Investigation, Office of Emergency Management, reflected the following information:

~~SECRET~~

As of December 23, 1943, GAER lived at 2731 Appleton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and he was employed at the office of War Information, Office of Emergency Management, Washington, D. C. Files also reflected that he was born in Yedintzi, Russia on March 16, 1897, and lists the following as his employment:

From May, 1942 to November 23, 1943, he was employed by the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. as a Consulting Expert.

From December, 1940 to June, 1941, he was employed by the Farm Security Administration, by the Department of Agriculture, as a Consultant under C. B. BALDWIN.

From July, 1938 to December, 1940, he was employed by Harcourt Brace and Company, Publishers, New York City.

From September, 1935 to July, 1938, he was employed by the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C., as Chief Field Supervisor under H. G. ALSBERG.

From 1930 to 1935, he was employed by the University of California, Berkeley, California.

The subject was naturalized a United States Citizen on September 2, 1926 at New York City, receiving naturalization certificate No. 2322604. Prior to his naturalization, GAER was known by the name of ELY ~~FISHMAN~~. He received his education at St. Johns College, Winnipeg, Canada, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. He was employed by the University of California at Berkeley as an instructor and lecturer, teaching a course "on the Approach to Literature."

A former employer advised that GAER was a Communist during the period 1935 to 1938, but no proof of membership in the Party was indicated.

An informant, who indicated that he was a former Communist Party member, identified GAER as a fellow Party member, but had no proof of GAER's membership in the Communist Party.

Associates stated that GAER had Communistic attitude and had previously associated with Communists.

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~~SECRET~~RE: HELEN TENNEY

The following is a result of a mail cover placed on the above-named subject on January 2, 1946: *X(u)*

Letter, postmarked January 15, 1946, to Miss HELEN TENNEY from *X* GLENKOFF, Pennywood, Tarrytown, New York. *X(u)*

Letter, postmarked January 25, 1946, to Miss HELEN B. TENNEY from Mellon National Bank, Box 657, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania. *X(u)*

Letters, postmarked January 29, 1946, to Miss TENNEY from the Potomac Electric Power Company and from the Washington Gas Light Company, Washington, D. C. *X(u)*

Letter, postmarked January 28, 1946, to Miss HELEN TENNEY from Post Office Box 656, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (The above box number is the return address of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh). *X(u)*

Letter postmarked January 29, 1946, from M. A. TENNEY, 150 East 52d Street, New York 22, New York, to Miss HELEN TENNEY. *X(u)*

The following is a summary of information furnished regarding HELEN TENNEY by *X* Confidential Informant *[redacted]* whose identity is known to the Bureau: *X(u)* <sup>b2</sup> <sup>b7D</sup>

On January 16, 1946, HELEN TENNEY contacted Union Station inquiring if the 5:35 train, which leaves New York City at 1:30 p. m., is a Boston train. She was told that the Boston train arrives at 6:40 p. m. *X(u)*

On January 17, 1946, HELEN TENNEY attempted to contact HATTIE MAY *X* SMITH. She was told that HATTIE MAY SMITH has been sick (the above referred to HATTIE MAY SMITH is the maid who has been employed by TENNEY). *X(u)*

On January 18, 1946, HELEN TENNEY contacted a girl at her apartment saying that she had a ticket on the 7:00 p. m. train, and is going to the station to pick it up during her lunch hour and will pick the girl up and take her along also. *X(u)*

January 18, 1946, an unknown man, believed to be JIM LUMER, contacted TENNEY. HELEN said she wondered where JIM was, since she had to catch the 7:00 o'clock train. JIM said he would be right over. *X(u)*

On January 21, 1946, TENNEY again tried to contact her maid, HATTIE MAY SMITH, and was told that HATTIE is under the care of a doctor and would not be able to work for HELEN anymore. RACHAEL, who answered the phone, said that *X(u)*

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she would be willing to work for HELEN if she could do the work after 3:00 p. m. when she gets out of school. (u)

On January 21, 1946, HELEN TENNEY contacted a man whose first name was given as PAUL, to call off a dinner date at HELEN's for the following Wednesday, inasmuch as HELEN has no maid. PAUL said that he and JEAN will come over some other time. (u)

On January 26, 1946, HELEN contacted a church and asked if they were showing the Spanish movie on that night. On being told "yes", HELEN then contacted Miss VAN KYKE and invited her to attend the movie with her. (u)

January 26, 1946, TENNEY attempted to contact Miss HOWELL, who was not in. (u)

On January 26, 1946, BEATRICE HOWELL contacted TENNEY. TENNEY said that she was going to the Unitarian Church tonight to see a movie. BEATRICE was sorry she could not go with her. They discussed plans for the following day. BEATRICE would like to go to the Museum and see the French collection before it is sent back. HELEN said she might go for a drive with BETTY VAN KYKE if the weather was good and said there would be room for BEATRICE. HELEN asked BEATRICE if she had done anything about Mrs. KAY (phonetic) and BEATRICE said she has not done anything further and that she does not know what is going to happen at her place; that they are having a meeting Thursday and she probably won't know until the end of the week. BEATRICE says she had lunch with Mrs. KAY and had a more favorable impression of the situation, and that something quite interesting may happen down there. BEATRICE said she had lunch with Mrs. BEGUE (phonetic) on Tuesday. (u)

On January 27, 1946, BETTY VAN DYKE contacted HELEN TENNEY, saying that she was at the RITCHES' (phonetic) and they would drop her off that afternoon at HELEN's. (u)

January 28, 1946, TENNEY contacted Union Station and obtained Seat #8 in Car 742, leaving Washington for New York on January 31 at 10:00 a. m. On the same date, she contacted her mother in New York City to tell her that EDITH will be up on Thursday on the 10:00 a. m. train, and will arrive about 2:00 p. m. HELEN said she didn't think she would be up until Washington's birthday. (u)

Information that TENNEY planned to go to New York on January 18, 1946, was telephonically given to Special Agent M. V. KURTZ, of the New York Field Division. (u)

On January 20, 1946, information was received from New York that TENNEY was returning to Washington on the 3:00 p. m. Pennsylvania Railroad train. (u)

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No physical surveillance was conducted on TENNEY during the period of this report.

Regarding BEATRICE HOWELL, who has been referred to by ~~Confidential~~ Informant [redacted] as being a contact of HELEN TENNEY, the indices of the Washington Field Division are negative. However, a check of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency in Washington indicate that BEATRICE HOWELL resides at 3214 Newark Street, N. W., telephone Woodley 5306 (It is noted that this is the telephone number furnished by the informant for BEATRICE HOWELL on previous occasions). Her age was estimated at approximately forty-five, and she was employed as personnel clerk at the American Red Cross, 17th and New York Avenue, N. W., since October 18, 1944. She formerly resided at 3150 Highland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was indicated that her father is J. C. HOWELL, Bethany Wood, New Haven, Connecticut. She was reported to have formerly been employed by the U. S. Government. *X(u)*

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b7D

A description of HELEN TENNEY as obtained from observation is as follows:

Color: White  
Age: About 35  
Height: 5'4"  
Weight: 135 pounds  
Hair: Light brown - graying considerably  
Glasses: Colorless horn rimmed glasses  
Dress: No hat; brown fur coat; brown purse,  
triangular shaped with shoulder strap,  
6" x 8" x 14"; black galoshes

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WFO 100-17493

Re: WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

~~SECRET~~

Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER observed the subject, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, leaving the Washington National Airport via ATC Plane 9100 at 10:00 a. m. on January 18, 1946.

From a highly confidential source, a copy of the subject's travel orders was obtained, and a copy of important excerpts is included herein:

ACOB-0-201 Ullman, William L  
(15 Jan 46)

map-1E 863 - Pentagon

16 January 1946

SUBJECT: Travel Orders, Shipment IJ-Berlin-UG

TO: The Commanding General,  
Air Transport Command  
The Chief of Transportation,  
Army Service Forces.

1. Mr. William L. Ullmann, Special Representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby directed to report to the Air Transport Command Office, Room 1742, AAF Annex #1, Gravelly Point, for movement by air, on or about 18 January, 1946, to Frankfurt, Germany, and thence via air, to Berlin, Germany, on temporary duty not to exceed forty-five (45) days, and upon completion thereof, to return to Washington, D. C. UST-3-21632-WDP-Jan. (u)

2. Travel by military, naval or commercial aircraft is directed (3 b (2) AR 55-120, Change No. 15) except where other means of authorized travel are equally or more expeditious and is necessary for the successful accomplishment of an urgent mission directly related to the emergency and is chargeable to 601-1 P 432-02 212/60425 S 99-999. (u)

5. Prior to departure from the continental United States, personnel will have in possession the essential items of the prescribed uniform authorized for wear under applicable regulations. Regulations governing the procurement of uniform clothing in continental United States are published in Section II, WD Circular 282, 1945 and Section VI, WD Circular 372, 1945. (u)

6. Immediately prior to departure for port of embarkation personnel will advise correspondents, except publishers, that mail will be addressed to show name and New Arrivals Section, 25th Base Post Office, APO 800, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y. Publishers will be advised to withhold mailings of publications until advised of a complete permanent oversea APO address. Immediately upon arrival overseas and determination of the APC address to which they will be assigned for mail service, personnel will advise their correspondents, publishers, and the address shown above as to the APO address to which their mail should be sent. (u)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

8. The Chief of Transportation, Army Services Forces, Washington, D. C. will issue a Certificate of Identification, WD, AGO, Form No. 65 to personnel listed in paragraph 1 above with designation cited therein. Upon return to the United States, Certificate of Identification will be surrendered to the Commanding General of the Port of Entry. (u)

10. This personnel may be contacted through Lt. William H. Beauchamp, Civil Affairs Division, War Department, Washington, D. C. telephone REpublic 6700, extension 6438. (u)

\* \* \* \* \*

It was also determined that Plane #9100 would arrive at Stevensville at 1600 Z time and time of arrival at the Azores and Paris were not scheduled. The destination of the subject was Frankfurt, Germany.

The mail cover placed on this subject furnished the following information: ~~SECRET~~ (u)

On an undetermined date, an air mail letter, mailed from Anchorage, Alaska to W. L. ULLMANN, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from B. F. WHITE, Box 2366, Anchorage, Alaska. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

On January 9, 1946, a communication was mailed from New York City to the subject ULLMANN with return address of 667 5th Avenue, New York 22, New York. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

RE: DONALD NIVEN WHEELER  
 6400 MacArthur Boulevard  
 Washington, D. C.  
 (also known as Brookmont, Maryland)

During the period from January 16, 1946, to January 31, 1946, a letter was addressed to Mr. WHEELER bearing the return address of 3101 Hawthorne Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri. (u)

During this period Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished the following information relative to the activities of Mr. and Mrs. DONALD NIVEN WHEELER:- (u) b2 b7D

On January 16, 1946, a telegram was received by the WHEELERS from BETTY GRAMBS, 1583 Arch Street, Berkley, California, and asking if she could stay with the WHEELERS while she visited in Washington, D. C. (u)

BETTY GRAMBS visited at the Wheeler residence from January 28th, until January 31st, 1946. (u)

On January 23, 1946, SAM KOENESBERG (ph) advised Mrs. WHEELER that he had a case in Federal Court on that date and asked Mrs. WHEELER to drive him down to the Traffic Bureau in order that he could take a driver's test for securing a license. Mrs. WHEELER invited SAM and his wife for dinner the night of January 24, 1946. (u)

On January 29, 1946, Mrs. LUKES, the mother of Mrs. WHEELER, stated that she had a reservation to Seattle leaving on the B & O January 31, 1946. Mr. and Mrs. WHEELER left Washington, D. C. on January 31, 1946, and stated that they could be contacted through the residence of RICHARD M. GOODWIN, 7 Revere Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Boston Field Division was advised of this information. (u)

*Mrs. Donald Niven Wheeler*

~~SECRET~~

HARRY DEXTER WHITE~~SECRET~~

There is set forth hereafter a summary of the results obtained from mail cover during the period of this report.

<u>Postmarked</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
Hollywood, California, January 10, 1946	MRS. MARTHA <del>WEISMAN</del> , 235 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx, New York, forwarded c/o WHITE, 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland	FAITH (?) <del>ELLIOTT</del> , Republic Productions, Inc., Republic Studios, 4024 Radford Avenue, North Hollywood, California
Washington, D. C. January 11, 1946	ANN T. <del>WHITE</del> 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	Federal Security Agency Social Securing Building Washington, D. C.
New York City January 14, 1946	Mrs. D. <del>WEISMAN</del> c/o WHITE 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	D. <del>WEISMAN</del> PRC Pictures 625 Madison Avenue New York, New York
New York City January 14, 1946	Dr. and Mrs. <del>HARRY WHITE</del> 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	No return address
Washington, D. C. January 14, 1946	Mr. <del>HARRY D. WHITE</del> 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	No return address
New York City January 14, 1946	JOAN <del>WHITE</del> 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	R. <del>WHITE</del> Brooks Hall, Barnard College New York City
New York City January 14, 1946	Miss JOAN <del>WHITE</del> 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	No return address
Washington, D. C. January 15, 1946	Mr. and Mrs. <del>HARRY WHITE</del> 6810 Fairfax Road Bethesda, Maryland	No return address

~~SECRET~~

New York City  
January 15, 1946

Mrs. H. D. ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

R. ~~WHITE~~  
Brooks Hall, Barnard College  
New York, New York

Newark, New Jersey  
January 15, 1946

Dr. H. D. ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

DR. A. ~~WOLFSON~~  
Medical Tower  
Newark, New Jersey

New York City  
January 16, 1946

Mrs. D. ~~WEISMAN~~  
c/o White  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

D. ~~WEISMAN~~  
235 Mt. Hope Road  
New York 57, New York

New York City  
January 16, 1946

Mrs. ANN TERRY ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

\*Random House  
20 East 57th Street  
New York 22, New York

Thornwood, New York  
January 16, 1946

ANN ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

The ~~GOLDPOUKS~~  
Thornwood, New York

New York City  
January 17, 1946

Mrs. MARTHA ~~WEISMAN~~  
c/o WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

No return address

New York City  
January 17, 1946

Miss JOAN ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

No return address

Washington, D. C.  
January 17, 1946

Mr. HARRY D. ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

No return address

New York City  
January 17, 1946

Mrs. M. ~~WEISMAN~~  
c/o WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

D. WEISMAN  
235 Mt. Hope Road  
New York 57, New York

Washington, D. C.  
January 18, 1946

HARRY D. ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

GROVER C. ~~FRETWELL~~  
1334 Fairmont Street  
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

(u)

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**Newark, New Jersey  
January 18, 1946H. D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandHARDWARE MUTUAL  
Raymond Boulevard and Broad  
Street,  
Newark 2, New JerseyNew York City  
January 18, 1946Mrs. DAVID ~~WEISMAN~~  
c/o WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandMrs. MARTIN G. ~~WOLFERT~~ or ~~WOLPERT~~  
2705 Bainbridge Avenue  
New York 58, New YorkNew York City  
January 19, 1946JOAN WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandR. WHITE  
Barnard College  
New York, New YorkNew York City as  
second class  
matter, undatedMiss RUTH TERRY ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandColumbia University, Bulletin  
of Information, Morningside  
Heights, New YorkWashington, D. C.  
January 21, 1946HARRY D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandWoodward and Lothrop,  
Department Store  
Washington, D. C.Washington, D. C.  
January 21, 1946Dr. and Mrs. H. D. ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

No return address

New York City  
January 21, 1946Mrs. MARTHA WEISMAN  
c/o WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandD. WEISMAN  
235 Mt. Hope Road  
New York 57, New YorkNew York City  
Grand Central Annex  
January 22, 1946Mrs. M. WEISMAN  
c/o WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandD. WEISMAN  
PRC Pictures  
625 Madison Avenue  
New York, New YorkOxford, North Carolina  
January 22, 1946Mrs. A. T. ~~WHITE~~  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland~~FURST~~  
603 West Davis Avenue  
Richmond 20, VirginiaNew York City  
January 23, 1946Mrs. MARTHA WEISMAN  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, MarylandJANET ~~HYMAN~~  
2070 East 15th Street  
Brooklyn, New York**SECRET**

Washington, D. C.  
January 23, 1946

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

New York City  
January 23, 1946

Miss ANN TERRY WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

New York City  
January 23, 1946  
7:30 a.m. and  
11:20 a.m. (2  
communications)

Mrs. M. WEISMAN  
c/o WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Miami, Florida  
January 24, 1946

Mr. HARRY DEXTER WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Newark, New Jersey  
January 24, 1946

Mr. H. D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

New York City  
January 25, 1946

Mrs. ANN TERRY WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Boston, Massachusetts  
January 25, 1946

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Richmond, Virginia  
January 25, 1946

Mrs. HARRY WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Newark, New Jersey  
January 26, 1946

Mr. H. D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Washington, D. C.  
January 26, 1946

The Hon. and Mrs. HARRY WHITE No return address  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

New York City  
January 28, 1946

J. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

National Gallery of Art  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C.

**SECRET**

MAXIM LIEBER  
Author's Representative  
489 5th Avenue  
New York 17, New York

D. WEISMAN  
235 Mt. Hope Road  
New York, New York

*Address*  
705 Langford Building  
Miami 32, Florida

Dr. A. WOLFSON  
Medical Tower  
Newark, New Jersey

Random House  
20 East 57th Street  
New York 22, New York

A. WHITE  
41 Tennyson Road  
Wellsley Hills, Massachusetts  
603 North Davis  
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. A. WOLFSON  
Medical Tower  
Newark, New Jersey

L.C.H. or T.C.H.

**SECRET**

New York City  
January 28, 1946

JOAN WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Washington, D. C.  
January 30, 1946

Mrs. ANN TERRY WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

Washington, D. C.  
January 30, 1946

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

New York City  
January 30, 1946

Mrs. H. D. WHITE  
6810 Fairfax Road  
Bethesda, Maryland

R. WHITE  
Barnard College  
New York City

~~Address~~  
P. O. BOX 1912  
Washington, D. C.

P. O. BOX 1912  
Washington, D. C.

R. WHITE  
Barnard College  
New York, New York

~~SECRET~~

For the period covering January 16, 1946, to January 31, 1946, inclusive, the following information was obtained through ~~Confidential~~ Informant ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ *(u)*

On January 17, 1946, one Mrs. ~~PRESNELL~~ or ~~PERSNELL~~ (ph) from New York contacted Mrs. WHITE advising she was in Washington, D. C. for a few days and wanted to dispose of some fine linen. Mrs. WHITE was not interested. *(u)*

On the same date subject LUDWIG ULLMAN contacted HARRY WHITE, advising that it was nothing important, but ORVIS (possibly ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, Director, Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Department) had been hounding him again, this time insisting that he obtain a letter from WHITE that the Treasury people in Germany receive more consideration even than those here because of the hardships of being abroad. WHITE indicated that this was nonsense and ULLMAN replied that he said he would not go to WHITE as he thought it appeared too coarse. WHITE commented, let him go himself if he wants to, and remarked he did not see why they went because they were patriotic — they went for various reasons. WHITE said they were no different from anyone else. ULLMAN agreed that he was against it, ULLMAN said that the second matter was that ~~MILDERING~~ (ph) indicated he would agree to their returning home for a month vacation after so many months there. WHITE indicated he agreed with this, and thought the Army would bear the expenses. *(u)*

ULLMAN indicated to WHITE that he was leaving on the next day and WHITE wished good luck to him. *(u)*

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On the morning of January 18, 1946, an unidentified man advised HARRY WHITE that, "we might be a few minutes earlier from where we generally are in our daily routine in about ten minutes". This individual was possibly Colonel BERNARD BERNSTEIN who exchanges rides with WHITE regularly. It is recalled that CIO General Counsel LEE PRESSMAN also accompanies WHITE downtown on occasions. (u)

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In the early evening of January 18, 1946, WHITE was contacted by one BOB BRAND, (not identified in Washington Field Office indices), apparently from his office, who advised he had received three cables on this date, one from the Chancellor to the Secretary of Treasury; one to him, BRAND, from EDES (ph); and a personal one from GAINES (ph) to WHITE. After some discussion, BRAND arranged to send them out by personal messenger. BRAND indicated that EDES and CARBAUGH (both ph) hope WHITE will be available on February 3, 4, or 5, and WHITE indicated that if he were here between the 3rd and 5th, he would see them. (u)

Later on the evening of January 18, 1946, one DAVE at the Union Station contacted WHITE and then spoke with ANNIE (ph) who told him to take a streetcar. DAVE is unidentified. (u)

On January 20, 1946, one SAM MILLER (believed from later information to be connected with or associated with MEAD Committee) contacted HARRY WHITE and inquired if MASON (ph) would like a job in their office as chief of their hard-to-sell stuff section at \$5600 to \$6500. WHITE said he thought so and told MILLER to recommend him. MASON is presently working at the Treasury Procurement Division in New York City. MILLER indicated that with this new General GREGORY things were favorable for their side now. (u)

On January 21, 1946, one Mr. HUGHES contacted ANN WHITE, indicating they had missed her since she stopped work for him and they would like her to do some writing which she could perform on part-time basis or even at home. ANN stated she had too many domestic complications. HUGHES requested her to let him know soon if she desired to work again. This individual may be identical with an official by this name connected with the Office of War Information. (u)

On the same date ANN FELTUS invited the WHITES to dinner on January 23, 1946, which ANN WHITE declined. (u)

On January 22, 1946, FRANCES EDELSTEIN contacted ANN WHITE. She inquired if ANN heard from ABE (Dr. A. WOLFSON). FRANCES stated she had a card from ESTHER as follows: (u)

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"Your wish is my command... Dr. W. called this morning. This evening he was entertained (January 20, 1946). I hope he found it pleasant. I certainly did; he is charming. DEB (ph) and MAL were here. DEE (that's her friend who is unmarried) and another couple. What more can I do. Love. Esther."

They discussed the fact that DEB and ABE have already met and he could accept an invitation to her home. They agreed the girls know ABE is in the market and that he has been married, is divorced, and has two grown daughters. FRANCES described DEE as a fine person about thirty-seven years of age and unmarried.

On the same date Dr. RUTH GRUBER contacted ANN WHITE stating that, "Well, you won, your campaign was successful, I am going overseas". She indicated that she would leave soon and it was entirely different from what they thought, the NEW YORK POST dropped this in her lap and wanted her to go to Europe immediately to cover the Joint Commission on Palestine. ANN thought it was wonderful and stated it was on account of the work RUTH did in Ontario. From the conversation, it appeared the Commission is meeting in London. RUTH indicated she would send in daily reports and whenever there was a story of importance. She stated her material would probably be syndicated and they are taking 50% of the rights, but furnishing her wonderful rates, all expenses, plus \$1,000 per month and all magazine and book rights. She agreed with ANN it was much better than the HERALD TRIBUNE had offered.

She stated she had called the HERALD TRIBUNE and offered them first choice and that ZACHARY knew they had been waiting for her so they had been talking the matter around. RUTH indicated she would visit France, England, Germany, Egypt, and Palestine. RUTH indicated that her publisher had been waiting for the Alaska book and said you've got to take this, it's your job, it's your duty, the book will have to wait three or four months. She indicated the Commission would meet for another three months and ZACHARY wanted her to stay an additional month until they make their final report. ANN stated it had worked out wonderful, first the Interior (Department) experience had put you in touch with the refugees and then this as a result, RUTH said that it was perfect that it would come after the Interior thing and after the Oswego thing was finished, ANN told RUTH that something would probably materialize for her before long as she did not expect to stay (in Washington) much longer. ANN said, "Things are in the making. These are crucial months - definitive months. But write to me at this address and mail will reach me."

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Also on January 22, 1946, one ~~LONNIE~~ (ph) informed WHITE he had talked to FERGUSON who advised that CLAYTON, ACHESON, and STIMSON had gone up to see ~~DESCHNER~~ (ph) and McCORMACK today on the English loan bill and ACHESON could not figure out why VINSON had said O.K. on the bill, but did not want to see SPENCE on the bill until the last minute. He did not want to tell SPENCE until about ten minutes before the bill was introduced by SPENCE. WHITE wanted to know the reason and LONNIE said he was leery and afraid SPENCE would talk. LONNIE indicated that ~~BEAMAN~~ (ph), legislative counsel, had worked on the bill and was afraid Congress would feel the Administration had dictated the bill. WHITE agreed and LONNIE indicated VINSON wanted it to appear Congress has thought of the bill. WHITE inquired what VINSON meant by saying SPENCE would talk, and LONNIE explained he was afraid SPENCE would brag to his Committee because he had been trying so long to get it. LONNIE indicated he told VINSON that SPENCE always played ball and he should speak to him and use it as bargaining power to put the bill ahead of OPA. WHITE stated SPENCE had told reporters he would put OPA on first, however he could see no reason for not seeing SPENCE because OPA would take so long in Committee. LONNIE indicated he would talk to JOE to go down and see SPENCE in the morning and lay the cards on the table. LONNIE said he would have to see SNYDER because he wants to use the Cabinet Committee as an advisory committee. WHITE told him to be sure and go in on the other thing. ~~LCU~~

On January 23, 1946, WHITE contacted BERNIE ~~BERNSTEIN~~ and advised he would pick her up in a few minutes. ~~LCU~~

On this date FRANCES EDELSTEIN contacted ~~ANN WHITE~~ expressing a wish to visit ANN and bring her daughter, MARTHA, who is going away on Sunday morning. They discussed the future of MARTHA as not bright and indicated it was difficult on the baby, DEBNA. FRANCES indicated that MARTHA's mouth is in serious condition and mentioned Dr. BERNSTEIN and Dr. ROBINSON had examined her. ANN suggested FRANCES talk to ABE WOLFSON who would probably recommend Dr. PAUL ~~HOFFMAN~~ for the orthodonture. ~~LCU~~

On February 23, 1946, one TERESA ~~LIST~~ or ~~LISH~~ - ph) contacted ANN WHITE and engaged in a lengthy conversation. She indicated that her husband is out of the Army and back in the Agriculture Department and that she is back in Washington in a little house in Chevy Chase. She stated she had obtained work with outside firms in following SAM around various camps, It was her first experience in private employment and she had worked for Westinghouse, but was not tempted to return because she found private enterprise less efficient than the government. She stated while SAM was overseas she was director of community relations for a children's school in New York which had been rather small, but grew enormously. She stated it concentrated on living with all sorts of race groups and they were very conscious of the tensions which grew as the result of war. She stated ~~LCU~~

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she started an adult work shop in inter-racial relations and got Mrs. ROOSEVELT interested in one of the lectures. She indicated she had gotten about 15% negro population in the school which was quite unusual in itself and ANN WHITE indicated, "that was a victory in itself; wasn't it?". TERESA stated, "The knowledge that they recognized we weren't kidding about it - we had a negro staff and everything".

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She indicated right now she is with Russian Relief and mentioned the dinner they are giving for Mrs. HARRIMAN. She inquired if HARRY and ANN might come. ANN indicated she had always contributed financially, but kept away from social functions. TERESA stated that PEPPER had just gotten back from the Soviet Union and would speak. TERESA inquired if ANN was doing any work with groups and ANN stated she had a full-time job with Social Security for one and one half years and had also worked for the "land army" for one summer and one year she edited a paper for school children. She had also worked for UNRRA, and last of all for Social Security. She remarked that she had been asked to write again, but had refused and said if she wrote again it would be for herself and remarked that one of her children is a Junior in college and another is going to college in the Fall. She said because of the work and lack of help she had been unable to do any serious writing. ANN indicated her publishers were pushing her for her work because her last book was 1943; ANN indicated she did not believe she would write for children soon and her last two books were not for children. She indicated one of her books had a lot of success in the armed forces and is being translated into Swedish and Spanish. She had better success writing for adults than children. ANN said she is building up background for a book but could not undertake anything and they continued as follows:

ANNE: "If it were something terribly effective as in the case of Spain when my heart was back of it....."

TERESA: "Well; you know it is back again.....Spain is back again."

ANNE: "I know, but not in the same way."

TERESA: "Oh; well, it doesn't have the same....."

ANNE: "No; not the same I am sure that we put in to it: God, I will never feel anything again the way I did that; I didn't feel this war the way I did that."

TERESA: "Well; that is true of all of us. I mean, even with SAM in it I didn't have anything of the same feeling, It just didn't mean the same thing - that was our heart."

ANNE: "It was the principle of the thing. It was the beginning of everything and we saw so much in it..... Well, don't work too hard, TERESA;"

TERESA: "Well; I do wish you would work real hard and I would have reason to see you. I'm looking for your next book."

ANNE: "It will be a long, long time."

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At 5:55 p.m. WHITE contacted ANN advising that BERNIE (BERNSTEIN) was going home and he would get a car home. He said he had to wait around to see the Secretary. WHITE indicated there was a good writeup on those two Russian moving pictures at the Hippodrome and they should plan to attend Friday night, to which she agreed. She inquired as to what the papers had to say about his confirmation and he said the news only indicated his name had been sent up...He indicated it had not yet been confirmed, but the President had sent it to the Senate along with the name of COLLADO. *EW*

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Later that evening one JUDGE (probably Secretary VINSON) contacted WHITE who asked if he approved the cable and was advised in the affirmative. WHITE inquired if he had talked to the Senator, and VINSON said he would not have a chance until later as he was going away. WHITE indicated they did not want GEORGE (Senator GEORGE) to read it in the papers and thought VINSON should tell GEORGE about it first. WHITE stated they were contacting them directly and were assured there would be no difficulty with the hotels. He indicated the origin of that letter that they were looking for housing for colored messengers they were expecting, but there is no question about colored delegates receiving the same hotel treatment as anyone else. WHITE said they could not be sure about the treatment they would receive in Savannah, such as if they tried to get a taxi cab. WHITE mentioned the possibility of using a Coast Guard car and driver for use of colored delegates and assigning a white northerner to see they were embarrassed in no way. WHITE said they would face the same difficulties in Miami and VINSON said he would hate to see anything occur because of the effect it might have on other races. WHITE indicated the only way to avoid it would be to go North and suggested asking Senator GEORGE about it. He stated Senator PEPPER called to arrange for the hotel man in Miami to see WHITE and they are to turn over the McAllister Hotel in Miami for their use. VINSON agreed to call Senator GEORGE first and also Senator RUSSELL and PETERSON. *EW*

On the same evening, FRANCES EDELSTEIN contacted ANN WHITE, indicating she had just spoken with RUTH GRUBER about her new assignment. FRANCES said RUTH wanted them to have lunch with her, but ANN declined because of a cold. ANN advised FRANCES that TERESA LISH (ph) had called about the Russian Relief dinner and FRANCES said she had about fifty names to telephone about the dinner. They agreed that a few people enjoy these dinners and doubt that the telephone invitations are effective. They also agreed it is bad to have to solicit funds by having dinners. FRANCES said they should do as in New York, throw open Madison Square Garden and let everyone come in by so pricing the tickets they can afford it. *EW*

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ANN WHITE indicated she had a letter from ANN who said her sister BEATRICE was to be married at the mother's house. ANN WHITE indicated that BEATRICE's father and mother are separated and that ABE, the father, can come to the marriage at ANN WHITE's sister's house, but cannot take part in the ceremony. ANN indicated she does not like her brother any longer and he has been sick. She said she had a fine letter from IRVING and that they live in one room, that they are to have a baby in March, and ANN would like to have them with her. She indicated HARRY WHITE would be away from the 8th to the 18th of February and she would like to have MARTHA, child of FRANCES, with her for a while, to which FRANCES agreed. ANN remarked she received a check for about \$400, less \$50, for her agent, from Random House. She stated the Spanish are dickering with her for a translation of her book. She stated "Lost Worlds" had been put into a Swedish edition, (u)

FRANCES advised MIRIAM had a letter from Dr. GREGG about LAURA who is MIRIAM's child. (u)

On the morning of January 24, 1946, HARRY WHITE advised BERNICE, presumably BERNICE BERNSTEIN, that he was taking his car and would be home late that night. (u)

Later that morning ANN WHITE endeavored to contact subject WHITE. She spoke with his secretary, Mrs. SHANAHAN, and inquired whether they had written a note yet to Professor BEASTRAW (ph). Mrs. SHANAHAN replied that the note had been written Monday. It is probable this reference is to one FEDOR PETROVICH BYSTROV, Soviet Purchasing Commission, referred to hereafter. (u)

On this morning also an unknown woman from the American Society for Russian Relief contacted ANN WHITE to inform her they had sent invitations to the dinner being given for Mrs. HARRIMAN. She inquired if the WHITES were coming, and ANN advised they would not attend. (u)

On the afternoon of this date HARRY WHITE contacted ANN WHITE who was in bed with a cold. ANN advised there was no mail of any consequence. HARRY said the newspapers had all carried the item (apparently about his appointment as American Bretton Woods representative) but without comment, and he had seen no editorials. In answer to her question, he said there had been no confirmation. He indicated they had a very successful group meeting that morning, apparently at the Treasury Department. (u)

On the morning of January 25, 1946, an unknown man requested WHITE to pick him up. Thereafter WHITE contacted an additional man with an identical request, and then notified the first man to advise that he had a ride. (u)

On this date ANN WHITE contacted FRANCES EDELSTEIN about the latter's cold. She indicated MARTHA was leaving Sunday and advised that MAURICE or MORRIS would dine with the WHITES on the following night. (u)

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(This reference may be to MORRIS ~~FRIEDBERG~~ of the Treasury Department.) ANN indicated she might go to see some very good Russian moving pictures at the Hippodrome Theatre that night. *2 (u)*

Subsequently ANN WHITE contacted one MARIE and congratulated her on the approaching marriage of her daughter. ANN remarked her niece and baby were staying with them, but had now obtained a room on Long Island and would be going there soon. They discussed MARIE's family. Her son EDMUND is in the Army, but stationed in Washington and lives at home. MARIE's husband is JIM and is employed with the government. MARIE mentioned he had been in Germany with ISADORE ~~LUBIN~~, and further LUBIN was coming to their house next week. ANN stated she did not know LUBIN, although HARRY WHITE is acquainted with him. ANN stated she had not worked since last summer and did not intend to do so. MARIE hoped ANN could attend the wedding, but ANN doubted it since it is on the 9th and they planned being in New York that week (February 9, 1946). *2 (u)*

ANN mentioned her daughter RUTH plans being an architect and JOAN will enter college next year. They discussed government salaries and ANN pointed out many of the better men were leaving the government service for higher pay in industry, but her standard of living was high enough. MARIE stated JIM has many out-of-town people to entertain, but has to sell the work of his bureau in a good many places. She stated JIM had gotten a lot of support for his program from federal judges, district attorneys, and among Congressmen, and he has had considerable support for some progressive measures which former people did not have. She stated it is a thing which is gradually being built up and people are becoming more progressive in their views on penology and are veering away from the punitive to the rehabilitation view. She stated JIM was very sick of this work when he went to Germany and returned and wished to give it up and ANN commented it is an unhappy job. *2 (u)*

They further discussed MARIE's children. MARIE stated EDMUND had picked a nice girl who used to be in the Student's Assembly League in New York, and both are reformers, EDMUND being interested in organized labor, but he may change. MARIE stated EDMUND believes we are reactionary and conservative. She said she was in the same mind when she came out of college. MARIE congratulated ANN on HARRY WHITE's success. She considers him a world figure since he put over Bretton Woods which should have a far reaching effect on the entire world. ANN stated it remains to be seen, but is a step in the right direction, however, we need lower tariff more than anything else because we cannot expect other countries to trade with us unless we trade with them. ANN thinks people are becoming more interested in economics and the depression started this thinking. *2 (u)*

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MARIE inquired about the loan to Britain and ANN stated it is up to Congress and HARRY is going up with it pretty soon. MARIE was wondering about the "tenor of Congress on this", and said she had some requests to put on a program on the loan to Britain and wondered if there was enough general interest in it. MARIE inquired if ANN knew this Russian Professor TASHCHANKO or TASHENKO (ph) down at UNRRA who is head of the Far Eastern-European Division, and ANN said she did not know him. ANN indicated she left UNRRA before they really got organized. MARIE stated that the topic would be Russia - Russia As An Ally, and he, presumably the Professor, is going to talk on the Russian concept of democracy and the problems which Russia faces and most of us do not know about. We just sit here and wonder why they don't sign, or why they don't talk, or why they don't send their envoys. ANN WHITE said she was sure that would be a nice subject. MARIE said she thought it is an important thing for people to understand and he would be a little more patient about some of the things that go on, that most of our misunderstanding is because of ignorance. She stated she knew very little of the Russian picture, particularly because the Russians do not let us know too much. It seems it would be wiser on their part if they made a business of letting us know more about their problems. ANN stated everyone would agree on that. *LCU*

MARIE says everybody agrees, but there is talk of fighting Russia in World War III now which is inconsistent. They agreed that such people are vicious and irresponsible and should be tracked down and hit on the head. ANN stated she knew the source pretty well, but it is not far from Washington, and not in the low ranks. ANN stated you have heard admirals talk. War is their business, the more money they get, the more power..... MARIE stated the next war wouldn't do them any good, she is afraid, and ANN said, "No, I'm afraid it won't. Thank God for the atom bomb." She stated that is the greatest thing for peace. She mentioned she thought the scientists have done an awful good job on it in response to MARIE's statement that the people are generally realizing it and if you look at the progress on the atom bomb, every single little organization has a program and they certainly do not run those programs unless there is public demand for it. *LCU*

On this date FRANCES EDELSTEIN contacted ANN WHITE advising she saw the President had submitted HARRY's name for nomination and scolded ANN for not informing her. ANN said it was not important until Congress acted on it. FRANCES stated it is news. ANN indicated they had no doubt about it, apparently confirmation, that the only thing that bothered them was how much salary was involved. FRANCES expressed curiosity as to where it would take the WHITES and ANN had no idea. She said HARRY would be in New York between February 8 and 18, 1946, getting his teeth fixed. Thereafter, he would be in Washington for a while and then there would be the conference, the first meeting of the Governors of the Fund and the Bank, probably in Georgia. She stated VINSON is the American Governor. ANN mentioned RUTH WHITE would come home for a week to study after her examinations. She stated LUCY's love life is in a rut, *LCU*

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HARRY WHITE contacted his wife later on this date to request they go to the movie at 6:20 p.m. (showing of Russian film at the Hippodrome); however, ANN suggested they go the next day or Sunday. She mentioned she had received a Swedish edition which is very good, possibly a translation of her book. She requested HARRY to bring home a NEW YORK TIMES or something so she could read the notices of his appointment. (u)

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At 9:10 p.m. on January 25, 1946, HARRY WHITE contacted Mrs. FOLEY and then spoke to ED FOLEY, informing him that he did not see MORSE (could be Senator WAYNE MORSE), that MORSE called in the evening but WHITE could not discuss it over the telephone. WHITE said he had spoken with MORSE today and did not get far when MORSE said, "No, he would not suit my purpose. I've got to have a backer on finance". WHITE stated he had quite an argument with him about it, arguing for half an hour. FOLEY inquired if WHITE raised the other question and WHITE replied in the negative. FOLEY stated he believed WHITE was right the other day when he said that was an excuse rather than a reason and WHITE stated it was apparent MORSE had made his mind up, but believes he shook him. He stated MORSE did not raise any other question about FOLEY personally, but seemed intent on getting a man who is a backer and knows finance. WHITE stated that he told him they would not know finance anyway and could obtain others for assistants and MORSE said it was principally for public impression and public relations, WHITE told MORSE he would have a man so good that they would not even know who is Secretary of Treasury. FOLEY inquired if MORSE had indicated who he had in mind and WHITE stated no, but did state he had someone coming up for Assistant Secretary in Charge of Internal Revenue and WHITE asked why he did not nail him down as months have passed. WHITE stated he would talk to him again in a couple of weeks and if he heard anything, would let him know. (u)

On January 26, 1946, ANN WHITE contacted one MORRIS and invited him to dinner that night, which he accepted. This is possibly MORRIS FREIDBERG. He inquired if she is pleased with HARRY's appointment and she stated she did not know whether she would be pleased until she knows what the salary will be. MORRIS read the salaries set by UNO, mentioning General Secretary, \$26,000 and \$20,000 expenses; Department Directors, \$3,000 and \$6,000 expenses; Assistant Secretary General \$3,500, and expenses \$7,500 to \$11,000. ANN stated she did not know how this might effect the other, and MORRIS said, "Well, it's an International Committee". (u)

At noon on January 27, 1946, an unknown man contacted Mrs. WHITE stating that he would return a book. ANN indicated that "We are going to the Hippodrome to see a Russian film - we have seen lots of them". She advised the man to look out for them and other international films at the Hippodrome. He stated he would, and said he is glad she mentioned them as he had something to show her. (u)

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On January 28, 1946, one ~~MARY FURR~~ (ph), unidentified, contacted ~~ANN WHITE~~ to say that she had been here three weeks and tried to obtain a place to stay at the University, but was unable to do so because of the housing shortage. MARY said for this reason she plans returning to Europe with UNRRA because although she had thought she would enjoy many months of the "creature comforts" of the United States, she now finds that she would rather be back in Europe "where the situation is more real". ANN WHITE declined a luncheon invitation downtown next week as she is too busy, but suggested MARY contact her Monday and arrange to meet at the WHITE residence. MARY stated she wrote to the settlement house where she used to work in Chicago to inquire if there were a place for her there and an answer came back today that there is no place even in the attic. (u)

On the late afternoon of January 28, 1946, JOAN WHITE contacted a friend, CAROLINE, to discuss a possible project. JOAN suggested reading all of one authors works. They discussed their aims in life. JOAN stated that a large portion of their friends, close friends, believe in the same political ideas as our family. JOAN stated that all of the family has been mixed up in politics and so the friends they have at home are ones with whom they can freely speak and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having". JOAN stated she thinks that when one is an adult he must stick with his convictions. She thought her parents had a correct understanding of politics and religion and other basic things and sometime one cannot just continue to live unless he thinks he is right about the basic things of life. JOAN concluded that they were trying to live in New York and in a month or two would know for sure. (u)

On January 29, 1946, at 8:55 a.m. one LEE (~~LEE PRESSMAN~~, General Counsel, CIO) contacted HARRY WHITE and inquired if he knew his boss saw FAIRLESS (presumably BEN FAIRLESS, U.S. Steel) yesterday. HARRY stated not to his knowledge and LEE replied that "MONK" said that he did. HARRY answered maybe, and LEE stated, "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything". HARRY responded, yeah. WHITE inquired if LEE wanted him to pick LEE up and the latter replied, no, I am going down early, right away. (u)

On the morning of January 29, 1946, ANN WHITE again contacted one MORRIS, inviting him to dinner that night. MORRIS stated his departure looked as if it were planned so he could have another get together with them. MORRIS said he might not be able to go until Friday night. ANN stated MORRIS would have to come this night because HARRY had engagements for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. (u)

At 8:30 a.m. on January 30, 1946, an unidentified man contacted HARRY WHITE. He said he had been up late writing a speech and would not be by to pick up HARRY until about 9:30 a.m. This man is probably Colonel BERNARD BERNSTEIN, formerly of the Treasury Department. (u)

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On the evening of January 30, 1946, JOAN WHITE inquired of a Mrs. BERGER (ph) if she is to go over Monday, and Mrs. BERGER suggested she come over about 5:15 p.m. even though SAM would not be there. XCW

On the same evening one SAM, believed to be SAM MILLER, chatted with ANN. He said he enjoyed his trip down south because the whole community was trained not to be curious. He said he wanted to obtain some information from the Senatorial expert, apparently meaning WHITE. He stated he is going to take a trip with the MEAD Committee and wanted to ask HARRY for some advice on how to treat these things. She stated HARRY was out this night and would be out the next two nights, and SAM said he would call him at work. SAM stated he thought HARRY would be able to help him as he had never been with these guys and was going on about a week's trip. He stated he supposed there were certain attitudes they have and certain interests and he was sure HARRY knew how to take them in his stride. ANN said she wouldn't know, and SAM commented, "Well, you've seen him work", to which ANN stated, "Well, each group has to be handled differently". XCW

On the early morning of January 31, 1946, BERNICE BERNSTEIN contacted HARRY WHITE who advised he would pick her up about 8:45 a.m. ANN also talked with BERNICE, discussing the hour for supper the following Sunday, to which ANN had invited friends, including BERNICE. Mention was made of the FELTUS children and it was indicated that the FELTUS family might attend the dinner. XCW

Later that morning ANN WHITE contacted FRANCES EDELSTEIN, discussing her recent visit to the home of FRANCES and her pleasure in reading to MARTHA and MICHAEL, the small children. ANN stated she wanted to see a lot of FRANCES this spring because she thought she was going to New York. FRANCES mentioned that a friend, TERESA LIST (ph) had moved out of a place in New York and another friend walked into another place. ANN said they would move pretty soon and she would know in March just what the situation was. If it were to be New York, HARRY would probably leave in May. XCW

At 5:25 on January 31, 1946, ANN WHITE contacted one "SUNNY", woman, and invited her over for Saturday evening, remarking that Professor BRESTROFF (ph) (again believed Professor BYSTROV) of the Soviet Purchasing Commission and his wife would be there. XCW

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A news clipping of the NEW YORK TIMES dated January 24, 1946, contained a column headlined Washington, D. C., January 23, 1946, reporting that on that date President TRUMAN had designated United States representatives of the International Monetary Fund and Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with Secretary FRED M. VINSON receiving top post as American Governor of the Bank and Fund. WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, was designated Alternate for Secretary VINSON.

HARRY D. WHITE, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, described as principal author of the Bretton Woods Fund Agreement, was appointed Executive Director for the United States on the Monetary Fund; and EMILIO G. COLLADO, Deputy in the State Department to assist Secretary CLAYTON in charge of financial affairs, was named Executive Director for the International Bank. COLLADO had previously served in the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Bank of New York and as an advisor to the American Delegation at Bretton Woods.

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There is set forth hereafter a memorandum containing background data on HARRY WHITE, which was received from the Bureau.

PHILIP XAFFE has mentioned HARRY DEXTER WHITE as a contact in the Treasury Department.

Current Biography for September, 1944 (Volume 5, number 9) shows HARRY DEXTER WHITE, born October 29, 1892, in Boston, Massachusetts, Director of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department. He resided at that time at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland. The current telephone directory for the District lists HARRY DEXTER WHITE at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemoore, phone Wisconsin 6896.

WHITE served overseas in the First World War as a Lieutenant in the Infantry. On his return to this country he directed an AEF orphan asylum for two years. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree the following year at the same institution. In 1929 he was an instructor in Economics at Harvard University and subsequently accepted a professorship at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin.

In June, 1934, Professor JACOB VINER of the University of Chicago brought WHITE to the Treasury Department to make a special study. In 1935 WHITE received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University.

In that same year he was sent by the United States Treasury Department to England to study economic and monetary questions and has been with the Treasury Department ever since.

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In 1941 WHITE took over the management of the Treasury's Two Billion Dollar Stabilization Fund and has represented the Treasury at the committee meetings of the Economic Defense Board. He also sits on the Board of Trustees of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and is a member of the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

**SECRET**

Current Biography states that HARRY DEXTER WHITE is the man behind Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU's postwar monetary proposals. According to Current Biography, WHITE was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Breton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944.

Current Biography states that WHITE is a solidly built man of medium height, who plays volleyball and tennis. His wife, ANNE TERRY WHITE, is a writer of Children's books. They have two children.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives that HARRY DEXTER WHITE of Bethesda, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. WHITE's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, it was ascertained that the name of Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, his wife, did appear in those active indices. Investigation determined that WHITE had served as Chief Economic Expert with the Tariff Commission in 1934 and Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics for the Treasury Department until October 1936, when he was appointed Assistant Director of that Division. In March 1930 he was appointed Director of Monetary Research and in August 1941 was made Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Division of Monetary Research at a salary of \$9,000.00 per annum. Four individuals were interviewed in connection with this investigation with negative results and WHITE was afforded the Hatch Act interview on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The greater part of the interview was a denunciation of the type of investigation being conducted and its origin in the reports of the Dies Committee. He did state that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and had also contributed to Spanish relief during the Spanish Civil War.

In an envelope postmarked Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1944, the FBI received an anonymous letter from an individual listing the names of a number of persons identified as "members of the underground Communist group

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in Washington, D. C." Among the names listed, along with approximately twenty-five others many of whom have been identified as closely affiliated with the Communist movement, was that of GEORGE SILVERMAN. In parentheses along side this name there was written, "Railroad Retirement Brd - Works through close friends who are indebted to him - LAUCHLIN CURRY - HARRY WHITE, etc."

The writer of this anonymous letter was subsequently identified as Mrs. VICTOR PERLO of Fort Worth, Texas. She is the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO who, from other sources, has been reported to be a Communist. Mrs. PERLO reiterated the information submitted in her letter. She stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years and upon her leaving it was divorced by her husband and threatened by the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b1

It was ascertained through a highly confidential and reliable source that on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

A highly confidential and reliable informant reported that on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

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In January 1945 the ~~Federal Record~~, official publication of the ~~United Federal Workers of America, CIO~~, reported that Local #11 in the Main Treasury Building met with Mr. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. Mr. WHITE agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Breton Woods agreement.

On February 7, 1945, according to a most confidential and reliable informant, HARRIET BOUSLOG of the ~~CIO Maritime Commission~~ contacted the Treasury Department, more specifically HARRY WHITE's office, room 3434, to confirm an appointment for LOUIS GOLDBLATT on the following Thursday. HARRIET BOUSLOG on this same date also contacted a Mr. SILVERMAN in the War Department, extension 4802, for the purpose of changing an appointment of LOUIS GOLDBLATT from 2:30 to 3:45 p.m. on the following Thursday. GOLDBLATT was to see HARRY WHITE at 4:30 p.m. on the following Thursday. (u)

It might be noted that LOUIS GOLDBLATT, according to a highly confidential and reliable informant, is a member of the special branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the ~~International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America, CIO~~. This is the union of which HARRY BRIDGES is the head. (u)

During the middle of February, 1945, United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRY WHITE was a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City. WHITE, according to press releases, was interested in the consideration at the Conference of methods of preventing Axis leaders from caching funds in "safe-havens".

~~SECRET~~

Refused

During September, 1945, HARRY WHITE, along with Mr. WILL CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. FRANK COE, Director of Monetary Research; Mr. MARRINER ECCLES, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; and Dr. TAYLOR of the Commerce Department, represented the United States Government in a conference with British officials relative to a loan to the British government. British officials consisted of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; Lord Keynes, Financial Consultant to the British government; and the Honorable R. H. BRAND, formerly head of the British Supply Consul in Washington, D. C.

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On October 20, 1945, a highly confidential and a most reliable informant advised that functionaries of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting HARRY WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization is reliably reported to be under Communist control and its main function is to propagandize the Soviet Union. The functionaries of the organization who are responsible for policy matters and invitations such as this include EDWIN S. SMITH, former NLRB employee, and THEODORE BAYER, reported Communist and apologist for the Soviet Union. (u)

The following information concerning this person was developed in connection with the investigation in the case entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al, Espionage - C":

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that on April 18, 1945, ANDREW ROTH and PHILIP JACOB JAFFE conferred at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. JAFFE referred to IRVING S. FRIEDMAN and his position in the Treasury Department. JAFFE was curious as to whether FRIEDMAN would lose his job if Secretary MORGENTHAU were to be replaced. ROTH was inclined to think that FRIEDMAN was employed there on his own merits. JAFFE then states, "It is. Of course HARRY (WHITE) has...." Both stated, "Do you think so?" JAFFE replied, "Of course, if he chooses to keep him." ROTH stated, "Well, but HARRY WHITE IS pretty widely respected". JAFFE then said, "Yeah, but he is pretty radical, so if that new guy comes in...."

On May 29, 1945, according to a highly confidential source, PHILIP JACOB JAFFE and ANDREW ROTH were discussing various possible contacts for the former for information from government sources. ROTH referred to DAVID KARR, alias KITZ, as obtaining "a lot of stuff on the Far Eastern things that the other guys don't get - because of his Treasury connections. He goes up once a week with HARRY". JAFFE inquired as to whether this were HARRY WHITE, and ROTH stated that it was and that KARR spent about three-quarters of an hour with him and that "he will tell you a lot of stuff". JAFFE questioned ROTH as follows: "He goes to HARRY WHITE's office? In the Treasury Building?" ROTH stated that he did not know.

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On the afternoon of June 7, 1945, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended in the JAFFE case. With respect to any general leaks of information in the Treasury Department, WHITE stated that he did not recall any instances, with the exception of one which is not pertinent, of any documents being taken or of any information being given to unauthorized individuals. He did recall that during several months previous to the interview information concerning Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU's going to Germany had gotten out without authorization and that the Treasury Department had been much concerned over the matter.

With regard to specific aspects of the case, WHITE stated he was not acquainted with PHILIP JACOB JAFFE although the name was familiar to him, it having been made known to him in the past in connection with periodicals which his Department had been receiving for the last five or ten years in connection with Far Eastern affairs. The periodicals in question, he stated, were ~~"Far Eastern Affairs"~~, ~~"Pacific Affairs"~~, and ~~"Amerasia"~~. He did state that numerous persons have visited him since he has been with the Treasury Department, and it is possible that JAFFE may have been in to see him, although he, WHITE, did not recall meeting him. He denied knowing ~~ANDREW ROTH~~, ~~EMANUEL LARSEN~~ or ~~MARK RAYN~~. He said the name of ~~JOHN SERVICE~~ was familiar to him, and that he believed ~~IRVING FRIEDMAN~~ had mentioned SERVICE's name to him. He stated that the name of ~~KATE MITCHELL~~ was familiar to him as that of a writer. All of these persons were subjects in the Jaffee case.

During the interview, WHITE stated that ~~IRVING S. FRIEDMAN~~, an employee in the Treasury Department, handled matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He said that he himself had brought FRIEDMAN to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously and at that time FRIEDMAN was either working for the British or for the Indian Government on affairs in India. He had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of FRIEDMAN. He did state that because of the nature of FRIEDMAN's work he, FRIEDMAN, must necessarily know a number of persons who handle Far Eastern affairs because that field was limited. He informed that FRIEDMAN had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. (It might be noted that IRVING FRIEDMAN has been acquainted with JAFFE, admitting this himself. He wrote an article for "Amerasia", of which he knew JAFFE to be the editor. After he was employed by the Treasury Department, FRIEDMAN stated, he declined writing additional articles for "Amerasia" because he did not feel that as a government employee he was free to write articles. FRIEDMAN also admitted knowing SERVICE, ROTH, and KATE MITCHELL. He also stated he was acquainted with ~~Chi'ac'ing~~ ~~Chi~~, a contact of PHILIP JACOB JAFFE.)

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There is set forth hereafter substance of a memorandum concerning  
Dr. LUDWIK WITOLD RAJCHMAN: (S)(u)

CONF. INFO

Reference is made to information furnished by [redacted] on December 18, 1945, wherein BERNIE REDMONT advised HARRY WHITE that DONALD MISS told him REICHMAN had been in to see him and that the Poles are still looking for an advisor. (S)(u) b2 b7D

The indices of the Washington Field Office indicate that REICHMAN undoubtedly is identical with the subject in the case entitled DR. LUDWIK WITOLD RAJCHMAN, with alias, Ludwig Raichman; Internal Security - R, Washington Field Office origin. In this case, the Bureau by letter of September 18, 1944, which contains the following information, requested investigation of RAJCHMAN for the purpose of determining whether he is engaged in activities as an agent of the Soviet Government. (S)(u)

" The Bureau has recently received information indicating that OSKAR RYSZARD LANGE, who recently visited the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Union, stayed at the home of LUDWIK RAJCHMAN on a recent visit to Washington, D. C. You will recall that LANGE has urged Polish cooperation with the Soviet Union. [redacted] b1

" The files of the Bureau disclose that LUDWIK RAJCHMAN is a reserve officer in the Polish Army. He has been reported as a possible Soviet Agent on several occasions. In 1941 Mr. JOHN M. SZYMANSKI of 204 West 46th Street, Los Angeles, California, stated that RAJCHMAN was conducting subversive propaganda in the Polish communities in the United States, undermining confidence in the Government of the United States, and keeping Polish Americans from helping to win the war. (S)(u)

~~SECRET~~

Referred



~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

*(u)*

According to the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, MAJCHMAN first entered the United States in February, 1940. He registered as an alien on December 20, 1940, Alien Registration No. 4933329. From time to time, he has requested extensions of temporary stay which have been granted. On September 20, 1944, he was granted an extension of temporary admission to the United States until November 1, 1945. *(u)*

[REDACTED]

*Referred*

~~SECRET~~

At the present time, RAJCHMAN is a representative of the Polish Government at UNRRA Headquarters.

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\*Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that RAJCHMAN has not registered as an agent of any foreign principal with the Attorney General, either under the old McCormack Act, or under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended, nor was it shown that any correspondence has been had concerning this. However, he is listed as an employee of the China Defense Supplies, Inc. for whom registration has been waived. (S)(U) b2 b7D

\*Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised that subject has not been notified to the Secretary of State as an agent of a foreign government. (S)(U) b2 b7D

RAJCHMAN is registered with Local Draft Board No. 8, Washington, D. C., and was described as follows: (S)(U)

Race	White
Born	November 1, 1881, Warsaw, Poland
Height	5' 6"
Weight	146 pounds
Eyes	Grey
Hair	Grey, bald
Complexion	Light
Scars and marks	Two moles on left side of mouth
Residence	2300 Decatur Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Relatives	Wife - MARY RAJCHMAN
	Son - JAN A. R. RAJCHMAN
	90 Westcott Road
	Princeton, New Jersey
	(Employed RCA excess of 5 years)

Reference is made to RUTH GRUBER, mentioned above. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that on July 7, 1941, one P. W. HOLT, who formerly resided in the Patrick Henry Hotel, Roanoke, Virginia, indicated that RUTH GRUBER, employed as a Clerk in the Department of Interior, was possibly involved in the spreading of Communism in this country.

**SECRET**

In February, 1942, KAROLINE ~~MONDER~~, 420 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, addressed an undated letter to the FBI advising that it may or may not know that the flyer LAURA ~~INGALLS~~ is a good friend of Dr. RUTH GRUBER, writer, who wrote "Adventures of a Foreign Correspondent" and "I Went to the Soviet Arctic". She indicated that RUTH GRUBER, who is married to a foreigner, brought LAURA ~~INGALLS~~ with her as a guest when she appeared on our program February 6, 1940, at the above building. She stated she had read RUTH GRUBER was in Alaska and would bear watching as they suspected her of Nazi tendencies. This letter was written on the letterhead of ~~Southern California Women's Press Club, Inc., Friday Morning Club House.~~

~~SECRET~~

In a subsequent letter, KAROLINE ~~MONDER~~ stated she neglected to mention that RUTH GRUBER's husband is a German, and thought it wise to watch both her and LAURA ~~INGALLS~~. She stated she knew GRUBER's visit to Alaska was not to compliment the United States as she was considered a Communist out here.

In connection with the publicized, open press conference which HAROLD L. ~~ICKES~~ held February 13, 1946, in the Auditorium of the Interior Building, a news clipping of the ~~WASHINGTON POST~~ containing a verbatim transcript, reflected that during the conference, an unknown newsman inquired as follows: "Q: Mr. Secretary, would you care to comment on the report that JED JOHNSON is investigating the appointment of Dr. RUTH GRUBER, a writer with the Alaska Railroad? Some people cannot find out what she does for the Railroad. ICKES: No, I don't want to comment on that. Let's keep our thoughts on higher things than JED JOHNSON." No more was said about the matter at this time, the next question being propounded by IZZY STONE of "UPI", who returned to a previous topic concerning appointment of ~~RALPH DAVIES~~ by ICKES. Whether because of the intense controversial character of the STONE inquiry, or otherwise, the name of Dr. GRUBER was not again mentioned in the interview.

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

*Referred*

- PENDING -

WFO 100-17493

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~SECRET~~

No undeveloped leads are being set out since this case is receiving continuous handling by the Washington Field Office.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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FIELD, JOYCE  
FIELD, STANLEY MRS.  
FIELD, WINN A.  
FISHER, JOE  
FISHMAN, ELI  
FISHMAN, ELY YOSSEF  
FISHMAN, JOSEPH  
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FOLK, ALLAN  
FOLK, JANE  
FORD, WILLIAM  
FORSBURG, HENRY  
FOWLER, CEDRIC  
FOWLER, ELEANOR  
FOX, BERT  
FOX, CHARLOTTE  
FOX, JACK  
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FREEMAN, GROVER C.  
FRIEDBERG, MORRIS  
FRIEDMAN, HARRY  
FRIEDMAN, IRVING  
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FROMM, ERIC  
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FUCHS, FRANCES RICE  
FUCHS, HERBERT MRS.  
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GOLD, JOE  
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GOODKIND, BERNARD A.  
GOODKIND, BERNIE  
GOODWIN, RICHARD M.  
GOODKIND, SYLVIA

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GRAMBS, BETTY  
GRAY, LESLIE MRS.

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GRAZE, GERALD  
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GREEN, CARL PRESTON  
GREEN, T. J.

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GREENFIELD, PEGGY  
GREENLEAF, DICK  
GREENSTEIN, E. A.  
GREENSTEIN, HARRY  
GREENSTEIN, HARRY A.  
GREGG, ROSE  
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GROSS, GEORGE  
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HALPERIN, JUDY  
HARRINGTON, D. W.  
HARRIS, LOU  
HEILMAN, BEATRICE  
HENIE, ONE  
HENKIE, LOUIS  
HENRY, MARCUS MRS.  
HERALD TRIBUNE  
HERB, ONE  
HILDERING, ONE  
HILLMAN, SIDNEY  
HISS, DONALD  
HISS, PRISCILLA MRS.  
HOFFMAN, PAUL DR.  
HOLLOWAY, DOROTHY  
HOLMES, EUGENE CLAY  
HOLSTEIN, CHARLES  
HOLT, P. W.  
HONIG, EDWIN  
HORNE, SAMUEL  
HORNE, SAMUEL MRS.  
HORNSTEIN, DAVID  
HOROWITZ, JOHN  
HOROWITZ, JOHN J.  
HOROWITZ, KATHRYN  
HORTON, ROBERT WYMAN MRS.  
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HUBERMAN, LEO  
HUDSON, ISABELLE  
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HUNTER, ALICE  
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(A) IDASHKIN, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH  
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INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL  
INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLETS  
INGALIS, LAURA  
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION  
INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S  
UNION-C. I. O.  
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE  
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IRVING, CHARLIE  
ISRAIELI, OLOVIA  
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JAFFE, PHILIP JACOB  
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JOHNSON, ALICE  
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KAPLAN, DOROTHY F.  
KARR, DAVID  
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(K) KAZANIEV, ONE  
KEENEY, MARY JANE  
KEENEY, PHILLIP O.  
KEENEY, PHILIP OLIN  
KENDRICK, ALEX  
KENDRICK, SARA  
KISH, LESLIE

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KNOPF, ALFRED  
KOENESBERG, SAM  
KOHN, ELEANOR  
KRAMER, CHARLES  
KRAMER, CHARLES MRS.  
KRAMER, CHARLES G.  
KRAMER, CHARLIE MRS.  
KRAMER, HAROLD  
KRAMER, JEROME DAVID  
KRAMER, JERPY  
KRAMER, MILDRED  
KRAMER, MILDREDG.  
KREH, LEONA V.  
KUTTNER, JACK  
KYKE, BETTY VAN

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LACY, HUGH  
LAFFERTY, THEODORE  
LAMPELL, MILLARD  
LANGE, OSKAR, RYSZARD  
LANGER, WILLIAM  
LARSEN, EMANUEL  
LAST CHANCE, THE  
LAWRENCE, DAVID  
LAYMAN, ROBERTY MRS.  
LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPLERS  
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LEE, DIDD  
LEE, ISEBEL  
LEE, PRISCILLA  
LEFTIE, ONE  
LEGER, ALEXIS  
LEHNHOFF, SHERPERD

LENORE, ONE  
LEONARD, L. LARRY  
LEROY, BARNEY  
LEVINE, SETH  
LEVY, BERNARD  
LEVY, FLO

LEWIS, SHURA  
LIEBER, MAXIM

LILLIAN, ONE  
LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIND, BOB  
LISCHINSKY, MELVA  
LISH, TERESA  
LIST, TERESA  
LITTLE, HARRY

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LOGAN, RAYFORD W. .  
LOLA, ONE  
LONNIE, ONE  
LOST WORLDS  
LOUGHMAN, JAMES  
LOUIE, ONE  
LOWENTHAL, MAX  
LUBIN, ISADOR  
LUBIN, ISADORE  
LUBIN, ISIDORE

MAC KAY, HELEN  
MACKING, ONE  
MAGDOFF, BEATRICE  
MAGDOFF, BEATTIE  
MAGDOFF, HARRY  
MAGDOFF, HARRY S.  
MAGDOFF, L.  
MAGNUSSON, FREDERICK  
MAGNUSSON, FREDERICK MRS.  
MAGNUSSON, JOHN  
MAGNUSSON, JOHN S.  
MAGNUSSON, MARGARET L.

MAKIE, HELEN  
MALLENBERG, CARL  
MARCANTONIO, VITO  
MARGOLIN, BEN MRS.  
MARGOLIN, OLYA  
MARITIME COMMITTEE  
MARSHALL, VIRGINIA  
MARSHALL, VIRGINIA A.  
MARTIN, DUDLEY L.  
MARTIN, GUY  
MARX THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO  
MARZANI, EDITH  
MAULDIN, BILL  
MAY, PARKER

MAYER, ROSALIE  
MAYERS, ONE  
MCAVOY, CLIFFORD  
MCKINNEY, EDWARD  
MCLACHLEN BANKING CORPORATION  
MCMURRAY, JOE

MCMURRAY, JOE  
MCWILLIAMS, CAREY

MEINDORF, ONE

MELNICOVE, HAROLD

METHODIST COMMITTEE FOR OVERSEAS RELIEF

MILLER, C. S. MRS.

MILLER, J. MRS.

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MILLER, JOHN  
MILLER, PEGGY  
MILLER, ROBERT MRS.  
MILLER, ROBERT T. MRS.  
MILLER, SAM  
MIN, ONE  
MITCHELL, KATE  
MITTELMAN, ONE  
MLETIN, P. A.  
MOORE, HARRIET L.  
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MOUNDBERG, CARL  
MOWDER, KAROLYNE  
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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP,  
INCORPORATED  
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS  
NATIONAL MARITIME UNION  
NEAL, FRED  
NEES, C. E. K. DR.  
NEINAS, LYDIA L.  
NEW YORK POST  
NEW YORK PUBLICATIONS OFFICE  
NEW YORK TIMES  
NEWTON, DAVID  
NIELAN, ONE  
NIELAND, HILDEGARDE  
NIERENBERG, PEGGY  
NIXON, FLORENCE  
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PEARSON, DREW  
PEPPER, CLAUD  
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PERAZICH, AMELIA  
PERLO, VICTOR MRS.

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RACHMAN, LUDWIK WITOLD  
RAICHMAN, LUDWIG  
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REZANTSEV, ONE

RICE, ARTHUR

RICE, FRANCES

RICHIE, LUCILLE

ROBBINS, CAROLINE

ROBINSON, JERRY

ROBISON, JOSEPH

ROGERS, BOB

ROMMELL, ROEWENA MRS.

ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR

ROSENBERG, ALLEN

ROSENBERG, BEATRICE

ROSENBERG, ERNA

ROSS, E.

ROTH, ANDREW

ROTHENBERG, DON

ROTHWELL, GEORGE J.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RUSSIA IN WORLD TRADE

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

RUSSIAN RELIEF BOARD

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INCORPORATED

SACERDOTTI, ONE

SARMIENTO, DON EMILIO

SARMIENTO, EMILIO

SASULY, LICK

SASULY, ELIZABETH

SASULY, IZZY

SAUER, ONE

SAUL, OTTO

SAYLOR, ALLEN

SAYLOR, FRANCES

SCHILUMER, E.

SCHMIDT, ORVIS A.

SCHROEDER, ALIX

SCHWARTZ, DAN

SCHWARTZ, DAVID

SCHWARTZ, JESSIE

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SCOTT, HELEN

SEARLE, E.

SEARLE, ELIZABETH

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SEEGER, CHARLES CRAWFORD  
 SEEGER, RUTH  
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 SERVACE, YOUNGBERT  
 SERVICE, JOHN  
 SHANDROS, GERALDINE  
 SHANDROS, GERRY  
 SHANDROSS, GERRY  
 SHANKO, TASH  
 SHARFMAN, EMILY  
 SHEPARDSON, WHITNEY  
 SHEPHERD, MAGNOLIA  
 SHERMAN, CARL  
 SHERMAN, DICK  
 SHIMAL, HERB  
 SHINN, JEANETTE  
 SILBERSTEIN, HANNAH  
 SILBERSTEIN, LUDWIG  
 SILVERMAN, DICK  
 SILVERMAN, RICHARD  
 SILVERMASTER, A.  
 SIMS, ONE  
 SITCHEL, WILMA  
 SMITH, EDWIN S.  
 SMITH, HATTIE MAY  
 SNIDER, HELEN  
 SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MANAGEMENT  
 SOCIALIST PARTY  
 SOCIALIST, THE  
 (X) SOKOLOV, ONE  
 (X) SOKOLOVE, SADIE HERMAN  
 (X) SOONG, T. V.  
 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB INCORPORAT-  
 ED  
 SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSARIAT  
 SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION  
 SPAETH, CARL  
 [REDACTED]  
 STALEY, DONALD  
 STAMBAUGH, LYNN  
 STAMBAUGH, LYNN MRS.  
 STAPP, PEYTON  
 STEINMAN, I.  
 STEWART, MARY  
 (X) STONE, CATHERINE  
 STONE, THOMAS A.  
 STORE, H. A.  
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TASSELL, BEADIE VAN  
TASSEL, BEADY VAN  
TAYLOR, GEORGE  
TAYLOR, L. K.  
TENNEY, M. A.  
TERRY, MARGARET  
TERRY, MARGARET D.  
THE LONG WAY HOME  
TING, CHI CH'AO  
TORGOFF, CARL  
TRAGLE, FRANK  
TRAUGER, DONALD  
TUNNELL, JAMES M.  
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UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH RELIEF COMMITTEE  
UNITED CHINA RELIEF  
UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF  
AMERICA, C. I. O.  
UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA  
UNITED NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
ASSOCIATION  
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VAN KYKE, BETTY  
VAN TASSELL, ALFRED J.  
VAN TASSELL, BEADIE  
VAN TASSEL, BEADY  
VAN VECKTIN, ONE  
VAN VECHTEN, C. C.  
VAUGHN, LUCY  
(X) VAVILOV, ONE  
VECKTIN, ONE VAN  
VECHTEN, C. C. VAN  
(X) VERKHOGLADOV, ONE

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WAHL, DAVE  
WAHL, DAVID R.  
WAHL, DAVID R. MRS.  
WALKINSHAW, P. OWEN MRS.  
WALLACE, HENRY A.  
WALLACE, SCHUYLER  
WARD, PAUL L.  
WARFIELD, ONE  
WARNER, KATHRYN  
WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP  
WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP ASSOCIATION  
WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION  
WASHINGTON LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS  
WASHINGTON POST  
WEBER, PALMER  
WEIGEL, H.  
WEINSTEIN, A. B.  
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